EDO.

-GRAIN-Wheat in good de higher; amber Michi-i March, 964c bid; No. ic asked; EMarch, 964c m amber, sales at 93%c. 32%c-bid; May, 36%s

LASTERS.

E BACK. K BACK. Porous Plaster.

IC MEDICINE. medy, tly and ure any case of

MEDIES.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Corning, N. Y. CAL

HEAL THYSELF .Kean,

chicage, on all a. Dr.J. Kean is the ants cures or no pay. FREE. brought on by indiscre-ter that the ingredients

The Chicago Pailn Tribune.

VOLUME XXXXIX.

KID GLOVES.

GREAT SALE

KID GLOVES.

300 DOZ.

2-Button at 25c a pair.

Sizes-6, 61-4, 71-2, 73-4, 8. Dark Shades.

100 DOZ.

3-Button Kid Gloves at 40c.

all sizes except number 7. Shades, Modes and Slates.

300 DOZ.

3-Button "Undressed" at 40c.

"SLATES"-Sizes 5 1-2 to 6 3-4.

BROWNS"-Sizes 5 1-2 to 6 1-2.

100 DOZ.

3-Button Superior Quality Kid

Gloves, 75c a pair.

Remarkably good value.

50 DOZ.

2-Button "Courvoisier" Kid

Gloves at \$1.25 a pair.

"TREFOUSSE."

We have a complete assortment

of this most popular brand of

KID GLOVES

In all the prevailing colors, in

2, 3, 4, and 6 BUTTONS. We

for quality of Kid and perfect

fitting, and consider it the best

make of French Gloves sold in

this country. EVERY PAIR

STATIONEBY, Etc.

GENERAL STATIONERS.

118 & 120 Monroe-st.,

Desire to call the attention of BUSINESS MEN to BROWN'S

PERFECT LETTER FILE,

which is the best in the mar-ket. IT COMBINES EVERY

ADVANTAGE WHICH OTH-ER FILES POSSESS SINGLY.

CLEAN, SAFE, and MOST CONVENIENT.

STEEL PENS.

PERRY MADE & CO'S

STEEL PENS

"TWENTY-FIVE assorted amples for trial, inmiding the "U" AND "FALCON"
celebrated
Peas, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-five Cente.

WISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.S. 138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France

erw. P. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent, 55 Broadway,

AMERICAN LINE.

PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia. The only
Trans-Atlantic Line sailing under the American flag.
RED STAR LINE,
Direct to ANTWERP (Religium), sailing semi-monthly

Orect to ANTWERP (Belgium), sailing semi-monthly distractly, from Philadelphia and New York. For Assage Tickets and Freights to and from Europe apply PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents.

W. E. LAWKENCE, Manager.

119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
Saling twice a week from New York to Queenstown,
Liverpool, and London,
Cablu passace from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion
Tickets at reduced rates,
Steerage, \$26. Drafts on
Great Britain and Ireland.
For sallings and further information apply to
P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd.

& 123 State-st.

WARRANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Life Insurance Company.

THE THOUSANT TO COME	Picini
Statement, Jan. 1, 1879	* 142 Light
Premiums received in 1878\$ Interest received in 1878	
Balance Jan. 1, 1878	6, 063, 240, 68 32, 252, 129, 96
Expenditures in 1878.	18, 315, 370. 64
Claims by death	1,054,334.50
Dividends or return premiums (Paid policy holders, \$4, 456, 191, 42.) Commissions and agency expenses Medical Examiners' fees	270, 201, 46 23, 675, 61
Printing, advertising, postage and ex- change, salaries, and office and incl- dental expenses.	166,047.10
Taxes and legal expenses	83, 126,03

rofit and loss, including deficiency on 60,061,90 \$ 5,778,678.29 .-32,536,692,35 \$38, 315, 370. 64 Assets, Jan. 1, 1879.

\$32,536,692.33 Fremlums due in December, and deferred premlums.... 186.981.77

adjustment 230, 886. 57
Nvidends due 230, 886. 57
Nvidends due 230, 886. 57
Satimated expenses in unpaid premiums, 10 per
cent 18, 698. 18
7, 348. 88 -\$31, 113, 357.65 2, 357, 424.65 Unapportioned surplus. \$ 921,075.46 Number of policies in force Jan. 1, 1879, 41,764. Insuring, \$119,179,529. EXAMINERS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed for the purpose, do certify that we have examined the cash and accounts, and valued the securities of the Company, and find the foresoing statement of assets to be succordance, with the rule of the Company can be coordance, with the rule of the Company control of the Company to be good and ample security for the amount at which they are held, and that the Government, State, and municipal bonds are worth at market price, above par, \$1,47.316.53.

January, 1879.

D. L. BALDWIN,

O. L. BALDWIN, THEODORE MACKNET. Lewis C. Grover, Henry McFarlan, J. B. Pearson, Joseph A. Halsey, B. C. Miller, E. A. Stong, Amzl Dodd, O. L. Baidwin, Theodore Macknet F.T. Freilinghuysen, William Clark, Edward H. Wright OFFICERS. C. LEYENBERGER. State Agent for Illinois. 97 Washington-st., Chicago.

specially recommend this Glove ARTISTIC TAILORING. DISCOUNT

On all Garments ordered of us during February Spring Styles Issued. Standard the Highest.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. | EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors, Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

Manufacturing and Dock Property.

FOR SALE—Lots on the North Branch, and North Branch Canal, and on the Nortwestern and the Chicago & Pacific Railroads, on favorable terms. CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, Room 3 Cyden Building, Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts. Special Real Estate Notice.

We are authorized to offer, for a few days only, at very great bargains, some of the best Residence and Business Lots on the West Side. The same are ready for immediate improvement, and are situated on Ogden and Winchester are and Lincoln. Jackson, Van Buren, Congress, Harrison, and Honore-sts.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 3 Ogden Building, Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.

FINANCIAL. PRESTON, KEAN & Co.,

BANKERS. U. S. BONDS bought and sold. The new 4 per cent n hand for immediate delivery at, and often below overnment rates. Full rates allowed for CALLED BONDS. ALSO BUY AND SELL COUNTY, CITY and SCHOOL 7 and 8 per cent BONDS. Foreign Exchange. Letters of Credit.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINUOUS OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National Bank of Chicago that the same must be presented to James M. Flower, leceiver, at Chicago, Illinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

Comptroller of the Currency. General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot
FRANCE, Trudelle... Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 p m
CANADA, Franguel... Wednesday, Feb. 59, 3:30 p m
AMERIQUE, Delord... Wednesday, Feb. 59, 3:30 p m
AMERIQUE, Delord... Wednesday, Feb. 59, 3:30 p m
FRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
TUHAVIE-First Cabin, \$100; Second Labin, \$30;
Third Cabin, \$33.
Stearage 2:28, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Stearage 2:28, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Stearage 3:28, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount tosail.

T. S. KNAPP.

Member of the Stock Exchange.

KNAPP & PEABODY,
Bankers and Brokers, 28 New-st., New York. We
buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and Securities of all kinds
at the New York Stock Exchange on commission.
Orders solicited. Befer by permission to Francis B.
Peabody, of Chicago; Augustus S. Peabody, of N. Y. BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. C. BATES ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, LEADVILLE, COL.
Special attention to Mining Litigation.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO., Wholesale Druggists 75 & 77 RANDOLPH-ST.

BOARDMAN & KEEP, HARD-WOOD LUMBER. Office, 154 LaSalle-st. PTHIOPIA. Feb. 1. noon 1 HOLIVIA. Feb. 15. noon ANCHORIA, Feb. 8. 6 am 1 GIRCASSIA. Feb. 22.6 am CALIFOR'A. Feb. 1. noon 1 HOLIVIA. Italia. Feb. 8. 6 am Cabins \$55 to \$80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, \$2.8. 68 Washington-8t. Yard. West Fourteenth & Lumber-sts., Chicago.

COCOA HAIR DRESSING. THAT BALD HEAD

Can never be cured, but it could have been prevented had it been stiended to. If your hair comes out or dandruff covers your shoulders, it is the sign of coming baldness, and must be checked at once. DeLEON'S COCOA HAIR DRESSING Is warranted to prevent both of these disasters. Price only 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists, or by C. H. STRONG & CO., Proprs., 50 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

BIRDS. BIRDS CAGES, GOLD FISH, and AUGARIA, in great variety.

KAEMPFER No. 127
Clark-st. INSURANCE STATEMENT.

58th Semi-Annual Statement. "QLD AND TRIED."

Insurance Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.

JANUARY 1, 1879. ASSETS. United States Registered Bonds, market value 5438,756.25
tock First National Bank, Glens Falls,
market value 15,000.00
lens, 15,000.00 Loans on Collaterals... Real Estate 56,575.99

Total Available Cash Assets. \$901,277.21 LIABILITIES.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Fowns in the West, to whom applications for Insurance can be made.

R. M. LITTLE, Prest. J. L. CUNNINGHAM, Sec'y.

BROWN & MARSH RESIDENT AGENTS,

156 & 158 LaSalle-st.. CHICAGO, ILL CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE IMPORTATION IN 1878 35,906 Cases.



or 16,270 cases more than of any other brand.

PALACE HOTEL OF CHICAGO. JOHN A. RICE..... Proprietor.

THREE DOLLARS PER DAY Special Contracts will be Made.

Rooms Without Board, \$1 to \$2 per Day. SPECIAL NOTICE.

Reduced to \$2.50 per Day.

SILVERWARE, Sterling Silver

Gorham Manf'g Co.'s Goods,

Presentation and Wedding Gifts. Table Silver in Trunks, Cases, and N.MATSON & CO.

Sole Western Agents, STATE AND MONROE-STS

LACKAWANNA, BRIAR HILL, WILMINGTON.

And BLOSSBURG COALI FOR SALE at lowest market rates, by

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.,

Main Office-97 Washington-st. DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION.

The firm of LOVEJOY & FOSTER, of 88 State-st., Chicago, Ill., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. LOVEJOY will continue the business at the old stand, and will adjust all business pertaining to said late firm. Chicago, Feb. 1, 1879. OPTICIANS. MANASSE, OPTICIAN. Tribune Building.

SIEUT

INSURANCE STATEMENTS. 24th Semi-Annual Statemen

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES

Insurance Company COVINGTON, KY.

V. SHINKLE, Pres't. GEO. COKER, Sec'y. Cash Capital, \$150,000.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1879. \$248,710.51 LIABILITIES.

Reserve for losses and all other liabili-\$ 13,017.00 50,241.00 185,442.51 surance, New York Standard \$248,710.51 INVESTMENTS TO ASSETS. onds and Stocks.....

The KENTON was organized in 1867, and is managed by men of large means and ample experience, and has been a continued success from the beginning, having never failed to earn and pay handsome semi-annual dividends to stockholders. The KENTON is the only Kentucky Company in the agency field.

E. E. RYAN & CO. AGENTS,

210 LaSalle-st. (cor. Adams), Chicago. 54th Semi-Annual Statement

Mechanics' Insurance Co. CHR. PREUSSER, Pres't. ADOLF J. CRAMER, Sec'y.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1879. LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance, New York standard.... \$717.138.17

Cash Receipts, 1878. 230,537.72
Total Disbursements, 1878. 176,237.08
Increase of Cash Assets in 1878. 54,300.64
Net Cash Surplus, Jan. 1, 1878. 356,437.09
Net Cash Surplus, Jan. 1, 1878. 56,140.93 56,140.93 plus in 1878 Cash Receipts since 2,465,155,41 organization

ganization 1,001,677.31 E. E. RYAN & CO., AGENTS,

210 LaSalle-st., cor. Adams.

Agencies in all the principal cities of the Western States.

25th Semi-Annual Statement

GERMAN

Insurance Company, FREEPORT, ILL.

M. HETTINGER, Prest. ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1879. City and County Bonds. \$ 63,072.15
Cash on hand and in bank. 56,304.14
Cash in hands of Agents. 17,04.64
Iteal Estate, unincumbered. 17,04.60
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens 289,262.98
Bills Receivable. 38,043,03
Accrued Interest and Personal Property 15,582.19 LIABILITIES. \$490,376.03

\$490,376.03 Cash Capital \$200,000.00

Net Surplus over all liabilities, 1879 139,136.96

Net Surplus over all flabilities, 1878 109,189.72

Gain in Net Surplus in 1878, beyond dividends 29,947.24

1879

E. E. RYAN & CO., AGENTS. 210 LaSalle-st., cor. Adams.

155.00

Agencies in all the Principal Cities of the Western States. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW EXCITING BOOK.
Bristing with WILD ABVENTURES.
STANLEY IN AFRICA. The only authentic and copyrighted cheep edition. A full history of his wondervited discoveries in Aries and marve-lous journey does the Cospo. Now seiling faster than any other book in America. For full description and terms, address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs.

CHICAGO, ILL. ABENTS WANTED! TO RENT. TO RENT,

floor, and one on the third floor. Apply to WM. C. DOW. Room 8 Tribune Building.

In The Tribune Building, two very

desirable offices on the second

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Conkling Catches Another "Crab" in Executive Session.

His Undignified Haste to Beat Hayes Unexpectedly Rebuked.

This Is Brought About by a Purely "Business" Message from the President,

thur Facts for Secretary Sherman. Potter's Committee Making Slow

Progress in Their Unwel-

And a Mountain of Anti-Ar-

come Task. They Are in Continual Dread of New and Worse Cipher Developments.

A Sub-Committee to Take the Testimony of Marble and Others.

The Scheme Now Said to Be to Make Nephew Pelton the Scapegoat.

Nearly \$159,000,000 of Four Per Cents Subscribed for in January.

SHERMAN AHEAD. CONKLING ENCOUNTERS A "CRAB." Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Mr. Conkling lost ground in executive session to-day. As soon as it was known that Secretary Sherman's letter had arrived, the friends of Conkling became confident that action would be taken to day. They were all anxious on this point, since very delay has resulted in giving the Administration side more strength. Upon going into executive session it was found that the President had sent a short but very pointed mes sage, giving in a few strong paragraphs his Besides these two papers there was a great mass of reports and evidence as to the conlition of the Custom-House under Mr. Arthur Near the opening of the session Kernan, of New cratic members of the Legislature of his State

his friends that he does not agree with those who request it, and shall VOTE FOR REJECTION The point is also made by some of the Demorats that this move of their brethren in New York is one under the lead of Tammany to repay Arthur and Conkling for aiding anti-Tamnany. Mr. Conkling announced that the action of the Republicans of the Legislature was not of the importance attached to to it by the newspapers, since he received telegrams that members signed because they had been informed he had desired it. On reading one or two of these tele-

s. Mr. Kernan, however, announces to

grams it was suggested that they were prop-PART OF THE RECORD. and should be printed with the rest which it had been decided to make public. To this, however, Conkling made such opposition, protesting that the telegrams were private, that he was ex-cused from furnishing them.

Senator Matthews moved that consideration of the nominations be postponed till Monday. so that every Senator might have a chance o examining all the documents in print. This was vigorously opposed by Mr. Conkling and his special friends. They were all fearful of delay, and some seemed to fear that other Legislatures may follow the example of New York, and, on the theory advanced by the President that this Custom-House, collecting two-thirds of the entire revenue, is essentially a national office, reques their Senators to treat it as such, and

VOTE WITH THE PRESIDENT to make it an efficient office. The opposition to delay was at one time so great that a night ses sion seemed probable. But at length the fair ness of the proposition to have all the papers printed so that they could be readily examined was so apparent that a number of Senators who favor rejection were constrained to vote for de ay. For this reason, the vote of 35 to 26 to delay is not exactly a test vote, though it ap-

proaches it. IN EXECUTIVE SESSION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune."
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—In executive ession, after reading the President's messag nd Secretary Sherman's letter regarding the New York Custom-House nominations, Senator Conkling made a speech, closing with an expression of opinion that the Senate should pro ceed to consider and act upon the pending nominationf without further postponement.

Senator Matthews offered a resolution provid-

ing, first, that the message and docu-ments should be printed and laid on the table, and that further consider-ation of the nominations should be postponed until next Monday. The first branch of this resolution was agreed to without division, but the proposition for postponement gave rise to an extended discussion. Finally, a vote by yeas and nays was taken on Matthews resolution to postpone, and resulted in its adoption—yeas, 35; nays, 26. The affirmative votes were cast mostly by Democrats, and the negative votes by Republicans. Matthews, Hoar, Dawes, Burnside, Windom, Wadleigh, Mitchell, and Ferry, however, voted in favor of postponement, and Eaton, Barnum, Voorhees. Davis (Ill.), and McPherso were recorded in the negative. This vote does not absolutely foreshadow favorable action on the nominations, for several Senators who voted for postponement are definitely known to be opposed to them: but the advocates of con irmation bave been greatly encouraged by it, and to-night they confidently expect success in the final vote on Monday. PRESIDENT HAVES TO THE SENATE.

The following is the President's message sent o the Senate to-day relative to the nom of Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell: To SENATE: I transmit herewith the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the suspension of the late Collector and Naval Ofiteer of the Port of New York, with accompany-ing documents. In addition thereto, I respect-fully submit the following observations: The Custom-House in New York collects more than two-thirds of all the customs revenues of the Government. Its administration is a matter not of local interest merely, but is of great importance to the people of the whole | The only purpose in this must be political

country. For a long period of time it has been used to manage and coptrol political affairs.

The officers suspended by me are, and for several years have been, engaged in the active per-

sonal management of party politics in the City and State of New York. The duties of the offices held by them have been regarded as of subordinate importance to their partisan work. Their offices have been conducted as part of the political machinery under their control. They have made the Custom-House the centre of a partisan political management. The Custom-House should be a business office. It should be condnoted on business principles. Col. James, Postmaster of New York City,

writing on this subject says: "The Post-Office is a business institution, and should be run as such. It is my deliberate judgment that I and my subordinates can do more for the party of our choice by giving the people of this city a good and efficient postal service than by con trolling primaries or dictating nominations. The New York Custom-House should be placed on the same footing with the New York Post Office. But, under the suspended officers, the Custom-House would be one of the principal political agencies in the State of New York. To change this, they profess to believe, would be, in the language of Cornell in his response, "to surrender their personal and po-litical rights." Convinced that the people of New York and of the country generally wish the New York Custom-House administered solely with a view to public interest, it is my purpose to do all in my power to introduce into this great office the reforms which the country lesires. With my information of the facts in the case, and with a sense of the responsible obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully exe cuted," I regard it as my plain duty to suspend the officers in question, and to make the nom-ination, now before Senate, in order that this important office may be honestly and efficiently administered. R. B. I EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 31, 1879.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S LETTER to the President in reply to Arthur is very long. He repeats that all the allegations stated in the Department letter of the 15th inst. are susceptible of the clearest proof, and says the Department is prepared to verify them if it is the pleasure of the Senate to give the opportunity. If, says the Secretary, to secure the removal of an officer it is necessary to establish the actual commission of crime by the proofs demanded in a court of justice, then it is clear that the case answer is held to be conclusive without reference to the proofs on the public records, and tendered to the Committee and Senate. But if it is to be held that to procure the removal of

GROSS ABUSES OF ADMINISTRATION have continued and increased during his incumbency; that many persons have been regu-larly paid on his rolls who rendered little or no ervice; that the expenses of his office have creased while the collections have been diminishng; that bribes, or gratuities in the nature of bribes, have been received by his subordinates in several branches of the Custom-House; that efforts to correct these abuses have not met his support, and that he has not given to the duties of office the requisite diligence and attention, then it is submitted that

THE CASE IS MADE OUT. This form of proof the department is pre-pared to submit. The Secretary refers at length to numerous reports of Special Agents, and notably to the evidence taken before the Jay Commission, to show that the condition of affairs above mentioned really existed under

Arthur's administration.
With reference to the offer to Arthur of an appointment, Mr. Sherman says: Gen. Arthur says that the first notice of his intended renoval was accompanied with an offer of an in portant foreign appointment under another department of the Government. This statement is entirely inconsistent with the pretense that he was treated harshly. In September, 1877, mission, Arthur freely talked of resigning; said he had private business that demanded his attention; that the passage of the Anti-Moiety act had greatly reduced the compensation of the office, and that he had

No GREAT DESIRE TO RETAIN IT.

In this connection I stated to him that I believed he would be necessarily embarassed in carrying into execution the reforms proposed; that his intimate acquaintance with the persons employed in the Custom-House would make it difficult for him to enforce the new methods, and I did, with your consent, say to him that, in case he resigned, a position of dignity and importance in the Consular service would be tendered to him. This intimation was received by him with favor, but he subsequently declined, because he alleged that his resignation would be a confession of fault in the matters disclosed. In seeking his resignation I earnestly desired to avoid controvery in the Senate at the beginning of your Administration. If he committed any fault in connection with this matter, it was not in concurring heartily and promptly in the logic of the reports which demanded a change in the leading officers of the Custom-House. You had examined the reports, and were convinced that the changes should be made, and that the Senate, in view of the facts, would advise and consent to them.

The Secretary answers Gen. Arthur point by NO GREAT DESIRE TO RETAIN IT.

consent to them.

The Secretary answes Gen. Arthur point by point, and calls attention to the Custom-House irregularities in the most forcible manner, and ontinues:
"The force and expenses of Gen. Arthur' own department INCREASED STEADILY

from the date of his assumption of the duties of Collector, to the 30th of June, 1874, in number 251 persons, and in amount \$394,574 more than In 1871, and this in the face of the fact that the in 1871, and this in the face of the fact that the receipts had failen off in the time mentioned many millions of dollars. The first decrease in force and expenses was made in 1875 by order of Secretary Bristow, and amounted to \$187,085. In 1878 the recommendations of the Jay Commission went into effect, resulting in a reduction of the force and expense in the Collector's Department alone of 126 persons and \$287,874 over the previous year.

the force and expense in the Collector's Department alone of 126 persons and \$237,874 over the previous year.

The Secretary concludes as follows: "It is for the Senate to determine whether the opinion of Arthur, carefully stated, with full advantage of access to all the public records, shall prevail, or the opinion of the Jay Commission, supported by reports of Special Agents, by officers of the Department, and by the Meredith Commission, together with my well-considered opiniou, based upon the business as it was brought before me officially, and your own personal examination of the different reports submitted to you. Charged as you are with the execution of the laws, it would seem that the most important officer of the Customs service ought to be selected by the executive branch of the Government, upon which the responsibility rests. It will be expected by the public that you see that these officers act in harmony with your policy in correcting all abuses that are developed, and in securing all possible reforms, and if they, in your opinion, fail, that you shall exercise the power given to you by the Constitution to secure officers who will do so."

POTTER'S COMMITTEE. AFRAID OF RESULTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The Potter Committee, placed face to face with the ciphers, shrinks from the task. A meeting was appoint ed for two different times yesterday afternoon but was prevented because the Democrats failed to appear. There was an appointment for another meeting this morning at 11 o'clock. The Republicans were present. The Democrats did not attend, so there was no quorum. Chairman Potter entered at 12 o'clock, stating that it would be necessary to adjourn until 1 o'clock, as no witnesses could be obtained. Yet at that very moment the witness St. Martin stood by the doorway of the Committee-room, and other witnesses down in the corridor immediately adjacent. The Democrats meanwhile are planning to send a Sub-Committee to New York, and are reported this morning to have PRACTICALLY DECIDED TO DO SO.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

There has been no doubt that the Democratic managers of the Committee would be glad to retire from the bright sunlight of publicity, and n a back-parlor of Gramercy Park, in secret ession, devise some scheme to hoodwink the public as to the manner in which the cipher telegrams were delivered at the front-door of that mansion. This has been done. The Republicans opposed this retirement to New York, and antagonized every project to stille investigation or to so protract the inquiry that a report will be impossible. But they were in a hopeless minority, and it seems probable that " will be allowed to remain in his ark, and the coparceners be permitted to be undisturbed in their retirement so far as serious investigation

The Potter Committee is evidently very much troubled at the suspicion that another bundle of cipher telegrams exist which contains the telegraphic correspondence between New Orleans and No. 15 Gramercy Park during November and December, 1876. Whitelaw Reid, in his estimony, was careful not to say that the originals and copies which he produced, and which had been published, were all the Democratic dispatches that were sent, but simply all that he had had. This fact came out much more prominently in private conversation between Mr. Congressmen afterwards. There have been rumors current in Washington ever since the Potter investigation began that some discerning Republican has carefully laid away for future reference these Democratic cipher dispatches, and that they will be brought out, translated and given to the world. It has been impossible very apparent, from the cautious manner is which the Potter Committee is proceeding, that story, and are anxious to satisfy themselves as to its truth before getting too deeply into this

The New York World of to-day contains a long and elaborate article deunciatory of Will-The letter is a severe and sarcastic phillippic, and will not fail to attract public attention. It s interpreted here as indicating that Tilden and the Democrats have united to make a scapegoat of Pelton in the cipher dispatch matter, and that such will be the line of Tilden's defense before the Sub-Committee which goes to New York. The article says that on account of Pelton's ir-Commission and other acts, the uncle was at last ompelled to forbid him the house, and that he has not been allowed even to call at Gramercy Park house for several months.

THE CAUTIOUS DEMS. To the Western Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The Potter In vestigation Committee began to-day's proceedings with a secret session.

The Chairman submitted a resolution that sub-committee of five be appointed to go to New York to take any testimony that it might be more convenient to hear there. Mr. Hiscock moved, as an amendment, that Messrs. Marble, Pelton, and Weed be first examined before the whole Committee in Wash-

Mr. Cox then offered a substitute, to the effect that the whole Committee should go to New York. Rejected; as also was a second amendment by Mr. Hiscock, that the Sub-Committee should consist of seven; instead of five. The original resolution was then carried. Messrs. Hiscock and Cox being the only mem

bers voting against it. (Chairman), Stenger, Springer, Con. Hiscock as the Sub-Committee.

was called and questioned as to when he put the dates upon the cards which were sent him by Maddox. He replied he put them on sub-A. R. Potts, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Committee sent to New Orleans, stated that St. Martin was Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of that Whatever subpænas St. Martin had he received from witness. He received no instructions with

egard to them, except to serve them. BLACKBURN. The Chairman examined Mr. Blackburn, who testified that he had never spoken to St. Martin in his life except perhaps to say "good-dav." He had never seen him talking with Stenger, and never heard that a large number of witnesses were kept in close quarters by him and

testified that the first time he saw Weber was testified that the first time he saw weeer was in the Committee-room at New Orleans. Never saw St. Martin until he was appointed. Believed he was appointed at the suggestion of Weber, who recommended him as one who knew where to find witnesses. Never had any conversation with Maddox, and did not speak to Carter until the Committee returned to

Washington.

The Chairman observed that the alleged conversation between Stenger and St. Martin could not have taken place on the dates given.

Mr. Hiscock asked if this branch of the in-

quiry was closed.

The Chairman answered in the negative, and asked for a short secret session to consider the resolution offered by Mr. Stenger, and to some detail connected with the appointment of a subcommittee to proceed to New York. will leave Washington Sunday night, and commence taking testimony on Monday afternoon. Their meetings will be held in the Post-Office Building. Among the first witnesses to be called are Marble, Pelton, and Weed. Mr. Tilden will also be called upon to testify.

At present, the Committee seem to have no inclination to pass a special resolution that he be allowed to have counsel present to advise with upon his testimony.

ANDERSON.

ANDERSON.

The resolution in favor of bringing back Anderson to the stand is indefinitely tabled, and not likely to be heard of again.

The Sub-Committee will be away about ten or fifteen days. It is understood that little will be done by the Committee at Wasnington before their return.

THE TREASURY. A FRANK AVOWAL.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Representat Sewall, who instigated the investigation as to the manner in which Secretary Sherman has been managing the loans and generally conduct-ing the fiscal operations of the Treasury, has been engaged for some weeks in a personal examination of the entire subject. He has carefully investigated all the loans, himself familiar with every operation of the Treasury, and has come to the conclusion, which in a frank, mauly way he avows, that Secretary Sherman has not violated any law; that his fiscal operations are entirely within the law, many of them made mandatory by the law, and that even the deposits of funds with national depositories, which has been so much criticised, is strictly lawful. He will, in referring to the result of his own inquiries, say that there could be no doubt that Secretary Sherman's operations were entirely above THE DEBT STATEMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The debt state ment to-morrow will show the aggregate cash in the Treasury, instead of coin and currency as heretofore. A new feature will be added, showing the Government's assets and liabilities.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent Government oan since yesterday's report aggregate \$4,811,-

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan for the month of January, 1879, \$158,851,150; calls, the same period, \$150,000,000.

Ngw York, Jan. 31.—Charles F. Conant, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, intrusted

m Sparks.
Engines with Spark
Arresting boilers, for
lanters use; Stationary
Ingines & Boilers.
Engines with EUREKA
ECTIONAL BOILERS;
28 Horse Power, 250
4 Horse Power, 250
5 Horse Power, 400
w PAYNE & SONS.

CAL.

ew Medical Treatise, "The
for of Lipz. On Selfgevation," a book for or
fit contains set of the
fit with the set of
fit on the
fit of
fit of
fit on the
fit of
fit

by Secretary Sherman with the \$10,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds subscribed for by the new 4 per cent syndicate, to be delivered in London, also \$4,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds on account of the First National Bank, bought by English investors, sails to-morrow in the steamship Germanical

ARLINGTON. THE BOTATY TO BE RESTORED TO THE LEE PAMILY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. eral opinion among lawyers familiar with the subject that the Arlington ejectment suit, which the United States District Court has just deined in favor of the Lees, will also be dedeed by the United States Supreme Court, to which it has been appealed, in their favor. The udement of the lower Court restores the entire state to him, and calls for the ejectment of all tenants who have been in possession since the sale of the estate under a tax sale in 1863. This

tional Cemetery,
THE 15,000 UNION SOLDIER DEAD at lie therein, and the Government Signal-Office and Station at Fort Whipple. This decision undoubtedly will give encouragement to the managers of the bill, which proposes that Congress shall purchase the property. It is just to Gen. Lee to say that he has no desire disturb the patriot dead, or to regain posproper, which is but a triffing portion of the estate. Gen. Lee has only wished to stablish his entire property rights, and is quite rilling to surrender that portion of the estate, or the whole of it, to the Government

This decision shows that the Courts have been unwilling to sustain one of the arbitrary acts of the great War-Minister, Secretary Stanton. It is certain that he declined to receive a tender of the taxes made prior to the sale by the North-ern relatives of Gen. Lee, on the ground that Gen. Robert E. Lee was a Rebel, and that no relstive should be permitted to redeem his proper-ty. Secretary Stanton, the Court says, had no suthority to do this; and it is practically upon that act alone that the whole case turned. The Judge who rendered the decision cannot be charged with being a Southern sympathizer.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—As stated in ese dispatches last night as probable to be th fact, the Assistant-Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department has decided that the the lease was not terminated by the recent fire, and that when the building is put in good tenold quarters, or at least that the Governent must pay the rent until the termination of lease, which is declared to be an annual one, terminable only in accordance with the statute of Illinois with sixty days' notice of such inten-

LOGAN AND CHANDLER. The Evening Star says there is a movement doot to give Gen. Logan, Senator-elect from Illinois, and the Hon. Zach. Chandler, Senator tive from Michigan, rousing reception in their arrival in this city. There are some suspicious people who think that all this is in the interest of the Grant movement.

he Department of Justice, appeared in the Supreme Court this morning, and entered a motion to have the first batch Chicago Whisky the matter into consideration, and will announce its decision Monday next. Justice Miller, in ectal principle was involved, and stated that the United States had no more right than any other party unless some matter of great im-portance was involved. Mr. Reed stated that e principle of immunity was involved, and that almost an entirely new subject was to be called to the attention of the Court. The representative of the Department of Justice curred with Reed in the importance of an early decision, and the indications are that cases will be advanced.

EUSTIS' SUCCESSOR. Gov. Pinchback expresses the opinion that Jonas, the newly-elected Senator from Louisiple than Evstis has been. Pinchback also believes that the Republicans of Louisiana will be entirely harmonious, and that they will enter upon the next campaign with some prospects of success. He says the Nicholls Government has not extended to the colored people the measure of recognition which they had a right to expect.

of recognition which they had a right to expect.

JUDGE HUNT'S SUCCESSOR.

The President has stated that he shall fill the vacancy on the Bench of the United States Supreme Court which will undoubtedly be caused by the resignation of Judge Hunt by the appointment of some one from that judicial district which comprises Vermont, Connecticut, and New York. This has put an end to the hopes of the friends of Chief-Justice Grey, of Massachusetts, and of Stanley Matthews. It is generally understood that the President will tender the appointment to Senstor Edmunds, of Vermont. The Senator cannot, of course, March 4, when he will be in a minority, and as he owns a house here where the climate is more acceptable both to himself and to his invalid wife, it is probable that he will accept the ap-pointment. If he does so, the minority in the next Senate will lose its greatest leader. THE CARPENTER RECEPTION.

ere is considerable gossip among Wisconsople over the fact that at the reception There is considerante gossip among wisconsin people over the fact that at the reception given Senstor Carpenter last night not a single member of the Wisconsin delegation was present. This is explained by those absent in this way: 'The local Committee had first asked Representative Charles Williams to attend, and notified him that a speech would be expected. He accepted, and prepared remarks which would be friendly to Howe, the outgoing Senator, and acceptable to the Senator-elect. Word, however, came subsequently from a member of the Committee that Carpenter's friends did not desire to have anybody prominently identified with the reception except those who had been originally Carpenter men. The consequence was that the entire delegation had a conference, took offense at this message, concluded that they were not wanted, and declined to attend. The result was that not a single member or Senator from Wisconsin was present.

THE HOUSE spent the day in wrangling, and accomplished nothing except that another Southern claim was defeated after prolonged and endless skirmishing on another bill to pay for rent for a college building used by troops. A motion to strike out the enacting clatse, which would kill the bill, was made, and this motion was carried by a very large majority. The Northern Democrats deserted their Southern brethren in large numbers, and there can be no doubt that for this Congress at least the question of Southern claims is settled, and no considerable Southern claims can be passed.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The British Minister has informed the Department of State that the pleuro-pneumonia liaving been detected in a careo of cattle on the ship Ontario, from Portland, her Majesty's Government is considering whether it can retain the United States trade under the exemption of part four of the fifth schedule of the act of 1878.

The third installment of the Mexican indemity, \$300,000, has been paid to the State De

Columbus Alexander appeared before the tirand Jury to-day, for the purpose of having the Hou. Enga Hunton, of Virginia, indicted for sending him a challenge to fight a duel last summer. Alexander was examined at some length, after which further consideration of the case was postponed until Monday.

THE RECORD.

WASHINETON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The letter of the Secretary of the Interior, regarding an in-crease of salaries of Governors of Territories, was referred to the Committee on Appropria

tions, reported a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to report the amount of Pension-Office and the pension branch of the Surveyor-General's office, to secure to applicants the prompt examination of their claims, and the

speedy and efficient transaction of the business of the personers. Agreed to.

Mr. Pruden, the assistant private secretary to the President, appeared in the Senate Chamber with a message from the President. He

was accompanied by a messenger bearing a huge bundle of documents, supposed to be from Secretary Sherman regarding the New York customs appointments, but the bundle was not disturbed in the open session.

Mr. Shields was appointed a member of the Committees on Railroads and Enrolled Bills, in place of his predecessor, Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Hamilm, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely on the House Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely on the House joint resolution in relation to the expenditures at the Industrial Exposition in Paris, and it was indefinitely postponed. In explanation, Mr. Hamlin said that the resolution only repeated what is now a law. It is the duty of the Secretary of State to make a report of expenditures, and he would do so as soon as he could ascertain the amount.

and he would do so as soon as he could ascertain the amount.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of George G. Vest, elected United States Senator from Missouri. Placed on fle.

Mr. Saunders, from the Joint Committee to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree; and submitted a report, accompanied by a bill to authorize the President temporarily to transfer the custody, control, and management of certain Indian tribes from the Interior to the War Department, and for other purposes. Laid on the table, and Mr. Saunders gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Conkling, went into executive session. includes the United States as a tenant of the

into executive session.

When the doors reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE Mr. Conger, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill in reference to the proceeds of the sale of captured and abanboned property. Printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Whitthorne, the Senate amendments to abolish the United States vol-

amendments to aboust the United states vorunteer navy were non-concurred in.

The Senate bill was passed for the erection of a military post at El Paso, Tex.

The Speaker then called on committees for reports of a private nature.

Private bills from committees were then considered, and later the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of settlers on the Shawnee lands in Kansas. Passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Covert in the chair, on the private calendar, the pending bill being the one known as Fairfax's minority bill.

White opposed the bill as war claims. Mr. White opposed the bill as war claims.
Mr. Hunton advocated it.
Mr. Potter favored the bill. It was not a war claim, and not subject to the objection that it was for property destroyed in the enemy's country. The property lay within the defenses of Washington City, not in the insurrectionary territory at all. It has in the territory excluded by the proclamation of President Lincoln.
After further debate a motion to report the bill to the House was defeated—yeas, 76: nays, 78; and on motion of Mr. Burchard the enacting clause was stricken out, and the Committee ing clause was stricken out, and the Committee (in accordance with the rule) rose and reported its action to the House, which by a vote—yeas,

	concurred in the	at action.
	TEAS.	OF A SECOND
Bacon,	Evans (Ind.),	Page,
Bagley,	Fort,	Patterson (N Y),
Baney.	Foster,	Peddie,
Baker (Ind.),	Fuller,	Pollard,
Baker (N. Y.), Gardrer,	Pound,
Bayne,	Garneld,	Price,
Blair,	Hamilton,	Pugh.
Bouck.	Hanna,	Rea,
Bragg.	Hardenbergh,	Rice (Mass.),
Brentano,	Harris (Mass.).	Robinson (Mass)
Brewer,	Harrison,	Robinson (Ind.),
Briggs,	Hart,	Ryan,
Browne,	Hartzell,	Sampson,
Bundy.	Hayes,	Sapp.
Burchard,	Hiscock,	Sexton,
Caldwell (Ten	n), Hubbell,	Sinnickson,
Calkins,	Hunter,	Smith (Pa.),
Camp.	Humparey,	Sparks,
Campbell,	Hungerford,	Springer,
Caswell.	Ittner,	Stewart,
Claffin,	James,	Stone (Is.).
Clark (Ia.),	Jones (N. H.),	Strait.
Cobb.	Jones (O.).	Thompson,
Cole,	Jovce,	Tipton.
Conger,	Keightly,	Townsend (O.),
Covert.	Ketcham.	Townsend (N. Y)
Cox (O.),	Landers,	Townshend (Ill),
Crapo,	Lathrop,	Turney,
Cummings.	Lindsey.	Van Vorhes.

M. Grevy's election without comment. (hr. many is only anxious MM. Waddington Waite, Ward, Warner, Watson, White (Pa.), White (Ind.), Williams (Ore Williams (Ore Willets, Wright—121.

Elam, Evens (S. C.), Felton, Finlay, Franklin, Money, Muldrow, Muller, Patterson(Col.),

Patterson(C Phelps, Potter, Rainey, Reagan, Rice (Obt.) Robelins, Robelins, Singleton, Singleton, Smalls, Smith (Ga.), Steele, Garth, Garth, Giddings, Glover, Goode, Gunter, Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Haskell, Hatcher, Hewitt (N.Y.), Cabell, Caldwell (Ky.). Candler.
Chalmers,
Clark (N.J.),
Clark (Ky.),
Clark (Mo.),
Cook,
Cook (N. Y.),
Cravens,
Crittenden,
Dsylis (N. C.),
Dibrell,

Mr. Boone submitted a report of the Com-mission appointed for the purpose of examin-ing the practicability of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department in favor of Mr. Van Vorhes submitted a dissenting report on the same subject.

The reports were ordered printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Ad-

WESTERN PATENTS.

Patents Issued to Western Inventors the Past Week,
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, report the following patents issued to Western inventor.

ILLINOIS. J. E. Wilson, Chicago, sewing-machine attachment.
M. F. Baldwin, Chicago, heating-drums, etc.
E. Gray, Chicago, transmitting musical impressions telegraphically.
E. Gray, Chicago, art of transmitting musical impressions telegraphically.
C. Smith, Chicago, heating, etc., devices for boilers.

J. H. Wickes, Chicago, devices for cleaning coton, wool, etc.
S. Bailey, Lebanon, cultivators.
S. Pool, Friendsville, feed water-heaters.
G. W. Sword, Lanark, windmills.
N. E. Woods, Elgin, cans.
J. J. Budlong, Oswego, mangers.

D. G. Ormsby, Milwaukee, lime-kilns. C. M. Bartholomew, Lowell, washing-machine W. Schwendler, Appleton, gate-rollers.

G. W. Rodebsugh, Detroit, saw-mill dogs.
E. Fontaine, Detroit, pin-packages.
J. H. Lewis, Detroit, animal-traps.
F. Goldsmith, Saginaw, coffee-roasters.
W. Patterson. Constantine, steam-brakes.
G. B. Pitts, Morley, bee-hives.
H. C. Scharnwefer and E. Barkham, Com-

- MINNESSOTA. T. Herzog, Minneapolis, fences. D. O. Fosgate, Rochester, sulky-plows. W. A. Reimers and J. Bierbauer, Mankots

P. V. M. Raymond, Waverly, railroad-switche H. H. Halvorson, Decorah, harvester-dropper A. Johnston, Ottumwa, thread-cutting tools, J. McL. Mitchell, Duniap, brick machine.

A. T. Koopman, Terre Haute, alarm-clock a fs. B. Hunt, Richmond, sulky-plows, F. Kitten, Ferdinand, straw-carriers for thres

E. L. Keys, Muncie, washing-machine. N. T. Reeny, Brookville, wheel cultivators.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. ELGIN, Ill. Jan., 31.—Miss Ellen J. Rogers, of Chicago, aged 37 years, died at the Insane Asylum, and her remains were taken in charge by friends and conveyed to Rosehill Cemetery for Avoid a costive habit of body, not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender more serious consequences. Dr. Jayne's Sunative Pills are either Laxative or Cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the Liver and Stomach. FOREIGN.

Gambetta Elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

A General Change to Be Made in All the Important Offices.

The Glasgow Bank Directors Convicted on Various Criminal Counts.

Shere Ali Forbidden to Cross the Frentier into Russia.

Proposition to Burn All Villages Visited by the Asiatic Plague.

FRANCE. GAMBETTA.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 31.—Gambetta has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 314 votes out of a total of 405. DUFAURE.

It is still uncertain whether Dufaure President of the Council, will retain his A MESSAGE

from President Grevy will be communicated to the Chambers, probably on Thursday

GERMAN SENTIMENT. Paris, Jan. 31.—The German press gen rally approve Grevy's election.

CONGRATULATED.

London, Jan. 31.-London newspapers

manimously congratulate France on yesterday's proceedings.

MORE GERMAN COMMENT. Berlin, Jan. 31 .- The Post, commenting on the situation in France, says recent

events have introducted a party conflict into the French army, and on this rock either the army or the Republic must founder. CABINET COUNCIL. Paris, Jan. 31.-A Cabinet Council was

held this morning at President Grevy's private residence. Minister Teisserenc de Bort will probably be appointed Ambasador to England, Gen. Chanzy to Russia, and Col. D. Andlau to Austria.

GRATIFICATION. There is a general feeling of gratification throughout France at the issue of the crisis. Flags are flying in many parts of Paris.

DUFAURE. The Soir has reason to believe that Dufaure has consented to retain the Premiership, on condition of the formal abandon ment of the impeachment scheme.

THE CABINET. London, Jan. 31.—The Standard hear that M. Teisserene de Bort, Manister of Commerce; M. Bardoux, Minister of Public Instruction; and M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will retire from the Cabinet and Premier Dufaure will remain only a few

GAMBETTA. A Paris dispatch says: "Gambetta's election to the Chair of the Chamber of Deputies is regarded as giving him a consultative voice in the Governmen Italy and Spain have received the news at

and de St. Vallier will retain their posts." THE AMBASSADORS. LONDON, Jan. 31 .- A Paris dispatch says the French Ambassadors at St. Petersburg and Vienna have resigned, or are about to resign.

NO GOOD. Toulouse, Jan. 31.-A clerical organ an nounces that the Pope has declared that the reported miracle at La Salette is an impos-

GREAT BRITAIN. UNNECESSARY ALARM.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—The Privy Council Department has under consideration the subject of future arrivals of cattle from America. Those engaged in the trade contend that unnecessary alarm has been created out of the Ontario's case, and they dispute the statement that the arrivals condemned suffered from pleuro pneumonia. They have retained veterninary surgeons of high repute to act as a check upon the Privy Council inspectors.

New York, Jan. 31.-The news that the British Government had prohibited the importation of live cattle from America has created considerable excitement among the shippers of live stock, and also among shipowners, several lines of steamers running from this and other American ports having made large contracts ahead for 1879. The Evening Post says: "During the summer months last year many of the large steamers of the National Line were especially fitted up and wholly devoted to this business, the number of cattle shipped by a single vessel often numbering more than 400. The alleged decision of the English Government was entirely unexpected. The present is the dullest time in trade, but even now there are, probably more than 1,500 head of cattle on the way to England. Two cargoes, consigned to Goldsmith & Toffee, arrived at Liverpool yesterday, and Phillips said he had received no word from their agent there of any attempt to prevent their landing. The British Vice-Consul says that no official notification of any attempt on the part of the British Government to prevent the importation of American cattle had been received by him.

STRIKE. London, Jan. 31.—The engineers and lockmen at Liverpool and Birkenhead, numbering 2,000, struck to-day. MORE STRIKES

London, Feb. 1-5 a. m.-A general strike of iron workers, numbering 3,500, and brass founders, will commence to-day at Liverpool. Two thousand boiler makers and ship builders are also considering the advisability of striking. THE GLASGOW BANK DIRECTO

EDINBURG, Jan. 31 .- The trial of the Diectors of the Glasgow Bank on charges of fraud, theft, and embezzlement resulted in the conviction of Lewis Potter, of the Glasgow shipping firm of Potter, Wilson & Co., and of Robert Sumner, Stranak manager of the bank, of the offenses charged. The other Directors were found guilty of uttering false abstracts of balance sheets. Sentence deferred. PAILED.

London, Jan. 31.—Charles Shay & Co., nerchants in the China trade, have failed. It is believed that their liabilities are heavy.

THE PLAGUE.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS. Berlin, Jan. 31.-The German Govern ment, in order to prevent the introduction of the plague, has prohibited the importa-tion of all articles prohibited by the Austrian Committee, and also all the manu-

factures of felt. The Imperial Chancellor will draw up the regulations relative to travelers' baggage. The Sanitary Commis-sion of the Scheldt quarantines all vessels from the Black Sea.

BURNING THE VILLAGES RECOMMENDED. Sr. Peressure, Pa., Jan. 81.-It is stated that Prof. Botkin, physician to the Czar, advises the burning of Wetlianka and other villages where the epidemic has broken out, together with all the furniture in them, and the removal of the inhabants to healthy places. In spite of the heavy expense suc a scheme would involve, the Czar is said to be disposed to follow Prof. Botkin's advice. CHECKED.

BERLIN, Jan. 31 .- It is considered in the best informed quarters that the present decrease of the plague is merely due to the extreme cold. Consequently the precautions against its spread are unrelaxed.

> AFGHANISTAN. THE AMEER.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—The Ameer of Afghanistan has arrived on the Russian fron-ARRIVED ON THE FRONTIER. St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—The Ameer of

Afghanistan has arrived on the Russian frontier. His followers were disarmed. The Ameer alone was allowed to retain his arms. The Russian authorities endeavored to persuade him that it would be useless to go to St. Petersburg, but the Ameer insists, and, unless prevailed upon to abandon his intenrion, may be expected to reach the Russian Capital by the end of February, though every effort will be made to deter him. The Ameer appears to be astonished at his treat-

LONDON, Jan. 31.-A dispatch from Jelalabad states an unconfirmed rumor there that Shere Ali is dead. Maj. Cavagnari does not

> GERMANY. TARIFF ON COAL.

London, Jan. 31.—Bismarck's protection st tariff will include a duty on English coa of 10 per cent ad valorem. BAVARIA.

London, Jan. 31.-A Berlin dispatch says Bavaria has moved the rejection of the parliamentary discipline bill in the Federal

> ROME. PAPAL CONSISTORY.

Rome, Jan. 31 .- A consistory is fixed for the 21st of February. The Pope will retrace the Pontifical policy of the year. He will! also give a sketch of hisscheme for the future.

SERVIA. TCHERNAIEFF.

London, Jan. 31 .- A dispatch from Belgrade states that Gen. Tchernaieff entered ervia yesterday, via Semendria, with a large staff. His arrival is believed to be connected with railway concessions and other political

BY MAIL.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PLAGUE. The origin of the plague which is now making uch terrible ravages in Russia is clearly traced in the Astrakhan correspondence of the Golos, The epidemic appeared in the Cossack Village I Vetlyan Stanitza soon after the return two Cossack regiments from the war in Asia Minor, and was very likely brought over with their old clothes and rags. It is well known that there were many cases of typhus in these regiments during the war, but it has also been ascertained that during their return homeward no one was attacked by the disease. Prior to their homeward march the Cossacks clothes and other effects were disinfected and well smoked; but probably the men did not expose all their rags and booty to that process, and thus many articles remained ess, and thus many articles remained infected. The report regarding the appearance of typhus was received by the Cossack authorities towards the end of November. An army surgeon was at once dispatched to Vetlyauka. He returned with the news that An army surgeon was at once dispatched to Vetlyanka. He returned with the news that there was no typhus, but that there were slight attacks of ague and febricula. Several days passed by, when suddenly news was brought of frightful mortality in the Stanitza. From fifteen to twenty persons died every day, among a population of 600. By Dec. 10 the mortality had increased. There died, among the rest, the doctor of the Astrakhan regiment; the priest met with the same fate, his wife and children running away from fear; several of the local chiefs were also attacked. The Coscack population were seized with a panic; they ceased to approach the sick, and feared to bury the Gead. It is reported that the dead bodies lay for days in the streets, with a slight covering of hay thrown over them: At last the inhabitants reached the conclusion that the disease was not typhus, but the plague.

CELEBRATION OF THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF

CELEBRATION OF THE SOOTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE OF HOLLAND—A GREAT STRUGGLE FOR BELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL

London Times, Jan. 17. On the 23d of the present month the people of Holland celebrate the 300th anniversary of their national independence. The long struggle in the sixteenth century between Spain and the Netherlands was brought to a crisis, if not to a nclusion, by the agreement called the Union of Utrecht, which was drawn up and promul-gated in January, 1579; and it is this event which is to be commemorated by a great public solemnity. The political consequences of the act were not seen for some years afterwards; they were not, indeed, fully realized until the following century. But a true fistorical judgment and a sound national instinct bave alike led the people of Holland to date their national independence from the Union of Utrecht, and to do honor to the anniversary as the crowning moment of their forefathers' heroi resistance and the harbinger of their coming deliverance. The history of Dutch resistance to Spanish oppression begins, no doubt, at a much earlier date, just as the actual establishment of Dutch independence belongs to a later one. The history of all nations, in fact, is a continuous flow of circumstances indissolubly linked together, rather than a mere succession of isolated and independent events. If, therefore, we would trace the true history of Dutch prosperity, and seek out the real sources of the power of Holland, we must go back far beyond the period of the heroic resistance to the Spanish Fury, bayond even the first establishment of the Spanish dominion in the Netherlands, to the rise of their commerce and industry under the Dukes of Burgundy. But the popular inagination fixes on symbolic dates and significant anniversaries in deflance of philosophic theories of historical continuity. The historian of the United States very properly devotes several volumes to the history of his country prior iverance. The history of Dutch resistance to or the United States very properly devotes several volumes to the history of his country prior to the Declaration of Independence, though to every loyal American the Fourth of July, 1778, is the date from which the national history begins. Similarly in Holland the national imagination instinctively turns to the Union of Utrecht in January 1879. in January, 1579, as the true cooch of Dutel national independence. Whether we consider the heroic struggle of which that date mark the crisis or the magnificent outburst of Duted power and prosperity of which it was the imposition of the control mediate forerunner, we shall readily sympathize with the enthusiasm with which the recurrence of the memorable anniversary is about to be selebrated in Holland.

What gives to the struggle for Dutch independence in the service of the struggle for Dutch independence in the service of the service of the struggle for Dutch independence in the service of the service o

What gives to the struggle for Dutch independence its special and distinctive significance is the fact that it was the occasion on which the two great religious forces, which in the sixteenth century were striving for the mastery in Europe, first came to a decisive issue. The contest was not so much a political one, in which rival forms of Government were contending for the mastery, as a religious one between different systems of belief. It is true the ultimate issue was the establishment of a Recubilic; but the States of Holland would glady have accepted a Monarch if they could have found a Protestant ruler willing to mount the throne. The one thing they would not put up with was the forcible establishment of the Romish faith. Thus the United Netherlands formed from the first dawn of their independence a northern bulwark against the nce a northern bulwark against the antism at a time when the whole civilized world seemed doomed to fall again under the yoke of Catholic Spain. This resistance to spiritua

Good Hope gave a new direction to the commerce of the world. But the religicus struggles of the time, so momentous in their issues, gave to the little confederacy which at first had so much to do to maintain itself against its powerful foes the unity of purpose which was needed in order to secure its future greatness. Nothing in modern history is more remarkable, more romantic we might say, than the growth of the Dutch power, with its achievements in war and politics, in commerce and material prosperity, in arts and literature, during the century which followed the establishment of its independence. When William the Silent died in 1584, stricken by the hand of the fanatical Balthazar Gerard, his last words were, "O, my God, have mercy upon this poor people." Long before his descendant, William III., became king of England in 1689 this "poor people." It had accomplished its own freedom, it was the rival of England in commerce and on the seas, it had withstood and was still baffling the power of France under Louis XIV., its universities were among the first in Europe, its colonies were in all lands and its ships on every sea, its literature had given a Grotius, its art a Rembrandt, to the world. One of the earliest Arctic explorers was the Dutchman Barentz; another Dutchman was the first to double Cape Horn and to discover the nearest land to the Southern Pole. In North America Holland had planted a colony in the centre of what is now the United States, and its Capital, New Amsterdam, afterwards called Orange, was first called New York after it fell into English hands. In South America the set-Hope gave a new direction to the of the world. But the religious

double Cape Horn and to discover the narest land to the Southern Pole. In North America Holland had planted a colony in the centre of what is now the United States, and its Capital, New Amsterdam, afterwards called Orange, was first called New York: after it fell into English hands. In South America the settlements of Guiana, in Africa that of the Cape, in Asia those is India, in Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, and New Guinea, attested the fertility of Holland as a founder of colonies. Dutch voyagers discovered the Australasian world. At home, while commerce flourished, and the wealth of the globe was displayed on the quays of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Holland became the chosen retreat of European learning and the seat of an abundant and vigorous native art. Many a scholar of European iame, like Scaliger, the prince of letters in his time, and Salmasus, of whom it was said that whatever he did not know was beyond the reach of learning, was called by the public voice to teach in its schools, and the presses of Amsterdam, of Leyden, and of Utrecht teemed with voluminous and erudite literature. In Spinoza the country produced a philosopher whose writings may be said to nave influenced the whole current of European thought; while in art the Dutch school not only created a distinctive style of its own at a time when the artistic impulse of other nations was very nearly exhausted, but laid the foundation of the modern school of landscape. These were no slight achievements for a small nation in the first century of its independent existence; nor has the history of Holland down to the present day been unworthy of its political weight among the Powers of Europe, it has lost none of the qualities which once gave it pre-eminence. The country is prosperous, contented, and well governed, its commerce is as active as heretofore, and though it now has rivals of more powerful calibre, it has by no means falles behind in the race. Even in literature, though it has to contend sgainst the disadvantage of a language which has lost some of i

ous and less politic, if William the Silent had been less patient and more ambitious, or even if he had fallen in 1582 by the bullet of Jaureguy, the whole course of the world might have been changed. It is more profitable, however, to dwell on what was and is than on what might have been. It is not merely to their own citizens that the independence of the United Provinces was a matter of vital import. The Union of Utrecht, much more, perhaps, than the battle of Valmy signalized by Goethe, was the beginning of a new epoch. It was one of the stages in the triumph of religious freedom over a spiritual despotism which threatened the

whole of Europe. It, therefore, it is becoming in the people of Holland to celebrate the birth of their freedom, it is no less becoming in other nations, freed by the same blow, to sympathize with Holland in the day of its rejoicing. THE NEW PRENCH SENATE. PARIS. Jan. 16 .- In the Senate, M. Gaulthie de Rumilly, as the oldest member (86) presided the youngest Senators acting as Secretaries The President read a speech. After remarking that this was the fourth time he had enjoyed th honor, he referred to the late elections as hav ing brought the various branches of the Government into harmony. He described the new Senators as enlightened and moderate men and the Senate as the moderating power, as also the vigilant guardian of Republican institutions.

vigilant guardian of Republican institutions. Hie proceeded to sav:

"Vainly has it been sought to frighten the electors by predicting that if the renewal of the Senate did not create a majority of resistance to a violent majority in the Chamber of Deputies France was threatened with every political evil. This phantasmagoria of menacing predictions has vanished before the light of facts, before the good sense of the electors, before the will of the nation. Justead of overturning the Republic, the nation wishes to maintain what has been established by our civil laws and our habits,—the principle of equality of all citizens before the law, freedom of speech and thought while respecting the established Government, freedom of worship regulated by the laws, the everlasting elements of our codes, of our public and private life, the beneficial results of the division and respect of property, the fundamental guarantees of our social order, and, above all, the unity of the Government of France by France. When, therefore, the Republic is accused of creating social perils, it is the nation which has been governing since the constitutional foundation of the Republican regime, and it is the nation, guarding its own interests, which is being accused." He then dwelt on the recovery of France from a war undertaken without reason or foresight, and against her will, on the persevering efforts to secure a Republican Constitution, on the successive elections confirmatory of that Constitution, on the futile attempt in 1877 to mislead universal suffrage, and on the tranquillity following the termination of that crisis. He also spoke of the glorious success of the Exhibition, the admiration expressed by foreign visitors for French vitality and calmhess, and on the dignified position of France at the Berlin Congress, where she earned an esteem due to a disinterestedness known to be not a weakness, but a political orinciple. The direction of public affairs, he said, was intrusted to an honest and able Ministry, supported by public opla fie proceeded to sav: principle. The direction of public affairs, he said, was intrusted to an honest and able Ministry, supported by nublic opinion and the continuous feit in its satisfying the needs and interests of the country. Inertness would not be prudent, nor immobility wise, and France had a right to demand the harmony of administration and laws with Republican Institutions. Education should be extended, public credit maintained, army organization completed, railways and canals constructed for agriculture and industry. The Senate, co-operating with the other powers, would fulfill its high mission and prove its devotion to the country.

COAL IN SWITZERLAND. ed at Lausanne for working the authmetimines of Vernayaz, in the Valais. This anthracite is a poor substitute for coal, hard to kindle, and burns slowly without flame or smoke. No true coal is found in Switzerland, and that which is used in this district comes principally from the used in this district comes principally from the Blanzy mines, near Lyons.

The distress among the population in some parts of Switzerland is causing the local authorities considerable uneasiness. It is found almost impossible to keep down mendicity in St. Gall. People get themselves arrested in order, as they say, that they may have food and shelter, and the prisons are crowded with inmates whose only offense is poverty.

TURKET-NO REDUCTION OF THE BUSSIAN PINE. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15 .- As to the money

indemnity, there is no foundation for the reports lately current that Russia had reduced the sum stipulated by the Treaty of San Stefano, the only concession in this respect being that the 500,000 france set down towards clearing away 500,000 francs set down towards clearing away the obstacles to the navigation of the Danube have been canceled. According to the infor-mation of the Politische Correspondens from Con-stantinople, the war indemnity due to Russia is loan which Turkey is so much in want of. This, however, is a very questionable commentary. That the Russian cisim should take its place immediately after that of the old creditors of Turkey follows naturally, as it were, from the protocol of the Berlin Congress, in which the only reservation made by the Powers refers to the claims on Turkey previous to the treaty. The other version of the account, therefore, according to which the agreement insists less on the rank the Russian claims are to have among the many other debts of Turkey than on the terms and conditions of the payment, and that Russia has not been too hard upon Turkey in this respect, is by far the more probable one.

The low and precarious value of the paper currency continues to cause grave apprehenoan which Turkey is so much in want of. This

TEXT OF THE BILL TO GAG THE GERMAN REICHS BERLIN, Jan. 9 .- When will the repressive legislation of the man of blood and iron have an end? For some time back sinister rumors have been affoat that the Imperial Chancellor was casting about for power to prevent members of the Reichstag from using unbecoming expressions in the highest representative assembly of the land, and to-night all Beslin has been put into commotion by the publication of a docu of this strong-willed man. This is no less that the outline of a bill aiming at the Federa Council, and it must necessarily take such a prominent place in the history of civil liberty that I do not hesitate to transmit the text to you entire and forthwith. The document bears

date "Friedrichsruhe, the 31st of December, date "Friedrichsruhe, the sist of December, 1878," and runs as follows:

"We, William, by the grace of God German Emperor. King of Prussia, etc., ordain, in the name of the Empire, with the consent of the Federal Council and the Reichstag, as follows: Sec. 1. The Reichstag is intrusted with the power of punishing its members. Sec. 2. This power of punishing will be exercised by a Committee consisting of the President, the two Vice-Presidents, and ten members. The latter will be chosen at the beginning of each session, immediately after the election of the Presidents, and will hold office while the session lasts. Sec. 3. The chastisements which this Committee can inflict will vary with the severity of the offense,—namely, first, a reprimand before the assembled House; secondly, compulsion to apologize before the assembled House in the form prescribed by the Committee; thirdly, exclusion from the Reichstag for an appointed time. This can extend to the end of the legislative period. An exclusion which lasts for the duration of the legislative period can carry with it the loss of eligibility (walbarke'f) to the Reichstag. Sec. 4. If the offensive uttersance involves an issue of fact punishable according to the provisions of the common criminal code, then the Reichstag may resolve, on the motion of the 1878," and runs as follows: Reichstag. Sec. 4. If the offensive utterance involves an issue of fact punishable according to the provisions of the common criminal code, then the Reichstag may resolve, on the motion of the Committee, along with the infliction of chastisement by that bedy, and, as a matter of course, also in the case of the delinquent no longer belonging to their number, to hand him over to the criminal courts. Sec. 5. Should the Reichstag resolve on handing over the delinquent to the criminal courts, the provisions in Arts. 30 and 31 of the Imperial Constitution will have no application." [The articles in question, I may here inform you, stipulate first that no member of the Reichstag can at any time, on account of his vote or of expressions used it him in the course of his calling as member, be prosecuted by the Courts, or otherwise be brought to answer for his conduct outside of the Assembly; secondly, without approval of the Reichstag, no member of the same during a period of session can be brought un for examination or arrested for any punishable action, except he is taken in the act or in the course of the next day following. Similar approval is required for the arrest of members on account of debt. At the request of the Reichstag, every punishment, arrest, or imprisonment of members will be suspended whill the session lasts.] "Sec. 6. In the case o punishment being decreed for an expression and the whole or part of the speech may be the session being decreed for an expression of the contents of a speech, the expression and the, whole or part of the speech may be inhibited from appearing in the official shorthand report. In such a case, moreover, all other publication by the press (of the obnoxious matter) may be forbidden. Sec. 7. The assent (w resambles) of at least twenty members of the fleichstag is requisite to make a motion to that effect. This motion must be made within that effect. the Reichstag is requisite to make a motion to that effect. This motion must be made within three days after the impropriety has been com-mitted. Sec. S. The Committee will act and decide under the guidance of the President, and in his absence under that of the next Vice-President, with an attendance of at least seven members. Procedure will be regulated by orders to be proposed by the Committee and submitted to the Reichstag for approval. Sec. 3. The Committee will decide for good and all. submitted to the Reichstag for approval. Sec. 9. The Committee will decide for good and all. If their decision, however, refers to exclusion from the Reichstag, the expelled member within eight days after due notice given may appeal in writing to the Reichstag. Sec. 10. The President is empowered to inhibit the temporary appearance of all improper expressions of members in the shorthand report, and to forbid all other publication of the same for the time being. Such temporary injunction will expire unless within three days after the expression in question has been uttered the Committee of itself or by a motion to that effect proceeds to decision. Sec. 11. Contraventions of the inhibition contained in Sec. 6, as well as of the temporary decree of the President indicated in Sec. 10, are punishable with imprisonment of from three weeks to three months, in so far as, judging by the nature of the thing published, a heavier penalty is not imposable. Sec. 12. Those matters in the hands of the Committee which are not settled before the close of the session will be transferred in the state they are in to the committee appointed for the next session of the Reichstag."

THE GOTHARD RAILWAY. GENEVA, Jan. 7 .- A little work, entitled "Das Millionenbuch," written for the enlight-enment of the Paris people in the matter of the Sothard Railway, and doubtless with specia reference to the approaching referendum, gives the clearest and at the same time the most complete statement hitherto published of the finan-cial position of that eventful enterprise. The first international subvention, which, together with the company's share and debenture capital, it was thought would be sufficient to complete the undertaking, was 85,000,000 francs. Of this sum it was agreed that Italy should find 45,000,000 francs; Germany, 20,000,000 francs; and the Northeastern and Central Swiss rail-ways, 7,000,000 francs. The balance (18,000,000 ways, 7,000,000 francs. The balance (18,000,000 francs) was apportioned in varying amounts among fifteen cantons whose interests it was supposed would be directly served by the railway,—Zurich, Tessin, Berbe, Aargau, Basel, St. Gallen, Soleure, Zug, Schaffhausen, Lucerne, Thurgau, Schwytz, Uri, Oberwalden, and Unterwalden. Switzerland as a whole subscribed nothing; it was entirely an affair of the cantons, but the estimates proved to be almost absurdly under the mark, and if the enterprise was not to be abandoned, it became necessary for the three countries interested to raise at least an additional 28,000,000 francs. At a conference of the representatives of Italy, Germany, and Switzerland, held last June at Lucerne, it was concluded to grant this supplementary subsidy: 10,000,000 francs of which was to be provided by Germany, 10,000,000 francs by Italy, 4,500,000 francs by the Swiss Confederation, and the rest by twelve cantons, three cantons—Tessin, Uri, and Zug—declaring that the original programme having been modified in a sense injurious to their interests, they would have nothing more to do with the affair. As for the Gothard Company, its debeuture capital amounts to 48,000,000 francs, of which 23,700,000 francs are yet to place. Its share capital amounts to 24,000,000 francs, of which 23,700,000 francs have been subscribed and the money received. The voting on next Sunday week will be in respect of the proposed grant of 4,500,000 francs by the Confederation, the twelve cantons having already, so Isasa they are individually concerned, accepted the scheme elaborated at Lucerne. In the event of the participation of Switzerland in the enterprise being agreed to, the total amounty placed at the disposal of the Gothard Company from france) was apportioned in varying amounts

the participation of Switzerland in the enterprise being agreed to, the total amount placed at the disposal of the Gothard Company from first to last for the making of the line will amount to 227,000,000 francs; thus divided: Original subsidies, 85,000,000 francs; supplementary subsidies, 28,000,000 francs; Company's debenture capital, 80,000,000 francs; Company's debenture capital, 80,000,000 francs; Company's share capital, 80,000,000 francs. The law on which the Swiss people are about to vote not only grants a subvention to the Gothard Railway, but pledges the country to further grants in aid of other sub-Alpine railways, and I have reason to believe that one of the first consequences of an affirmative vote will be the formation of a company for making by way of the Simplon a third line into Italy.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.
Francois Paul Jules Grevy was born at Montsous-Vaudrez, Jura. Aug. 15, 1813. After being graduated from the College of Poligny ne read law in Paris, and was a student there in the

he grown of same over a game of whist at creatiles. He flung himself ardently into the tevolution, and was with the corps which tormed the barracks of the Rue de Babylone.

ment. He fulfilled the difficult duties of the post with such tact and moderation, and a carefully avoided compromising himself in the quarrels of the Republican factions, that he became the most popular man in the Jura. In the election for members of the Assembly he was first on the list of the circumstance. In the Assembly he was made a vice-President, and a member of the Judiciary Committee. He spoke often and carned a high reputation as a debater. He took 'an independent position, but as a rule voted with the Extreme Left. He proposed that the Executive about the chosen by the National Assembly and hold office at its pleasure, with the title of Fresident of the Council of Ministers, but the proposition was defeated by a vote of 643 to 158.

After the Fresidential election of Dec 10 M. Grevy opposed the policy of Louis Napolesa and especially the expedition to Rome. He was re-elected to the Corps Lerislatif, and, without making common cause with the Radicals, became one of the principal opponents of the Government. He protested against the law of May 31 and opposed the revision of the Constitution. After the coup d'etat of December, 1851, he gave himself up entirely do the practice of his profession, and in 1868 he became betonnier of the Order of Advocates. In thesase year, and again in 1869 and 1871, by we elected a member of the Corps Legislatif. The election of 1868 was the first since 1832 in which the Government had been completely routed, and M. Grevy was then returned by a majority so decisive that at the ensuine election no official candidato was opposed to him, and he received eight-uniths of all the votes est. He was chosen Fresident of the Assembly in March, 1871, and held that position down to April, 1873, when he declined the invitation of President Thiers to serve longer in that especity. Ever since the establishment of the Third Republic he has been looked upon as the natural head of Conservative Republicanism in France. he natural head of Conservative Re

CATTLE-EXPORTATION.

The Story of the Privy Council's Probletion Entirely False. The Business at Ber

Bosrow, Jan. 31.—The flurry among cattle-exporters has ceased, the Liverpool steamer to-morrow taking out their usual quota. Private dispatches from England state that the cattle on the Illyrian, just arrived out, passed the proper inspection without trouble, and were allowed to pass. The trouble with the beast on the Ontario was that they became chilled b exposure before shipment, and the rough weather at sea, together with lack of attention, brought on pleuro-pneumonia. The onston authorities here have appointed an inspector; act with the underwriters' inspector, as all cattle are now thoroughly examine before they are allowed to go on board, and passed, a clean bill is given. The officers of the Warren Line of steamers, from this port to Lin-erpool, claim that the British Government has never taken any action prohibiting the lan of American cattle in England. They say of American cattle in England. They say that an effort was made some time ago in the Brit-ish Parliament to have an act passed compelling the slaughter of all American cattle arriving at Liverpool, but no such legislation has ever been carried through. They explain the blockade and detention of cattle at Can-dian points by saying that the suow blockades have interfered with cattle as well as other shipments. The shipments from Boston have assumed girantic properties. The importations into Liverpool last year from the United States were 42,308 oxen, 25,14 sheep, and 14,218 swine. The exportations from Boston in 1878 were 35,604 oxeu, 28,891 sheep, and 16,16L swipe, all valued at \$8,750,000. The seeming disparity of figures arises from ship-ments in December not arriving in time for the

year's statistica
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Considerab ment was created among cattle-dealers and shippers to-day by the report which at last gained publicity here that an order had been is-sued by the British Government probibiting the further importation into England of live catile from the United States. The report undoubt-edly grew out of the fact that a carre of cattle shipped from Portland, Me., by the steamer Ontario was condemned on arrival in London, on the ground that the cattle were infected with pluro-pneumonia. The Contagion laws of England are very stringent, and the animals were not only ordered to be slaughtered on the dock, but the occasion week quite likely be improved by owners to secure the prohibiting of further in portation. The large cattle-dealers and ship pers here say the report lacks confirm they are shipping as usual. T. E. Esstuan a very heavy dealer said be did not believe there was much in it, not that the condemned cattle really had pleuro-pneumonia. He thought they might have been heated in shipping, and have contracted colds. While handling thousands of cattle, he had not seen a sick steer in three nonths. His agent in London had telegraphed months. His agent in London had telegraphed that he anticipated an order of prohibition, but nothing definite had followed. There were some cases of this disease found in Washington, Maryland, Connecticut, and Canada recently, but only in dairies. Myer Goldsmith, another heavy dealer, said there was no other country in the world where cattle were so healthy as in the United States. We course, it was for the interest of British landowners to try to shat out American beet, but he believed they would not be able to do it. The English people would have something to say about that.

A WILL CASE. Boston, Jan. 31.—The Smith will case, which has been on trial in the Probate Court for nearly two months, was decided this morning adversely to the petitioners, without commentative will file an appeal immediately, so that the case may be heard in the Supreme Judicial Court at the coming April term. Proceedings will also at once be taken to reopen the will of Eliza Smith, the widow of Evenger Smith-The petitioners are confident that, both on the facts, and the law in the will of Ebenezer facts, and the law in the will of Ebenezer Smith they have a strong case. The points relied upon are, First, that the will was beyond question never executed according to law, and hence is not a will; second, that there is, unquestionably, a clear case of fraud, as shown by undue influences, concealment, and forgery; third, that when the petitioners had made out a prima facte case, that is, a case which put the respondents to their defense, the only possible defense permissible under the law was proving the will de novo, and this, it is claimed, the respondents utterly falled to do, and could not do if they wished to, as the witnesses to the will testified against it. The estate is valued at \$500,000.

Senator Conkling and the Colored People
UNITED STATES SENATE CHANBER, WASHISTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1879.—MY DEAR STE: I have
been deeply moved by the action of colored cliizens and soldiers in New York, significant of
their approval of my re-election to the SenatGreat and undeserved as are the honors which
the Republicans of our State have generally bestowed on me, the action referred to stands out
among the most gratifying of all the proofs of
regard. The confidence in me which you are
often expressed, and which I rejoice to know is
shared by many colored men, rests in part, at
least, in the belief that I am not forgetful of
either the services of the colored race or of the least, in the belief that I am not forgether either the services of the colored race or of the sad injustice which it has suffered and still suffers under a flag which should perpetually protect every man of every race in all his rights before the law.

tect every man of every race in all his rights before the law.

This belief is not mistaken, and I long for the day and for occasions to hasten the day when in America the color of a man's skin will no longer measure his right to a fair day's wares for a fair day's work, or to his right to any other privileges which which three wars have been fought to establish, and which the Constitution of the United States now ordains.

I venture to ask you, one of the wiselv-chosen leaders of your people, to make known to the colored men of New York how highly I esteem their good will, and with what pleasure the compliment of the salute they fired the other day was received. Your friend.

ROSCOE CONKLIES.

The Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNEL

THE COU

A Bankrupt Liquor with Having Mad ulent Assign

Judge Williams Takes Allister on the Log Vagrant L

He Pronounces the Ac Because It Does No Trial by Ju

New Suits, Judgmi sions, Divorc

H. H. Shufeldt & Co. filed rior Court against Adolph Hartman, partners as Boehn ry Abrahams, Maier Weins offmann, to prevent the s of the defendants' property ment in favor of Abrahams. ment in favor of Abrahams, were liquor-dealers at 159 an who had been customers of some time, and on the 18th ul \$5,000. At that date thet seized under judgment by co of Abrahams for \$5,419.45. other creditors then began against the same firm-liens are junior to the Boehm & Hartman claim the in good faith, but complain allege that the notes were m before the entry of the jud purpose of having their prop creditors could not get it, a the latter to consent to a crate. Last Thursday Boehn a formal assignment to Maie this, it is claimed, was part efraud, and was not made sold they will not be able from their debtors' estate, sale may be stopped until

be ascertained.
Judge Moore entered an Sheriff not to pay over the hams or his attorney uni

Charlotte A. Griffiths fil against her husband, Willia him with adultery and for a decree of divorce, and compelling him to divide wi his milk business, which ne

made a free man because h two years ago. Judge Drummond will be

Judge Blodgett's place. Heases to be heard.

Judges Gary and Booth day, Judge Jameson will call of motions for new will take submitted cases and Farwell will dispose of Friday next will be the Ithe February term of the Calendar will be prepared.

In the case of Wrisley f Judge Moore, a few days a Rosenthal Receiver.

UNITED STATES UNITED STATES

John M. Whitman, Recei Pacific Railroad Company John Lyman and Mary L. Henry Runge, Frederick I and Albert and Charles E them to carry out their pi right of way through thei the Company. e Company. Richard M. Hunt began Richard M. Sneehan, A and Sarah Dolan, Mary Program of

39, 14. The Singer Manufacturin for \$1,000. CIRCUIT C Alfred Booth began a st John Hoos began a sult i against the City of Chicago

WILLIAMS VS. M

Some days ago John Scan sentence in the County Jai the Justices for vagrancy, attorney for release on a will the Justices for vagrancy attorney for release on a will be attorney in the case of Judge Williams' face the of Allister, which was, in effect of 1877 was unconstituted that McAllister's opinion, and since the poin would take time to look the case, and vesterday mo motion, and also rendered covering the act of 1877:

The only question to be de The only question to be as to the constitutionali 1877. And that question its unconstitutionality.

It cannot be denied that trial for any criminal often which is imprisonment, is digray. Vagrants, in this constitutional rights as any is the solemn duty of the rights with even greater care lial and wealthy criminals. rights with even greater cartial and weatthy criminals.
offenders are in no dangere nied; it is the poor, the was need the special protection of the the property of the reace the right to try a without the intervention of unconstitutional, but it is cenies to those who are wit to assist them the legal persons more than all other it is claimed that the Vas made no provision for the tjury, and that all its provis to a trial by the Justice. The content of the content of the trial by the Justice. The content of the within the time specified, he county Justice to the within the time specified, in the county Justice of the continual into execution as in other of The 271st section of the for imprisonment as a potence, and makes not the retrial by a jury. The only

stice.
Sec. 381 of the Crimis
vides that Justices shall Sec. 381 of the Crimir vides that Justices shall cases arising under Secs. 2 nal Code"; and Sec. 384 vides as follows:

"The person accused m by a jury on the same coo shall be summoned and manner as in civil cases? Peace."

Sec. 385 of the same code and the accused guilty they and fix the simprisonment at Secs. 384 and 385 are cle lilive provisions that in tre 271 the accused shall have jury, and that the jury shapeneled, assess the fine at this notwithstanding the 271 contain no reference that is to be taken as a whose act is for the right of a trial by lagrants under the Crimir 270 and 271 are silent upon the act of 1877 is a period of the vagrant by them of his punishment.

The act of 1877 is not tional, inasmuch as it does but—taken in connection who Criminal Cond—expres for a trial by jury for him, which actermines his pur is remanded.

for imprisonment as a sence, and makes not the trial by a jury. The only Justice.

rer a game of whist at mself ardently into the with the corps which the Rue de Babylone. the Rue de Babylone.

graphicans, he was
he rule of the Catizen
stinction early as a desof the Radical party,
the Government. He
in the case against
thes. Throughout the
sained faithful to his
flight of Louis Philse a Commissioner of s flight of Louis Philite a Commissioner of iment for his depart-difficult duties of the nd moderation, and se missing himself in the ican factions, that he ican factions, that he ican factions in the emembers of the Asthelist of the cigat he was made a vice of the Judiciary Commind earned a high reptook an independent ed with the Externment Assembly and hold the title of Presidents, but the proposition M3 to 158. erps Legislatif. The first since 1852 in

ORTATION. vy Council's Probib

the invitation nger in that ca-shment of the ocked upon as Republicantes

e flurry among cattle-ne Liverpool steamers er usual quots. Pri-ingland state that the est arrived out, passed hout trouble, and were ut trouble, and were hout trouble, and were ouble with the beasts hey became chilled by sent, and the rough with lack of attention, pointed an inspector to riters' inspector, and riters' inspector, and thoroughly examined to go on board, and if en. The officers of the from this port to Livritish Government has rohibiting the landing agland. They say that can cattle arriving at

They explain the of cattle at Canasaying that the terfered with cattle as The shipments from rpool last year from e 42,908 oxen, 28,145 The exportations from ,604 oxen, 28,891 sheep, ed at \$8,750,000. The ares arises from ship-arriving in time for the

ng cattle-dealers and report which at last t an order had been isrnment prohibiting the The report undoubt-fact that a cargo Portland, Me., by the that the cattle were in onia. The Contagion ery stringent, and the nly ordered to be but the occasion would oved by British land obibiting of further im-attle-dealers and ship-lacks continuation, and He thought they in shipping, and have handling thousands of

n a sick steer in three ondon had telegraphed rder of prohibition, but ollowed. There were be found in Washington, and Canada recently, and Washington, and there was no world where cattle the United States. Of terest of British landout American beet, but not be able, to do it ald have something to

to The Tribune. Smith will case, which he Probate Court for decided this morning ril term. Proceedings a to reopen the will of w of Ebenezer Smith. lent that, both on the the will of Ebenezer strong case. The strong case. The are, First, that the stion never executed bence is not a will; sectionably, a clear case undue influences, contining, that when the a prima facte case, the respondents to y possible defense per was proving the will aimed, the respondents dould not do if they are to the will testified valued at \$500,000.

haten, and I long for the haten the day when in lan's skin will no longer air day's wages for a fair right to any other privible wars have been fought the Constitution of the

ns.

one of the wisely-chosen
to make known to the
rk how highly I esteem
with what pleasure the
they fired the other
friend.

THE COURTS.

A Bankrupt Liquor Firm Charged with Having Made a Fraudulent Assignment.

Judge Williams Takes Issue with Mc-Allister on the Legality of the Vagrant Law.

He Pronounces the Act Constitutional Because It Does Not Eliminate Trial by Jury.

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Divorces, Etc.

H. Shufeldt & Co. filed a bill in the Superior Court against Adolph Boehm and Louis Hartman, partners as Boehm & Hartman, Henry Abrahams, Maier Weinschenck, and John Hoffmann, to prevent the sale under execution of the defendants' property by virtue of a judgment in favor of Abrahams, Boehm & Hartman were liquor-dealers at 159 and 161 Lake street, who had been customers of complainants for some time, and on the 18th ult. owed them about \$5,000. At that date their whole stock was seized under judgment by confession in favor of Abrahams for \$5,419.45. Complainants and other creditors then began attachment suits against the same firm, but all their Boehm & Hartman claim the notes were given in good faith, but complainants deny this, and allege that the notes were made only a few days before the entry of the judgment, and for the purpose of having their property seized, so their ditors could not get it, and so as to induce the latter to consent to a compromise at a low rate. Last Thursday Boehm & Hartman made s formal assignment to Maier Weinschenek, but this, it is claimed, was part of the same plan to defraud, and was not made until their property had been seized, so that they had none to assign. Complainants fear that if the assets are sold they will not be able to realize anything from their debtors' estate, and they ask that sale may be stopped until the legality of the judgment notes and subsequent execution can

Judge Moore entered an order yesterday allowing the sale to go on, but directing the Sheriff not to pay over the proceeds to Abrahams or his attorney until further order of

Charlotte A. Griffiths filed a bill yesterday against her husband, William S. Griffiths, charg-ing him with adultery and cruelty, and asking for a decree of divorce, and also for an order compelling him to divide with her the profits of his milk business, which nets him \$100 or \$150 a

Abiather Power feels that he also ought to be made a free man because his wife left him about

iwo years ago. Judge Drummond will hear motions daily in

Judge Drummond will hear motions daily in Judge Biodgett's place. He has also some set cases to be heard.

Judges Gary and Booth will hear motions today, Judge Jameson will have a peremptory call of motions for new trial, Judge Rogers will take submitted cases, and Judges Moore and Farwell will dispose of divorce cases.

Friday next will be the last day of service to the February term of the Circuit Court.

A new calendar will be prepared.

In the case of Wrisley Bros. vs. E. A. Storrs, Judge Moore, a few days ago, appointed Julius Rosenthal Receiver.

UNITED STATES COURTS. John M. Whitman, Receiver of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, filed bills against John Lyman and Mary Lyman, D. C. Brown, Henry Runge, Frederick Hener, John Byrnes, and Albert and Charles H. Wilher, to compet them to carry out their promise of conveying right of way through their respective lands to the Company.

the Company.

Richard M. Hunt began suits in ejectment against William Sneehan, Ann Sheehan, William and Sarah Dolar, Mary Prout, and Maria Jones, to recover possession of divers lots in Block 15 of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7,

30, 14.

The Singer Manutacturing Company sued Jacob Glove, George Rudel, and Frederick Glove

CIRCUIT COURT. Alfred Booth began a suit for \$2,500 against Appa Anderson commenced a suit in trespas

John Hoos began a suit for \$16,000 damage against the City of Chicago.

WILLIAMS VS. M'ALLISTER.

WILLIAMS VS. M'ALLISTER.

Some days ago John Scanlon, who is serving a sentence in the County Jail imposed by one of the Justices for vagrancy, applied through his attorney for release on a writ of habeas corpus. The attorney in the case confidently flaunted in Judge Williams' face the opinion of Judge Mc-Ailister, which was, in effect, that the Vagrant act of 1877 was unconstitutional. The Judge replied that McAllister's opinion was not his opinion, and since the point had been made he would take time to look up the law and weigh the case, and yesterday morning he denied the motion, and also rendered the following opinion covering the act of 1877:

The only question to be determined in this case is

The only question to be determined in this case is as to the constitutionality of the Vagrant act of 1877. And that question depends upon another, whether the act of 1877 has denied to the accused a rial by jury? If it has, there can be no doubt of its unconstitutionality.

left. And that question depends upon another, whether the act of 1877 has denied to the accused a 'trial by jury' If it has, there can be no doubt of its unconstitutionality.

It cannot be denied that every person put upon trial for any criminal oflense, the punishment of which is imprisonment, is efficiently to be tried by a jury. Vagrants, in this regard, have as sacred constitutional rights as any other offenders; and it is the solemn duty of the courts to enforce their rights with even greater care than the more influential offenders are in no danger of having their rights deheld; it is the poor, the weak, the despised, who need the special protection of courts and juries. If, therefore, the act of 1877 have given Justices of the Peace the right to try and imprison vagrants without the intervention of a jury, it is not only unconstitutional, but it is especially unjust, as it cenies to those who are without money or friend is to assist them the legal protections which such persons more than ali others need.

It is claimed that the Vagrant act of 1877 has made no provision for the trial of the vagrant by a jury, and that all its provisions relate exclusively to a trial by the Justice. That act makes no reference to a trial by jury, but is amendatory to Secs. 270 and 271 of the Criminal Code, and, acceding to the well-established rules of the construction of statutes, the original law and the amendment must be read as one act. Sec. 270 of the Criminal Code, as originally enacted, enumerated and described the different classes of vagrants, and Sec. 271 of the same code provided that "when any person is convicted before a Justice of the Paulshment therein mentioned, be fined not exceeding \$20, with or without condition that if the same, with the cost of the proceedings, is not paid within the time specified, he shall be commitment."

The 271st section of the Criminal Code expressly provides that Justices shall have jurisdiction. "In Sec. 381 of the Criminal Code expressly provides that Justices shall have juris

Sec. 381 of the Criminal Code expressly provides that Justices shall have jurisdiction in tases arising under Secs. 270 and 271 of the Criminal Code"; and Sec. 384 of the same code provides as follows: "The person accused may have the cause tried by a jury on the same conditions, and the jury snall be summoned and impaneled in the same manner as in civil cases before Justices of the Peace."

manner as in civil cases before Justices of the Peace."

Sec. 385 of the same code provides, "If the jury find the accused guilty they shall assess the line and fix thesimprisonment as aforesaid."

Secs. 384 and 385 are clear, and distinct, and positive provisions that in trials under Secs. 270 and 271 the accused shall have the right to a trial by jury, and that the jury shall, in case they are impanied, assess the fine and imprisonment; and this notwithstanding the fact that Secs. 270 and 271 contain no reference to a trial by jury. The act is to be taken as a whole, and Secs. 384 and 385 are too clear and distinct to leave any doubt as to the right of a trial by jury upon the part of vaccants under the Criminal Code, though Secs. 270 and 271 are silent upon that subject.

The act of 1877 is a part of Secs. 270 and 271, and must be construed also, with reference to the clear, distinct, and positive provisions of Secs. 384 and 385, which, as I have before said, provide for a trial of the vagrant by a jury, and a fixing by them of his punishment.

The act of 1877 is not, therefore, unconstitu-

and, as the latest opinions generally govern "vags" will take notice.

CRIMINAL COURT.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Peter Lundstrum, who was on trial Thursday for assaulting his wife with intent to kill, was yesterday found guilty and given nine years in the Penitentiary.

Mary Morrissey pleaded guilty to burglary and was remanded.

Edward Lewis, one of the three desperadoes who held up Thomas Nelson, the ex-county painter, some weeks ago and robbed him of a gold watch, was found guilty of the robbery and given eight years in the Penitentiary.

Joseph Minor was found guilty of robbery and given one year in the Penitentiary.

JUDGE DRUMMOND-Set cases and general busi-

JUDGE DRUMNOND—Set cases and general business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.

THE APPELLATE COURT—In chambers.

JUDGE GARY—140, 143, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 155 to 166, inclusive, except 163.

No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 4.767, Town of West Chicago vs. Moore, and calendar Nos. 447, 455, to 467, inclusive, except 458 and 463. No case on trial.

JUDOR BOOTH-526 to 541, inclusive, except 531. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Contested motions.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—H. M. Harris et al. vs. John F. Lyon, H. J. Christoph, and August Schlafhauser; verdict, \$522, and motion for new trial.—Julius Barlsch vs. Jacob and Mary Krohmer, \$78.92.—H. O. Ross vs. Charies M. Haray; verdict. \$294.48; and motion for new trial.—George Ross et al. vs. Mary A. McLaughlin, \$150.42.

\$150.42.
CIRCUT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Harriet A. Bliss vs. James F. Dane. William Westlake, and John P. Covert. \$636.43.—John Burke vs. Mattheas Gottfried, \$527.40.
JUDGE BOOTH—E. C. Reichwald vs. F. Massman and Isaac Horner. \$25.—E. R. Watson et al. vs. Joseph Irving, \$138.05.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.

Involcing Certain Descriptions of Merchan The Treasury Department, having adopted a new rule upon the subject of invoices of certain descriptions of merchandise imported into the United States, the following letters which have been received by the Hon. William Henry Smith, Collector of Customs, will be of interest to the

importing public: INVOICE VALUES-ADDITIONS FOR CHARGES.

INVOICE VALUES—ADDITIONS FOR CHARGES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1878.—The United States Appraiser. New York—Sir: The Department duly received your letter of the 20th all., in which you call attention to its decision of April 25, 1878 (Synopsis 3, 550), in relation to additions for charges on invoice, when such charges are not specified therein.

You state that it has beretofore been the custom to regard as included in the invoice value, charges for cartons, and packing of various descriptions of merchandise, such as leather gloves, German hossery, and toys; and that the Collector recently returned to you a number of invoices of German hosiery because charges for case and packing were not specified in such invoices, either as separate items or as being included in the invoice value, and for which no addition was made by you.

In reply to your request for instructions, I have to state that the principle laid down in decision No. 3,550 is, that, when charges are not separately specified in the myoice and the goods are not therein described as being free of charges, it is the duty of customs officers to add such charges for the purpose of assessment of duty.

The reason of the rule was that the insertion in the invoice of separate terms, or declaration therein, that the goods were free of charges, would make the matter free from doubt and compel a practice which would be an aid in securing uniformity at the various ports.

which would be an aid in securing uniformity at the various ports.

In view of the statements, however, made by you, that the charges for packing and carting are always merged in the invoice-price description of the classes of goods before named, I have to state that the Department does not desire to adopt summarily a practice contrary thereto, without giving parties concerned a notice thereof. You will, therefore, continue to accept invoices as correct, where you shall be satisfied that the price paid includes charges for packing and cartons, until Jan. 1, 1879, and on and after that date it will be required that invoices shall separately specify such charges, or declare that the price includes such charges; otherwise, additions for such charges shall be made.

A copy hereof will be furnished to the Collector, H. F. French, Assistant Secretary.

A POSTPONEMENT ORDERED. A POSTPONEMENT ORDERED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1879.—Collector of Customs, New York—Sin: By decision No. 3, 735, dated Oct. 4, 1878, addressed to the Appraiser at your port, it was held that from and after the 1st of January, 1879, on invoices of goods which did not specify separately the charges, or did not declare that the invoice price of the goods included the charges, addition should be made to the invoice value for the proper amount of the charges incurred.

Since the 1st of January a number of letters have since the 1st of January a number of letters have been received from prominent importers, stating that they were not aware of the establishment of such a rule until action was taken by the Appraiser on their invoices received since the 1st of January, which additions were made under the rule men-

which additions were made under the rule mentioned.

The rule was made for the purpose of securing a fuller specification of the details necessary to ascertain the true dutiable values of imported merchandise; but, as it creates an arbitrary rule not heretofore fully enforced, it seems clear that as much publicity should be given to it as possible before it goes into operation. The Department has therefore to state that a strict enforcement of the rule be suspended until the lat of April next, and in the meantime the Appraiser will exercise his own judgment in regard to the addition to be made for charges for cartons, packing, etc., on the description of goods referred to in decision No. 3, 735.

In orser that no excuse may remain for the failure to comply with the requirements of the a reular when put in rull force, I will thank you to give as public information to the importers at your port of the rule mentioned and of the time when it takes effect as may be practicable.

The Secretary of State will also be requested to instruct consular officers to notify shippers of goods of the rule and the time of its enforcement, so that as far as possible invoices shall be made to conform thereto. Very respectfully,

H. F. French,

Assistant Secretary.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Mutual Benefit Life-Insurance Company. We publish in another column the annual statement of the Mutual Benefit Life-Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J. it presents in a clear, concise, and intelligent form the opera-tions of its business during the past year, and furnishes a most satisfactory exhibit of its present condition. The receipts of the Company were slightly in excess of \$6,000,000, and it returned to policy-holders in claims by death, endowments, and annuities, surrendered policies, and in dividends or return premiums, nearly \$5,000,000 of this amount. A prudent economy has been exercised in the management of this great trust, and nearly all the charges upon it great trust, and nearly all the charges upon it are those incident to the business, such as renewal commissions, and the necessary expenses incurred in the care and supervision of the great interests affected by it. The Reserve Fund accumulated in its hands now amounts to \$33,470,782.28, and its investment has been made with the greatest care and prudence. The Directors and officers believe that its securities are almost unrivailed in their general excellence, and in their careful distribution among the various classes of investments. During the recent depression of real estate, the Company has been classes of investments. During the recent depression of real estate, the Company has been obliged to assume the title of some of its mortgaged property, but there is a confident expection that the full amount of the mortgages will be realized from its sale at an early date. The market value of bonds owned by the Company above par value exceed the total real estate owned by them.

In the statement the Company has continued its time-honored practice of giving the assets at their minimum, and the liabilities at their maximum amount. The market value of United States and other bonds in excess of their

United States and other bonds in excess of their par value (as given in statement) is claimed to be nearly one and a half million o' dollars. The reserve fund in the liabilities is carculated by the Massachusetts staudard, making the greatest demand upon the resources of the Company, and the surplus, as regards policy-holders, is placed at \$2,357,424.05. Had the New York standard been adopted, there would have been a surplus of two millions more. When the dividends payable in 1879, which amount to \$1.436,349.19, are met, there will still remain an and their character and standing in bear guaran-

tee of the real strength of the institution. THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the national complaint. Almost very other man or woman you meet has it, and for it is as numerous as Pharaoh's host. They are for it is as numerous as Pharaoh's host. They are for the most part worthless. There is, however, a searching eradicant of this distressing and obdurate malady, one whose genuine merits long since raised it to a foremost place among the staple medicines of America. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters extirpates dyspepsia with greater certainty and promptitude than any known remedy, and is a most genial invigorant, appetizer, and aid to secretion. These are not empty assertions, as thousands of our countrymen and women who have experienced its effects are aware, but are backed up by irrefragable proofs repeatedly laid before the public. The Bitters also promote a regular hapit of body and give a healthful stimulus to the urinary organs.

Custer's Trumpeter Put on the Stand.

Where He Left the General-The Sight of the Village.

Sergt. Culbertson Concludes His Unimportant Testimony.

The Reno Court of Inquiry convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, under the usual cir-cumstances. The testimony was read to the witnesses, Lieut. De Rudio and Sergt. Davern,

LIEUT. DE RUDIO was recalled by Maj. Reno. He was asked by Mr. Gilbert what conversation he had in the

is being a non-combatant. Witness said that Girard told him that he had no business there anyhow, as he was only an nterpreter, and he was not expected to fight. SERGT. P. A. CULBERTSON.

woods with the interpreter, Girard, in regard to

was then placed upon the stand, and the cross examination was proceeded with by Mr. Gilbert. In answer to a question by Mr. Gilbert, witness stated that he did not see Maj. Reno but once on the skirmish-line; then he and Adit. Cook came out on the left of the line for a moment.

Mr. Gilbert asked what would have been the probable result of an attempt on the part of Maj. Reno to hold the timber in face of the In-

Witness stated that he did not think the command would have lasted more than twenty minutes if it had remained in the woods. He heard some of the men say they had fired sixty rounds. He fired mostly kneeling, himself, but most of the men were new, and they fired at random. At the time he heard the firing supposed to be by Custer, while Reno was on top of the hill, he thought it did not sound as though the parties were having any serious trouble,-any more than Keno's command were

He was asked to state the circumstances con nected with Mai. Reno going down to the pack train; whether he was in an exposed condition, and in a position of danger. Witness replied that he was in a position of danger; a man was killed near him at the time. This was about 5 o'clock on the day in which the fight took place in the woods. He was also in an exposed po-

o'clock on the day in which the fight took place in the woods. He was also in an exposed position on the skirmish-line. Witness heard Maj. Reno say something to Lieut. Barnum about going out to look for Custer and establish communication between the two commands. Lieut. Barnum replied that he did not know as he would volunteer, but he would go if he was detailed. The idea seemed to be prevalent that Custer was as well able to take care of himself as Reno was, and it was generally thought that Custer was in some tight place in the hills, where he was not able to get to Reno any more than Reno was to get to Custer. There was a disposition on the part of the officers in Reno's command to find out the whereabouts of Gen. Custer.

"Now," said Mr. Gilbert,..." I wish to ask you a general question. Did you at any time in the fight, on the skirmish-line, in the woods, in the retreat, or on the hill, or anywhere, see any evidences of cowardice on the part of Maj. Reno?"

Witness replied promptly, "No. I did not."

He was asked whether it was not more dangerous in coming out of the woods, crossing the river, and gaining the hill than in staying in the timber. He replied that there was danger all around; but he thought that was the only chance for their salvation. In going out of the woods and down to the ford, they were in constant peril. The indians were eight or ten deep, and they were firing at the troops and firing at them continually. He saw two or three men wounded.

The Recorder asked witness how long he had been in the service, and he replied fourteen years. He was a Sergeant at that time, and he frequently drilled the men. He had not, however, drilled any of those particular new men in his company; they had drilled for about a month or six weeks pretty constantly, but mostly in company or battalion drill,—not any in squad drill. They were proficent enough in drill, but he did not know when he had seen so poor a lot of horsemen. He did not mean to say that the men were cowardly, but they lacked experience.

The w

The witness was then dismissed, and the

TRUMPETER JOHN MARTIN, of Company H, of the Seventh Cavalry of Company H, of the Seventh Cavalry, was the next witness called. He testified that he was orderly trumpeter for Gen. Custer on the 25th of June, 1876. He was with Custer at the tepce on the right bank of the Little Big Horn River. He described the circumstances of the division of Custer's command. Reno went down on the left side of a little creek or ravine, and Custer

on the right. The latter stopped to water, and witness heard Gen. Custer give orders to the company commanders not to let their horses drink too much, as they had a good ways to go

drink too much, as they had a good ways to go that day.

He was asked to state what he knew of Custer's line of march from that time. He said Custer went along the right bank of the river in a direct line for a while, and then turned off to the right. After a time, they came to the river again, and they saw the Indian village. Witness was at that time riding as an orderly with Gen. Custer, and was quite near to him. When Custer saw the village he appeared glad. Witness-supposed he thought the Indians were sleeping in the tepees, as they could see none around. On the way down they went at a little gallop all the way. He did not see anything of Maj. Reno on the way down, nor did he hear any firing. When he saw the village he could see children running and playing about, and ponies running around. Custer appeared glad; he took off his hat and swung it, and shouted to the men, "Courage, boys; we've got 'em! As soon as we get through this job we will go back to the station." He gave orders to the Adjutant to write a dispatch to Col. Benteen, and said to witness, "Orderly, I want you to take this order to Col. Benteen to the Adjutant to write a dispatch to Col. Benteen that he Indians to come back to his command: if he could not get back, to report to his own company. The column of Custer turned off to the right immediately. Witness was not over three quarters of an hour or an hour going back. He did not tall cant. Benteen that Keno was engaged, because Benteen did not ask him. A smile from the spectators. Witness was not over three-quarters of a trotting when witness met him, but he hurried up a little more after receiving his orders. After delivering his order to Capt. McDougall he reported back to his company, which was with Capt. Benteen, and remained with it. After they got to the hill, it was about fifteen minutes before the pack-train came up.—about an hour and a half after that, the whole command started to move down the stream. Witness was appointed as orderly to Capt. Benteen. He did not see any troops down the stream before the command moved down. Could not recoilect what company was ahead when they moved down. Capt. Weir moved down with the column, but afterward took his company, went down a little ways to look for Custer, and he came back in a little while. The Indians were coming back from Custer, and they were right out on of them before they knew it. They did not go down into the rayine, as that would have

coming back from custer, and they were fight on top of them before they knew it. They did not go down into the ravine, as that would have been sure death; they went back upon the hill again. The Indians were firing upon them and pushing them back. He saw Reno that day when they took their position at the corral; did not see him any more that day, as he had to hold Capt. Benteen's horse. Saw Reno that night, and received orders for him to sound reveille at 4 o'clock in the morning. He saw Maj. Reno the next day for a short time.

Air. Gilbert then took the witness, and asked him a number of questions, to which the witness replied that it was about 12 o'clock when he first saw the Indian village. He described the situation by fixing the points upon the map, where he turned back with Custer's order, where he saw the village, saw Maj. Reno, and Capt. Benteen. He said Custer's command was about an hour and a half in getting to the place from which the village was seen, moving at a gallop and a trot. He did not wait with Adjutant Cook for the dispatch more than ten minutes before he turned back. When he saw Reno fighting, it was just about at

MAJ. RENO.

the place where Reno made his stand. He was on the skirmish-line ingniting. This was about three-quarters of a mile from where he had left Custer. When he saw Reno, he had reached a point about two miles on his route from Custer. In about three-quarters of an hour after he nad joined Benteen the command came down the river and saw Reno going up on the hill.

Mr. Gilbert had considerable difficulty in getting witness to make a satisfactory estimate of time, and finally this point was given up.

On the re-direct, witness said Custer and his battation were on a high hill when they saw the village. This hill was about 'the same point that Capt. Weir went to. Witness could only estimate time by the position of the sun. The point where he met Capt. Benteen was considerably below the teepee from which Custer and Reno started. At the time the village was seen. Custer, his brother Tom, his nephew, and several other officers were together on the hill. They could see the timber in which Reno was having his fight, but they could not see what was going on beyond it.

Col. Benteen was sent for, but he had gone

night, but they could not see what was going on beyond it.

Col. Benteen was sent for, but he had gone out, and, while he was being hunted up, the Court took a recess of ten minutes, which was prolonged to haif an bour, and finally the Court

CURRENT OPINION.

Tilden and Butler. A rumor gains currency that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden will, at the proper moment, exert a pressure on the Faneuil Hall Democracy in favor of Gen. Butler's Gubernatorial candidacy.

Was His Modesty Shocked? Rochester Democrat.
Sitting Bull wishes to return to the United

Is it because his native modesty was shocked at the low-necked robes of the Canadia Underestimated. New York Tribune (Rep.).

Gen. Butler's power of self-restraint has been underestimated. He has had 641 cipher dis-

patches in his possession for nearly a year, and is just now beginning to take an interest in them. Ellis' Speech.

Augusta (Me.) Journal (Rep.).

The speech of Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, ought to be held up before every Democrat in the land

that he might there see and read what sort of a party he is connected with, if he does not already know.

Rome to Be Made to Howl. With Carpenter, Logan, Chandler, Voorhees, and Vest in the Senate, there is no particula reason why Rome should not be made to howl.
There is certainly the material there for something energetic in the way of oratory.

An Incentive to Emigration. Pitisburg Telegraph (Kep.).
To secure the passage of his bill, Wright should have made the amount larger, with no

provision for repayment, in which case the cur-rept of emigration Westward would have been so strong as to leave Congress without a quorun in less than a week. "Meddling Asses.
Wobile (Ala.) Register (Dem.). The cipher dispatches do not prove that Tilder was not fairly elected President. They simply show that there were a number of meddling

asses offering their services where they were not needed, and in a manner not asked for nor wanted by men in authority. Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.). Mr. Hendricks intimates—only intimates, mind you-that Mr. Tilden has been injured by the cipher telegrams. If our memory be not at

fault, the names of both Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks have been mentioned in a manner not entirely unconnected with the Presidency. " A. G." Washington Republican (Rep.).
The initials A. G. in Senator Thurman's name do not, so we are informed by a Western exchange, stand for Andy Gackson-they don't

spell it that way any more. They may, how-ever, sand for Agile Greenbacker, or, in charac-terization of his red bandans, for Absonant Getting Ready for "Reform" in Florida.

Jacksonville (Fla.) Union (Dem.).

We have no hesitancy in saying that the present Legislature of Florida owe it to themselves and to the constituency they represent to so fix it that it will be impossible to carry Florida for a Republican President in 1880. The Opposition may set up a howl, but the occurrences of the past few weeks should admonish the people of Florida that their first duty is to make sure of

a proper representation while they can without let or hindrance.

A Revived Southern Heresy. As of yore, the Southern leaders now come to the front again and declare that the Federal Government is a myth. Fortunately they have given the country timely warning. The North at one time might have accepted this doctrine, but since 1861 a vast majority of its people have so firmly come to the conclusion that the United States is a nation, and that the Federal Government has positive powers, that they will oppose to this revived Southern heresy the emphatic opinion of a united section.

Hartford Courant (Rep.).
In face of the well-known facts in Washington, the talk of the Southern papers is amusing. Of the claims which have been paid already, it is safe to say that two dollars has gone to an ex-Rebel where one has gone to the "traitto an ex-keel where one has gone to the "traitors, spies. or liars," who were loyal to the Union. And it is very remarkable that the Democratic Congressmen of the South should be
"solid" in favor of the payment of claims of
men who are regarded at the South as despicable creatures. Gen. Bragg may congratulate
himself that his shot his the mark, and he
will do well to hold his battery ready for
action.

action. . Has Grant Become a Foreigner? Baltimore Gazette (Dem.). Deacon Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Ga zette, has hit upon a point which may seriously embarrass the Grant movement. He holds that, in accepting the citizenship tendered him by the City of Dublin, Ulysses became a Britisher and forfeited his allegiance to the United States. The Deacon argues, with rare plausibility and judicial knowledge of our Naturalization laws, that Grant will have to go through the prescribed forms of acquiring citizenship on his return to this country, which will consume five years of his valuable life. Meantime his designs on the Presidency will have to be laid aside,—at least so far as they relate to constitutional methods.

When the Giants Meet. Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).
The roof of the Capitol at Washington will rattle like an empty wagon-bed behind a runaway team, and the Goddess of Liberty will dance an Irish jig on the dome, when those two giants, Logan and Voorhees, shake their manes and plunge headlong into each other. Each one feels that the entire United States and a large portion of Europe are breathlessly awaiting the dreadful conflict. Just what the fight will be about, nobody seems to know. One is a mem-ber of the Republican party and the other of the Democratic; but the personal platforms upon which they stand could be slipped from under their feet and exchanged, and neither would be able to realize that any change had been made.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).

It is true that there was very little "loyalty in the South during the War. Ninety-nine one-hundreths of the white people-men, women, and children-were in hearty sympathy with the Confederate Government, and therefore hostile to the Union. Now, the only persons who present War-claims are those who assert that they were loyal to the Government of the United were loyal to the Government of the United States. Consequently, the many have no sympathy with these few, and card nothing for their cases. The South can scarcely be "solid" for the purpose of depleting the Treasury to pay the demands of those who were considered traitors to heir section when struggling for its independence. To suppose such a thing would be to suppose that the Republican party of the North deeply sympathizes with the Copperheads of Indiana and Pennsylvania who sustained pecuniary damages at the hands of Confederate soldiers.

Not Rebel Claims. Charleston (S. C.) News (Dem.). Southern claims, so called, are not "Rebel"

ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, of Radical sympathizers, of traitors and spies, in the midst of the Southern Confederacy, or else of men who cared neither for the Union nor the Confederacy, and men simply looking after their own interests, contemptible creatures, whose only aim was to shape their course as to win, no matter which side came uppermost. The effect of granting these claims is not only to reward these wretches for their villiany, but to reward them at the expense of better men, who, having lost their all in the service of their country, must, from the earnings of their labor, pay the taxes from which the money is taken to pay the sec claims. Possibly there are men in the South who were loyal in heart and deed to the Union, but, if so, the reward should not be chargeable upon the Southern Democracy. There are, again, cases in which men and women loyal to the South were able to pass through the War without any open hostility against the Federal Government. But, as before said, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the claimants are traitors, sples, or liars, and there is no excuse for a Southern Democrat advocating them, except that the money will indirectly benefit his section by being spent there."

Sweet Words for the Northern Brethren.

New Orleans Times (Dem.).

Bragg, of Wisconsin, seems to fill a want long felt. What the country has needed, long and sadly, is an artistic standard by which to measure idiots, and Bragg comes forward with the article. It would be interesting to get on the inside of a person like Bragg, or to do him as the Printing Committee wanted to do with Green, to-wit: turn him wrongside out and peruse his innerds. Of course that is not practicable. The world can simply gaze upon Bragg with respectful amazement, and request him to give us some reasonable excuse for his existence. Bragg, however, is a Northern Democrat, a typical Northern Democrat, he belongs to that small but cheeky gang of which the late Mr. Holman and the early Mr. Samuel Randall are representatives. Bragg is, no doubt, one of the patriots who howled for war and the old flag, and epocuraged his neighbors to go South the patriots who howled for war and the old flag, and encouraged his neighbors to go South and slay Rebels, and invested in substitutes. We think we know the sort of person Bragg is, and somewhere in the vacant spaces of the thing he calls his mind there floats a nebulous recognition of the same nature. If Bragg hadn't felt himself to be an ass, he wouldn't have braved so loud. If he hadn't understood that nothing he said would have the smallest influence upon any intelligent being, he would never have laid his ears back and uttered that foolish roar. But Bragg enjoys the license usually extended to tools, and he knows it, and makes the most of it.

Ran Away-A City.

The City of Memphis has levanted. She has run away from her creditors. This is the first instance of a city's taking to her heels to avoid the Constable. A decree of the United States Court was about to issue, commanding the city to levy a tax to pay its debts, when the city absconded. Strictly speaking, she did not run away bodily, but disappeared, dissolved, vanished. She suppressed ber charter, and de-clared that she ceased to exist as a municipal corporation. She committed felo de se. The inhabitants and the houses remain, and also the ground, but it is no longer Memphis, but simply the territory of Tennessee. Memphis has ceased to exist. The debtor was the City of Memphis. As she is no more, is not the debi paid! The Constable will find it so. There being now no City Council nor city officer, there is no one upon whom the judicial mandamus can lie. Cities ere now have been swallowed by earthquakes, have been buried by belching volcances, have been destroyed by a shower of fire, drowned by a deluge, and have gone gradually to decay; but this is the first instance on record of a city's suddenly vanishing from the ground whereon it stood. The chivalrous "Southron" is handy in paying debts with the sponge. He fully appreciates the baseness of him who pays. The report is, that other Southern eities are about to levant in the same manner. What a piv that, owing to an evil amendment to the Constitution, a State cannot be sued! If it could, then Southern States would skedaddle in the same way. And what an improvement that would be! Ilium fuil. Memphis has been. This is the second city of that naise that has vanished. The other left heaps of stones, but this will leave a history which will be as lasting. Honest Memphis! Her whole life was made illustrious by her manner of leaving it. paid? The Constable will find it so. There be-

THE TRIBUNE REANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where adversionments will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. o Saturday. on Saturdays: J. & H. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Trenty-second-st.

8. M. Walden. Newslealer. Stationer, etc., 1000
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot. 1
Biue Island-av., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK. Jeweler. Newsdesler, and Pancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in-ertion. Each additional line, 10 cents. A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE BUSISESS EXPERIence, accustomed to credits and thoroughly capable
of attending to the office and fibancial part of any
usiness, wishes to connect himself with some good
ionse, either on a salary or by an investment of a few
housand dellars. The best of city references given and
equired. Address, with full name, H 49, Tribune. TRAVELING SALESMAN WISHES SOME specialty to sell to the grocery or drug trade, on amission. Address COMMISSION, Tribune office.

experience.

CLOSING OUT REGARDLESS OF COST-OUR ENtre stock of ladles fine furs. S-al sacques, \$75, \$90,
and \$110; seal and mink sets, marten and ermine sets,
\$8, \$12, \$15, and \$20; full sets of furs. \$2.50, \$5,
\$7.50 \$10, and \$15, less than half usual price. Goods
sent C. O. D. Examination allowed before payment.
II. T. MARTIN, 295 and 287 State-st. CASH \$5.000 (Molte OR LESS) FOR STOCK woolen cashmeres and tailors' trimmings.
Tailor and Cutter John, 436 West Madison-st. I CAN SELL 30,000 CIGARS PER MONTH FOR A Iribune office.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-ment: doctor in constant attendance; strictly confidential and private. Box 30s. Chicago.

MOKE JEFFERS ORIGINAL BRONCHIAL CIGA Prettes for the cure and prevention of catarrh, asth ma, bronchitis, and consumption. Throwing Away—
Ladies' Fine Cloaks,
New And Stylish Goods,
New And Stylish Goods,
We have still 610 cloaks on hand, and want to sell
every one of them, and will give prices low enough to
insure sales. Beautiful cloaks, \$2.50, \$5, \$7, \$10, and
\$15. Goods sent C. O. D. Examination allowed before
payment. R. T. MARTIN, 285 and 267 State-st. THE CHICAGO BUSINESS-CHANCE AND PART-NRESHIP EXCHANGE, 153 Washington-st. Busi-ness places bouch, sold, and exchanged on commission. Partnerships effected, Sned for circular. WASHING-MACHINES, WRINGING-MACHINES, wrincing-machines, collar-ironing-machines, collar-ironing-machines, shirt-ironing-machines, calandering-machines, for sale by G. M. & L. MUNGER & CO., 668 Wabash-av. Send for catalogue.

for catalogue.

W ANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH A STOCK OF groceries in a town of not less than 5,000 inhabitants in Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Northern Illinois, Address giving barticulars, B. N. WATTERS, P. O. Box 198 Chicago.

W ANTED—BY A CIGAR SALESMAN, AN ADditional line of goods on commission for Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. Address H 40, Tribure office.

TOR SALE—12 HORSES FIT FOR ALL USE. WAR ranted sound, and one week's trial given: all kinds of carriages, coupes, phactous, jump-scata, side-bacos and open do: large assortment of new and second hand, blankets, see, whips: horses and wagon, all kinds harness, new and second-hand, blankets, see, whips: horses and wagon of et chesp by any or week; inoney satwaced, will seel to monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 24s and 251 State-st. TOR SALE—A COMPLETE GENTLEMAN'S RIG horse, harness, and Willett's side-bar too wagon horse is a dark brown. It hands high, 7 years old, an perfectly broken to city use, no afraid of cars, and will be sold for less than the borse is worth. Can be seen at 79 Dearborn-st. WANTED-A YOUNG, SOUND, AND KIND TEAM weight not less than 2,000 pounds; will give li exchange 50 acres for choice unimproved land in Wisconsin, not one rod of it waste, 50 acres ready for the plow; a full abstract. H. MORR, 531 Warren-av.

WANTED—A HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS
for occasional use by a gendeman living in a
suburban town: would loan a small amount on the rig.
Address H 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGgy, for business. Apply at 283 East Division-st. WANTED-PHAETONS-SIX NEW OR SECOND hand, immediately, for spot cash. Call or address A. J. GUILFOHD, 143 LaSalle-st., Soom 3.

STORAGE.

A COMPLETE STOREHOUSE SPECIALLY FOR household goods and merchandise, 20 to 208 Handolph st. (Haile Sulfding). Lowest rates, perfect safety.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78, 74, AND 50 Feast Van Buren-st.; ostablished 1875; permanent and reflable. Advances made at current rates. Safety vaults. FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STOI FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STOI Fed; advancesmade, 10 Fc year; money joaned lower rates on good se curity without removal. 160 W. Mouroe

OFFICE FURNITURE. WANTED-SECOND-HAND GLASS PARTITION Address, with price and full particulars as t size, H 41. Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS NOTICE—CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYANT LENOR-mande reveals the deepest secrets of the heart through her wonderful magic mirror; she show through it your bridegroom or your bride; she possesses the magnetic power to fuithil all your wishes. Call No. 97 Blue Lisade 4v. CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents. POR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY. BElonging to an Eastern party, will be sold at about
one-half its value, on terms to suit:

4, 500—3-story brick, with all modern improvements, 10:20 west Adams-at.

51, 600—Fine 2-story brick, 424 Irving-place.

51, 600—3-story mirite-front, 651 West Adams-at.

52, 600—3-story brick, 422 Nouth Jefterson-at.

54, 500—3-story brick, 422 Nouth Jefterson-at.

54, 500—3-story brick, 422 Nouth Jefterson-at.

54, 500—8-story marble-front, 1143 Michigan-av.

52, 570—3-story frame, with modern improvements,

18, 710—3-story frame, with modern improvements,

18, 710—9-story frame, with modern improvements,

18, 710—3-story frame, with modern improvements,

19, 100—11, 100—11, 1143 Michigan-av.

10, 100—11, 100—11, 1143 Michigan-av.

100—11, 100—11, 1143 Michigan-av.

JOHN A. BARTLETT. Room 23, 162 Washington et.

Room 23, 162 Washington et.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS AND CAPITALISTS.

We have for sale 240 feet, cast front, with a depti
of 115 feet to an alley in a good neighborhood, nea
Lincoin Park, which can be purchased very low and or
easy terms. Dwellings on it would rent well. A good
plece of clear real eriate will be taken in part payment
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE ON Sangamon-st., near Van Buren-13 rooms; all modern improvements: bargain.
A central business block, cheap,
An elegant residence, with large grounds, in one of our most beautiful whurbs.
Several very desirable residences in every portion of the city very cheap.

E. H. HORD & CO.,
Room 6, 106 Fifth-av. Room 6, 106 Fifth av.

FOR S&LE-MANUFACTURING SITES 400 FERT
corner C., A. & St. L. R. R. and Quarry st., with
Archer-av. front, awhich, etc.: 300 feet corner Fortythird-st. and M. S. R. R. 1: 100 feet on Wood-st. and
Silb, \$0,000. H. C. MOREY, 05 Clark-st. FOR SALE—CHEAP RESIDENCE LOTS—50 FFET Monroe-st, near Laftin; 50 feet Jackson-st, near Laftin; 45 feet corner Adams and Wood-sts.; 30 or 60 by 180 feet Adams-st, near Wood; 30 feet Warren-sv, near Rober; 30 feet Ashland-sv, near Rarison-st, to exchange for house and lot; stone-front residence Washington-st, near Filzabeth; will take good lots for equity. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A GOOD 10-room cottage on South Side, only \$1,500. C. B. WILSON, Room 11, 15 Dearborn-st. PORSALE—A LOT PRONTING EAST ON CENTRAL Park, 25x175; a full abstract; \$700 cash. H. MORE, 541 Warren-av. FOR SALE-RENT OR EXCHANGE-BRICK building, 786 Lake-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATIS FOR SALE—129 ACEES, 115 IMPROVED, I MILK from the best business town in Michigan; 2,000 bearing apple, 1,000 plum, oberry, etc., 25 acres winter wheat, 25 acres dover, 10 acres choice small fruit, stream spring water, good buildings; farm choice for stock, grain, or fruit; hard ute, must sell; worth \$100 per acre, will take \$80: \$2,000 in Western land or good property, balauce on long time and low interest; title perfect; references, G. Lasher and Samuel C. Sargeaut, south Water-st., Chicago. V. A. SHANKLAND, Benton Harbor, Mich. ton Harbor, Mich.

POR SALE—225-ACRE DAMY FARM, DUNDEE,
Kane Co., Ill.; 160-acre farm adjoining Woodstock,
McHenry Co., Ill.; 545 per acre; 80-acre farm near
Gilman, froqueis Co., 830 per scre. No. 1 stock farm,
Clark Co., 1a., to exchange for stock of goods. Choice
farm in Wayne Co., N. Y., to exchange for city property. Il. C. MORET, 85 Clark-st.

BEAL ESTATE WANTED.

W ANTED-BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, REAL Estate Agents, corner Washington and Halsted-sts. The care of real estate a specialty; renting and collecting; real estate bought and soid; taxe paid; loan nerotiated; correspondence with non-resident owner solicited. References:—Home National Bank: Biedlet Lumber Co.; M. A. Hoyne, of Culver, Page, Hoyne of Co.; P. A. Hoyne; T. M. Avery. TO RENT_HOUSES.

West Side.
TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STORY brick houses, 424 Irring-place and 13 Fillmore-st. 88, second floor 10 Harvard-st. 512, two-story frame, 30 Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av. South Side.

TO RENT-\$25 PER MONTH, FINE TWO-STORY and basement frame house, 182 Thirty-second-st All modern improvements. TO RENT_ROOMS.

TO RENT—51.50 PER WEEK—NICELY FURNISHed rooms to gendlemen only i transient gentlemen
taken; free warm sitting-room attached. 376 State-st.
TO RENT—472 WABASH-AV.—TO GENTLEMEN—
Second story front room, nicely furnished back parior; private family. TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS NICELY furnished very cheap, also one unfurnished, at 78 tast Van Buren-st.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. PO RENT-A DESIRABLY LOCATED STORE, IN a live business city near Chicago. Address M, ribune office.

Offices.

O RENT-FURNISHED OFFICE FACILITIES, also desk-room, by the week or month, in the GEN-RAL BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 183 Washington-st. Miscellaneous.
O RENT-CHEAP-GRAIN WAREHOUSE OF
10,000 bushels capacity, with tools for cleaning
heat or barley. Address X 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT-FROM FEB. 1, 3-STORY BRICK, 31 and 330 South Clinton-at., with power: Inquire a engine-room. J. H. GRAHAM, agent. WANTED TO BENT. ANTED-TO RENT-A BUILDING OR THREI upper floors near new Court-House; would prefe building. Address T 64, Tribune office.

CINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., it LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1856.

(ASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Of every description at GOLD-SILVER of every description at GOLD-SILVER of every description at GOLD-SILVER SILVER (Clicensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1835. M ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 6 PER cent per annum, on city, village, and farm property, by The U. S. Hone & Dower Association of Pennylvania. For particular, apply to LIVINGSTON & CO., Managers, 170 Laballe-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-erty in same to suit. Apply at UNION TRUST CO., 133 Dearborn-st. TO LOAN-SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY, FROM
S460 to \$1,500, upon favorable terms. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 39 Dearborn-st.
WANTED-NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
bonds or preferred stock. Highest over

bonds or preferred stock. Highest casa price FRANKO. CUNNINGHAM, 225 Main-st., Peoris, AND 8 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS to suit. on city property and improved farms. W. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1. 7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate, and 8 per cent money on farms in Illiands. DEAN & PAYNE, State Agents Northwestern Life Ins. Co., Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

\$30,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED JOSEPH N. BARKER, 122 Lavalle st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

146 STATE-ST.-VERY PLEASANT, WARM, winter, with or without board.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.-FIRST-CLASS board, \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of plano and bath; day board, \$5.50.

CLARENCE HOUSE-103 WELL FURNISHED rooms-Nos. 351. 353, 355, and 357 State-st. Jour blocks south of the Palmer House. Board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$5 to \$10. Also furnished rooms to reals without board.

PNGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single, warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$6 per week. Twenty-one meal-tickets, \$5.50. Transients, \$1 per day.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monrow-st.—Good rooms and board, \$1.\$1.25, \$1.50 per day; a liberal reduction to weekly boarders.

CANDS HOUSE. CORNER WABASH-AV. AND SANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st. -Permanent board at very low rates. Transient, \$2.00 per day. Day board \$5. Come and see,

BOARD-AND ROOM IN EXCHANGE FOR LRS-sons on piano and in voice culture, by an accom-plished lady teacher. Highest teatmonials. Address X 11, Tribune office. BOARD-BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A GOOD family. Address X 8. Tribung office. LOST AND FOUND.

LOST-WEDNESDAY LAST, LARGE, ALL-BLACK Newfoundland dog; grain leather collar. Liberal reward paid for returning. Upper Factory, 207 East Lake-st. Lake-st.

LOST-JAN. 12, LIGHT SORREL MARE 9 YEARS
Loid, weighs about 650 pounds; nickel-plated harness, side spring top burgy; newly painted. Return to
RHODES & CO., 450 Milwaukee-av., and get pay for
trouble.

WE ARE MAKING GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN ELEGANT FURNITURE.
PARLOR SUITS 250 AND UPWARD.
CHAMBER SETS, 25, 345, AND 550.
EASY CHAIRS, FANCY CHAIRS, BOCKERS,
TABLES, LOUNGES, BEDDING, ETC.,
UNDER VALUE.
WE SELL FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.
265 AND 267 STATE-ST. TO LEASE, TO LEASE-FOR 20 YEARS-SPLENDID BUSIness lot, 22:103, south front, on Adams-8t. between thack and Dearborn-sts, opposite new CustomHouse; there is a party wall paid for; will lease for the
first fave years for 8500 and taxes which are \$300; this
is an elegant chance for some one to make money.
Also, 10 acres of beautiful farm land right in Englewood for three years, to a gardener, just for the taxes.
T. B. BUYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

MACHINERY. FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE NEW 15-HORSE PORTable engine and boiler and one new No. 4 Sturtevant blower; also one beened-lathe, 10-linch, swing, and one new ross-cut saw, all in perfect order. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, MACHINERY FOR MAKING Phay, manure, and speding forks, also steel gardenrakes. Inquire of JAMES II. GIFFORD or J. M. KIMBALL, Eigin, III.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED-MALE HELP. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per speriton. Each additional line, 10 cents.

WANTED - 25 SHOEMAKERS: THOSE UNDER-standing string work preferred. PHELPS. DODGE & FALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash-av. WANTED-BOOK AND JOB COMPOSITOR-COM-

WANTED—A FEW MEN WHO HAVE A REPU-tation open to investigation, who are self-reliant without leaning on emologers, who are capable and willing to canvas among farmers if they can make money, yet wish to do tuls in a legitimate business, and with respectable associates. To get an answer, give full experience, age, responsibility, and amounts expected to earn. LIVE-STOCK PUBLISHING CO., 60 Dearborn-st., Chicago. WANTED-FOUR OR FIVE FIRST-CLASS MEN to solicit advertisements; none need apply unless they have some experience, and can furnish good references. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock. DUNNELLEY, GASSETTE & LOYD.

WANTED-TRAVELING SALESMAN; ONE PA-miliar with gents' furnishing goods trade for this State; say where last employed. Address X 20, Trib-une office. WANTED-COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS TO SELL and country. LOWELL & HAYNER, Room 5, 147 LaSallest.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER FOR two months; state what experience, and for what fribune office. Address X 46, Tribune office. Tribune office.

WANTED-WE WISH TO ENGAGE A FRW LIVE, energetic business men to sell our goods by sample, no peddling; used by business men only, and every business hause will buy them: a fair salary will be paid to the right kind of men; don't fail to call, or drop us a postal-card and we will send you full information. Address LA BELLE MFG CO., 85 Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED — AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPTS IN-mediately placed if available to any publisher; cor-respondence invited. ATHEN EUM BUREAU LIT-EHATURE, 252 Broadway, New York. WANTED-SALESMAN TO CARRY GOOD LINE of children's shoes from manufacturer on com-mission; other lines allowed. Address, with refer-ences, R.L. W. 69 Murray-st., New York. WANTED-TWO ENERGETIC CANVASSERS, will pay a weekly salary of \$10 to the right party. 126 Washington-at, Room 50. WANTED-A COLORED MAN TO TAKE CAUGE of a borne and cow, and make himself generally useful about the house; must come recommended. Call at Dr. SOMERS office, in Grand Facilie Hotel.

WANTED—A RESIDENT SALESMAN FOR CHIcago by an Kastern boot and shee jobbing house
to take orders by sample: must be a first-class salesp an that has a large acquaintance and trade in the
West and Northwest. Address with full particulars
and reference to H H, Tribune office. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND general housework in a small family. Apply at 1133 Wabash-av.

WANTED-A SMART GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK and to attend store. Apply immediately at 208 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND Inner; good wages for a first-class girl. 712 West Adam-st.

SCAMSTPOSSES.

WANTED-SHIRT-MAKERS AT ONCE BY HURSSELL & WHEAT, 391 West Madison-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. has had a large experience in the commission business, and is a member of the Board of Trade, as traveler, correspondent, trader, or bookkeeper in a commission house; can influence a large trade. Address T 60, fribune office. CITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK BY A GRAD-uate of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Ad-dress X 7, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GEN-tleman's garment-cutter; would like to engage with a first-class house only; best of city references given. Address W 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST CLASS COL-ored man cook. Address or call for three days at 993 State-st. D93 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED-TO FURRIERS-A THORough practical furrier, accustomed to manage a
manufactory not afraid of work; salary less an object
than steady employment. Address H, furrier, 13.
Kinzle-st. SITURE STATE OF THE STATE OF TH

Miscellancoup.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CIGAR SALESMAN,
an additional line of goods on commission for Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. Address H 43, Tribune. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUTH IT YEARS of age, in any respectable business. Address X 48. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG DANISH Tribune office.

Tribune office.

Miscellameous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED GERMAN
Sidy as companion or assistant housekeeper in return for a pleasant house. X 14. Tribune office. BUSINESS CHANCES. A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER WANTS A thorough pusiness-man to take charge of house in Chicago. A permaneut position and good salary will be paid to a party who can loan employer 54, 600; seentify given: references required. X is, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF hardware of from \$3,000 to \$6,000, in original packages, at less than Chicage wholesale prices. The goods are first class (no bankrupt stock), and selected from a leading wholesale house expressly for a retail store. Consists of a regular line of sacif-ware, allverplated knives and torks, table, tea, and dessort apoun.

plated knives and forks, table, tea, and dessert apoons, etc., also axes, shovels, hoes, forks, etc. Inventory and goods can be seen and compared. Will make a decided inducement to any one wanting to buy. Terms cash or good security. Address J. ROSERTS, P.-U. BOX 318, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PLANING-MILL, the only one in a radius of thirty miles, brick building, everything in the best of shape, situated in a thriving effy of 7,000 inhabitants. Will sell or trade at a bargain. WM. HUNGERFORD, Lincoin, ill. Pol: SALE - A SMALL STOCK OF STOVES, thoware, etc., in a good location in Southern lows. Address. for information, W. G. CLARK, Corydon, Wayne County, lows.

Pol: SALE-SALOON ON NORTH CLARK-ST., with or without fixtures. Call at 233 North Clark.

T with or without fixtures. Call at 253 North Clark.
CPECIAL NOTICE—A FIRM OF EXTENDED REPUtation, manufacturing an article used in nearly
every business establishment, desires to make arrange
ments for an arency in Chicago to control the city and
such adjacent territory as may be agreed on. A capital
of \$10,000 will be required to conduct the business
properly. This is a legislmate business and will stand
investigation: the more capital employed the greater
the advantages granted and larger the territory included. With energy a profitable business can be
and address. INVESTMENT, Post-Office Box 402, Clacinnati. O.

MUSICALs.

AS WE HAVE

SECOND-HAND OEGANS

of leading

FIRST-CLASS MAKES

on hand, we will offer them at very low prices until
sold. The above are all modern style of cases, slightly
slopworn, in perfect order; can be sold on installments
if required.

Corner State and Adams—this if
favorite and reliable organs, in new and besurful styles are the sold of the styles of the sold of the styles are
monthly or unarteric payments. The best and cheaseas
organ in the sold of the sold of

A \$750 ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTE \$150
AN ELEGANT KNABE PIANO-FORTE, only... 150
FINE TONE HARDMAN PIANO-FORTE, only... 200
MAGNIFICENT MENDELSSORN PIANO-FORTE 1275
RICA TONE MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS... 30
SPLENDID NEW ENGLAND PARLOR OLGAN... 30
WATERS & SONS PARLOR ORGAN, only... 35
2.00 ELEGANT PIANOS AND ORGAN, ONLY... 35
2.00 ELEGANT PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR CASH
PIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE WITH EVERT

INSTRUMENT.

B. T. MARTIN.
205 and 267 State-5t.

\$200 BUYS STANDARD NEW PIANO, \$10
worst; money refunded if not estisfactory. 148 Illinois-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL IN THE hotel business. The subscriber has control of the finest opportunity in Chicago in the above business and wishes a silent or active partner with \$10,000 control to emiarge the business. The very highest recommendations given and required, will consult with principass only. Address, with full mane, stating where an interview may be had, X 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—JOB PRINTER WITH \$1,000 to start office in Western city. Can insure large patronage. Splendid opening. Address \$10, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE FURNITURE manufacturing business; established many years, and doing good business. Address T 71, Tribune. Clash AND VALUABLE COLOHADO PROPERTY:
also an improved lows farm, for Chicago property:
send full description of property. Address X & Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE-A STOCK OF DRY-GOUDS, boots and shoes, for a farm or good unimproved land in Illingis or lows. State number of acres, lost-tion, and price on a cash basis. Address Box 20, Amboy, Ill. Amboy, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND notions in the city for real estate. Address Tock Tribune office.

Tribune office.

WANTED-BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, REAL EState Agents, 178 West Washington-st., copner
Haisted, farms in Illinois, Wisconsin; Michigan, Iowa,
and Kanasa, in exchange for Chicago property. BOOKKEEPING-PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN expert accountant. This is business, without commercial college nonsense. METTENHEIMER, 13 Vincennes-place.

TELEGRAPHY-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be taught telegraphy, oractically, fitting them for employment. Apply at 280 East Ohlo-st.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

POR SALE—A COMPLETÉ FILE OF THE CHI-cago Dally and Sunday Tribune for the year 1878. Price. \$10. Address A B. Tribune office.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OTHER 172 - Los machines at one-third value. Loan of-

MASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I. GELDER'S, 864 State-st. Orders by mail prompt

FOR SALE.

PERSONAL-FROM H TO L. GET LETTER THIS PERSONAL-CARRIE. COMMUNICATE WITH ME and I will go to you. FATHER.

The chief objection against the excessive

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID. weekly Edition, tweive pages.

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

ances may be made either by draft, express e order, or in registered letter, at or TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Teffy, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta. Chicago, Ill.
Orders for the delivery of The TRIBUNE at Evansion,
Englewood, and Hyde Park seft in the counting-room

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

TER CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F.T. Mc

ADDEN, Manager. PARIS. France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batelier .MAHLER, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand BENEY F. GILLIG, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO. Cal.—Palace Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No. 1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre statet, between Dearborn and State.

Haverly's Theatre.
orn street, corner of Monroe. "Around the Eighty Days." Afternoon and evening.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the English Opers Company. "H. M. B. Pinafore." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. lety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre Clark street, opposite the Court-He Hershey Music Hall.
Madison street, opposite McVicker's Theatre.
aga the Wizard. Afternoon and evening.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

Bala

The destruction by fire of the almshous near Louisville, Ky., yesterday was a fine opening for a first-class horror. There were 340 inmates, chiefly aged invalids, imbeciles, and cripples, and it is only surprising that larger number did not perish.

The decision in reference to the Chicago Post-Office question, holding the Government to be responsible for the rent of the Honore Building, is a virtual order for the reoccupation of those premises pending the completion of permanent quarters in the new Government building.

ording to a statement made yesterday in the report of a committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a majority of the churches of Chicago are using the unfermented juice of the grape for communion wine; and it was also stated that not a Methodist church in the city now uses fermented wine.

JOHN J. INGALLS was yesterday elected by the Republican majority of the Kansas Legislature as his own successor in the United States Senate for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. The moorats of the Louisigna Legislature elected SAWYER JONAS as the successor of Senator Eustis, whose term expires March 3.

The city and county building authorities are making excellent progress in arriving at of the judgment. wings of the big structure in the Courtuse Square, and other matters pertaining to the finishing touches. Their consultations give evidence of a desire to secure a creditable building at a cost which allows for no margin for dividends between contractors

Senator Christiancy very frankly states his reasons for resigning his seat to accept the Peru mission. His health required a change of climate, and the President kindly offered him the choice as between Berlin, Peru, and Central America. He chose Peru, because the climate was desirable and the salary such as under the circumstances would enable him to live comfortably and lay up a little for a rainy day, -or, as they say in that country, for an earthquake.

They call them "political" prison of persons arrive who have been arrested for violating the election laws. From the fact that these parties have been held in \$3,000 bail for future sppearance, and considering that parties in Florida guilty of the same kind of crime have been sentenced to from one to three years' imprisonment, it would seem to the non-Democratic mind that there is something felonious as well as "political" in these violations of law.

The ground covered yesterday by the Sub-Committee in the BLODGETT investigation, in connection with the charge of improper interference to prevent the indictment by the Grand Jury of Register Hibbard, has alreedy been made familiar to the readers of THE TRIBUNE through interviews, pamphlets, one by the Bar Association, and in other ways. It now becomes, however, new territory for the purposes of this investiga ion, and the testimony taken yesterde es into history as a part of the record ase that promises to be memorable.

SHERE ALL, Ameer of Cabul, and involun ary exile from his Capital, after a tedious journey through a country where even the "one-hoss-shay" is considered an unusual luxury, has at last arrived at the Russian border, and before he could knock for ac mittance has been told by the minions of the Czar loitering thereabouts that he canno come in. The coolness of the reception has greatly astonished the Ameer, who is inured to a low temperature, and his Excellency is somewhat in doubt as to the propriety of ceeding further under the circumstances This action may be a part of the quarantin regulations recently established by Russis against Central Asia, but no mention of such personal provision has heretofore been men-

The refusal of the Senate in executive Custom-House nominations, and the adoption of the motion to postpone until next Monday by a vote of 35 yeas to 26 nays, is regarded in Washington that Mr. Conkling has lost his grip upon the conscience of the Senate, and that the Administration has gained ground by its earnest and vigorous management of the case in behalf of confirmation. The message of the President is a clear and unbiased presentment of the inge in the conduct of the New York Custom-House

is urged by him, and this, together with Secretary Sherman's letter in reply to Gen. As-THUR, brings the controversy before the bar of public judgment in a manner such as to compel a careful and respectful considera-tion at the hands of the Senate. There is reason to hope that Mr. Conkline's "one great effort" will prove futile, and that waen next the New York nominations are taken up by the Senate the victory will be on the side of efficiency and purity in the Civil Service.

It has been arranged that the investigati of the cipher dispatches shall be continued by sending a Sub-Committee to New York where superior facilities will be afforded for secret and frequent conference with the coparceners as to the best method of getting Mr. TILDEN's front door free from the dam aging imputation of receiving those terrible dispatches. Nephew PELTON will be handy by, and can be readily coached as to the kind of testimony he must give in order to prove that he was working for nis uncle and spending the old man's money without so much as a suspicion of the business in hand penetrating the perception of the guileless usufruct. New York is clearly the place to make the investigation thorough and complete—that is, thorough and complete in the hiding of the uncle behind the nephew.

Lest the people of Chicago might forget if indeed they had ever generally known, that this city had among its Represen at Springfield a person named MURRAY, the aforesaid MURRAY has introduced a bill, and put the fact on record, and thus made profert of his existence. This bill is for the purpose of reviving and re-establishing in the City of Chicago, and in all the other incorporated cities of Illinois, a Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, to whom shall be deputed all authority and jurisdiction of the Police and Fire Departments of their respective cities. This bill comes as near to a proposition to reverse the wheels of time, civilization, intelligence, and laws of government as anything that has been produced in a legislative way for some years We hope Mr. MURRAY will devote his abili ties and his energies to the affairs of modern civilization, and let that old system of irresponsible "Board" governments sleep in the oblivion to which outraged and tortured communities have long since consigned it.

FORECLOSING MORTGAGES. Some weeks ago we called attention to the bill proposed in the State Legislature by Senator Base, of Cook County, amending the existing law of the State requiring foreclosures of mortgages. Under the existing law, when a mortgage is foreclosed and the property does not fetch as much as the mount of the debt, the creditor obtains a judgment for the difference. In such cases, generally, there is no bidder save the mortgagee, who offers what he pleases, and then takes the property and also a judgment, and then levies on any other property the victim may have left, sells that for what it may happen to bring, and then holds over the wretch for the residue of his life the remainder of his judgment for interest, costs, and attorney's fees allowed under the cut-throat mortgage.

The bill proposed by Senator Bash amends this law to the extent of providing that whenever a creditor shall in any proceeding obtain a judgment for any purchase of claim not satisfied by the proceeds of a sale of the mortgaged premises, such judgment shall have the effect of opening the foreclosure and permitting the debtor to redeem the property within two years from the date

This bill has provoked an outbreak of rirtuous zeal in behalf of maintaining the anctity of contracts, and Base's bill is held up to public reprobation as an act of legal epudiation. There are men living who are old enough to remember the violent denunciations once heaped upon the proposition to abolish imprisonment for debt. That was regarded as a gross violation of contract. The creditor sold a man \$20 worth of goods and if the debtor could not pay he was put into prison. The repeal of the law for imprisonment for debt was strenuously opposed and in many States it was accomplished only after long popular agitation and in installments. In the earliest ages, the delinquent debtor was not only ject to imprisonment, but became the slave of the creditor. Peonage in Mexico is based on the same principle. Our present gages is only a degree removed from the spirit of the medieval doctrine on this sub ject. In fact, imprisonment for debt has been abolished in England only quite recently, and has not been fully abolished in France even at this time.

Loans on mortgages are rarely made unless he property is valued by the lender at twice the amount of the loan. That possibly applies to every loan made in this State prior o such renewals as may have been effected during the last few years. The money was oaned on the value of this double security, and not upon the other probable means the debtor, nor was it loaned under any expectation that the lender would ever have to seek beyond the ample property mortgaged for repayment of the loan. We much que tion whether any loan on real estate security was ever made in Illinois because the exist ing law gave to the creditor the right of judgment against the debtor in case the mortgaged premises failed to pay the debt. There is, therefore, no equity which this bill of Senator Base will repeal; no part of the consideration or inducement leading up to the ending of the money is taken away by this repealing bill. All that is proposed is a change of the legal remedy, which change in no case takes from the creditor his right to the mortgaged premises or the full

payment of his debt. The bill simply provides that when in the ordinary course of business the value of money shall, between the date of a loan and the maturity of the mortgage, so increase that the sum of the debt in money shall exceed in value that of the property pledged as security, then the creditor shall have the choice of taking the property in full satisfaction of the debt, or, if that be not satisfactory, then the debtor shall have two years' additional time in which to pay the deb and redeem the property.

We fail to see the want of honesty, jus tice, and equity in such a humane provision. We fail to see in it the least symptoms of repudiation. We fail to see any more disenesty in it than was involved in the change of land which, while giving to the debtor the right to take a man's property for debt, took from the creditor the right to enslave

or imprison the body of the debtor. The proposed change in the law does not impair the obligation of contracts any more than does the Appellate Court act impair the obligation of contracts by taking away from

appeal to the Supreme Court. Mere changes in the manner of collecting or enforcing payment of debts do not impair the validity of contracts so long as the right to collect the debt is left undisturbed. The power to change the mode of legal proceedings and of the time and mode of enforcing liens is one of the essential forms of all governments, inalienable, and can never be surrendered; and all contracts, including mortgages, are made subordinate to the power of the State to change and amend its laws from time to time. Otherwise the mere giving of a promissory note might prohibit the State indefinitely from changing its collection laws, and the owner of a mortgage would forever control the legislative power of the State. A legal correspondent informs us that the bill of Senator Bash proposes nothing new. He says that such a law is in force in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other States, and he cites the following example:

"Chap. 140, Sec. 36, Laws of Massachusett provides: 'If, after foreclosure of a mortgage, the creditor recovers a judgment for any part of the remises at the time of the foreclosure was les nan the sum due, such recovery shall open the foreclosure, and the person entitled may redeen the premises, notwithstanding the three years limited in that behalf may have expired."

Massachusetts, with an equity of redemp tion of three years instead of a bare treels months, as in this State, gives her debtors this additional equity in case the creditor will not rest satisfied by taking the land for

The bill of Senator Base is almost a lit eral copy of the Massachusetts law, and the noney-lenders of that and other Eastern States ought certainly not to object that this State should extend to its citizens the same rotection and equities which the people of those States enjoy when they borrow money n realty.

NEITHER PARTY CAN AFFORD IT. ieve that they are contributing to the strength and power of the Republican party by opposing the confirmation of Gen. Mer-RITT and Maj. BURT, they err, in our opinon, grievously. It is true that Mr. ARTHUR is a Republican, and whatever frauds have coursed in the New York Custom-Honse have occurred under Republican Adminis tration. But it will hardly be pretended that the exposures of the frauds and the punishment of the guilty perpetrators of them by a Republican Administration can work so much injury to the party as would accrue to it by efforts, even if successful, at concealment. It may be that Republican Senators generally have, by ignoring the subject, or leaving it en-tirely to the judgment and discretion of the Senators from New York, remained in ignorance down to the present time of the fact that great frauds have long existed in the New York Custom-House. But if they have, they stand alone. To every other class of citizens the fact is notorious. It has been published far and wide, and neither the officials of the Custom-House, nor the press of New York City, nor the under-officers of the Treasury Department, have had the courage to deny it. It has even been admitted in defense that "irregularities." existed, and that the magnitude of the business transacted by the office rendered their suppression practically impossible Senators, whether Republican or Democratic. should reflect seriously upon the shameful character of this admission. It covers the country and the Government with disgrace, and no Administration would be justified in maintaining a passive attitude in the presence of a situation so humiliating. Take this single fact as an illustration : It is notorious that in several lines of goods the frauds in the New long been so great that they have grown into a system which operates as an absolute prohibition against importation by any merchant outside of the ring of corrupt agents of foreign manufacturers. The merchants of a dozen cities in the interior are thus driven from the foreign market, and, in addition, the Government is robbed of a share of its just revenue. For five years this syndicate of revenue thieves have stood at the Custom-House doors of the port of New York and barred the way to the foreign markets against thousands of honest merchants who stand ready to import largely of foreign merchandise, and pay to the Government thereon every dollar of its just and legal revenue. These are facts, and it is also a fact that this disgraceful state of things came into existence and flourished under the administration of Mr. ABTHUR. The country cannot afford to have it continued, and neither Republican nor Democratic Senators can afford to vot for its continuance. Certain Republican Senators may desire to embarrass the Administration, but they cannot afford to step n between it and a reform demand ed by the whole country. Democratic Senators may be willing to widen the breach between the Administration and anti-Administration factions of the Republican party, but they cannot afford to do this at the expense of the revenue and against the demand of their mercantile constituents, who insist that the embargo laid upon trade

for the benefit of honest merchants, East, West, North, and South, standing ready to mport and pay full revenue where now a part is filched from the Government. We venture the assertion that every member of the ring of "crocked" importers in New York City desires, and is laboring for, the return of Mr. ARTHUR to the Collectorship. This of itself ought to be sufficient to induce every Senator to vote against the

by a syndicate of foreigners shall be removed

proposition. The "Rebel claims" division in the Dem peratic camp in Congress is calculated to inspire a feeling of cheerfulness on the Repub ican side of the House, more particularly as it is the first time that the Republicans have had an opportunity to show their generosity and good will to the Southern Brigadiers, and at a time when the Northern Democrats are disposed to smother and bulldoze them. By all rules of courtesy and mathematics, as the Northern Democrats are only the tail to the dog, the rest of the dog, being the larger and more important part, has the right to express its sentiments in reply to the attack of Gen. Bragg on Rebel claims. It is not fair to pull them back by the cost-tails and hamper and obstruct them and gag them. The Brigadiers have borne the brunt of the battles in securing the present Democratic preponder-ance in the House. Have they not made the South "solid"? Did they not carry last fall's elections, when their Northern allies were whipped out of their boots? Did they not hunt negroes, and drive away negroes, and kill? Did they not stuff ballot-boxes to bursting with the tissue-paper frauds? Did they not roll up Confederate majorities that were bigger than the whole vote of their districts? The New Orleans Times-and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is glad to agree for once with that sheet-is not far from right when

it says that Gen. Brage is one of the thirty or forty Northern Democrats who maintain that they are the party and that the hundred or more Southern Democrats have no rights except those of laboring for them and taking a back seat at the feast. There is no reason why the Northern tail should attempt to wag the Southern dog. The dog has some rights in the premises, and, as he owns the tail and carries it behind him, it has no other luty, in a situation so stern, except to follow him and let him do the wagging of it. In this contest it is the duty of the Repub licans to help the dog and give the Brigadiers chance. It is none of their fight, but ordinary humanity and sympathy dictate this THE CHINESE AGAIN.

Chinese immigration lies in the nature of the contracts under which the Chinese laborers ome to and remain in this country, and which offer no inducements to them to assimilate themselves to our manner of life or to conform to the spirit of any of our institutions. They have nothing in common with us except their labor, and over this we have no ultimate control. It is regulated, assigned, and influenced by the great Chinese ompanies. The laborers are mere tools in the hands of these companies. The latter are very wealthy, and the great mass of the people of China are impecunious, and usually in a starving condition and ready to jump at anything that offers the prospect of even a canty subsistence, for they will live where others would starve. Hence we see them leaving China by thousands and pouring into Australia and New Zealand, unil the people of those colonies are striving to bar them out in self-defense, stocking the plantations of the West Indies in a condition of quasi-slavery, and flocking to our Pacific Slope in great numbers. The Chinese com panies open business agencies and offer outfits and passage-money to any of their counrymen who will enter into a five or ten ears' contract to divide the product of their labor with them. The contract is made as binding as it can be, and holds the laborer with the tightness of a vise. The company has its agents in California, who receive the immigrants, register them, let them out individually or in squads, assign them to abor, keep watch of them wherever they may be, ascertain their wages, how long time they work and how much money they receive, and they exact their proportion with the relentlessness of a Shylock. Now and then an individual may break away from

their clutches and keep his earnings to him-

self. But as his return to China is barred

until he makes restitution to the companies,

and as it is a part of his religion that some

time he shall return to China, or that if he

dies here before the expiration of the contract his bones shall be carried back to China, he is certain sooner or later to conform to his contract. Under such contracts as these there is no ducement for the Chinaman to become citizen or to take any interest in our affairs. He is of no service to the country, except so far as his labor tends to help develop its reources, and this very labor is under ultimate Chinese control. He has nothng in common with our system of religion, education, or society. He has no sympathy with our politics and no wish o have any of the privileges of a citizen. o long as he remains here he is an alien. subject to the police laws of the country. but still amenable to all the laws of China. Our own Government has no further hold upon him than to punish him for infraction of its laws. It cannot demand of him the performance of any of a citizen's duties. It at the proper time become citizens, accept all the privileges of citizens, and support the Government either in peace or war. They bring their families with them, settle down, and become part of the body politic. The Chinaman never brings his family with him, and if women come they only come for improper purposes. This is the chief objection that the people of California make to him. They are not willing that he should come here as an alien, subjec to the laws of his own country, remain here only for a specified time, owing on Jovernment no allegiance, and crowding out white labor. Under such circumstances their phiection is well taken, and is a strong argument for regulating their immigration. If the BURLINGAME treaty stands in the way, then it should be so amended as to conform to the needed legislation: if that cannot be done, then it should be abrogated. As if now stands, it is an instrument which allows great privileges to China for which we do not receive corresponding benefit in return.

THE PRESIDENT AND REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

Harper's Weekly of the current week find

fault with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE because of ts understanding of the President's action n the case of the removal of the Collecto of Customs at New York. The Weekly in sists that when the President makes a removal it is to be assumed that he does so for sufficient cause, "but of the validity of those casons he, and not the Senate, is the judge."

It further adds: Where does THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE find th thority of the Senate to ask the President fo als reasons either for removing A or for nominal ing B? For official action good reasons are as sumed. It is not to be supposed that the Presi dent would demand of the Senate their reasons fo ejecting his nominations. He presumes easons to be satisfactory to them, and he ac niesces. He is entitled to precisely the san onsideration. Especially when he has publicly stated that, in his judgment, officers should not suspended or removed without good cause, is he be supposed to know good cause when he propos a change? That such causes may not be known the Senate, or, if known, not admitted to be su ficient, is not a reason for requiring the Presider to state the grounds of his action. Those ground nust satisfy him, not the Senate, and the ne comination is evidence that they do satisfy his and justify his action, whether they satisfy the

Senate or not," The Tenure-of-Office law provides that during any recess of the Senate the President is authorized, in his discretion, to sus pend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (except Judges, etc.,) "until the end of the next sessio of the Senate," and to designate some suit. able person to perform the duties of the office. It further adds that the President shall within thirty days after the beginning of each session of the Senate nominat persons in the place of all officers suspended and if the Senate during such session shall refuse to advise and consent to an appoint-ment in the place of any suspended officer, then the person originally suspended shall be restored to his office. A previous section prov des that each officer shall hold his office for the term for which he was appointed. "unless sooner removed by and with the

In this case of the New York Collecto the President's power to remove is limited; the officer cannot be removed except the Senate consent thereto directly or by advis-

ing and consenting to the appointment by the President of another person. The law, therefore, makes the consent of the Senate essential to a removal, and the question of removal being directly presented to that body for its action, the Senate must be presumed to act not merely upon the assump-tion that the President is satisfied, but upon such information as will enable the Senators o act intelligently, and not blindly and arbitrarily, on the question of removal. The removal of the Collector of New York was referred to a Committee of the Senate, and that Committee in 1877 reported that the Collector ought not to be removed, and the Senate affirmed that report. At the present ession, the same question was referred to the same Committee, who in the prosecution of the Treasury Department and also of the suspended Collector. As the question was directly on the subject of removal, we do not consider the Treasury Department went beyond its proper duty in furnishing the Committee of the Senate with full information on that subject.

It is true that the Tenure-of-Office act no longer compels the President to furnish his reasons for suspending an officer, but the law still prohibits the removal of an officer without the previous consent of the Senate. The Senate has jurisdiction over the que ion of removal, and has to determine question on its merits, and therefore, when requested for information by the official or gan of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury might, with proper regard for the Executive dignity and from consideration of the good of the public service, furnish what information he possessed on the subject The mistake of Harper's Weekly is in assum ing that the President has the power to make removals without the consent of the Senate, and in assuming that the Senate has no authority over removals, and that its functions are confined to the mere approval or rejection of nominations.

BISMARCK'S "PIG-STICKING." It is related that BISMARCK, immediately pon the passage of the Socialist bill, rubbed his hands and with a chuckle remarked 'Now for the pig-sticking." How success ful the Government has been with the " pig sticking" is told by the Berlin correspond ent of the London Times, who, in a letter ander date of Jan. 8, reviews the results of the "sticking" for the first two months, -that is, from Oct. 21, the date of the passage of the law, to Dec. 21. It requires several columns of the London Times to give the details, so comprehensively and completely has the iron hand struck Socialism. As the telegraph has given but a very faint idea of the manner in which BISMARCK executes a law against his enemies, some of the results noted by the Times will bear reproducing as part of the history of a movement which is attracting very general attention in this ountry.

Upon the very day after the passage of

the law the police commenced their work, and had plenty of it to do, as they found that Germany was fairly worm-eaten with Socialism, or, to carry out BISMABCK's offensive simile, the pigs had rooted all over the Empire. During the first month 270 interdicts were issued, involving 800 domiciliary visitations. About 135 clubs, 35 newspapers, and 100 non-periodical publications were suppressed. Fifty-four of the clubs, 11 of the newspapers, and 67 of the other publications were Prussian, the renainder being scatttered all over Ger nany. Of the clubs, 21 were trades-unions, workingmen's electioneering societies, 36 choral societies, 4 dramatic clubs, 10 workingmen's mutual improvement sociecannot expect him to support it. Other ties, 2 newspaper clubs, and 6 workingmen's nutual aid associations. Of the 21 trade unions, 15 were scattered all over Germany, and with them were affiliated the smiths, cabi net-makers, carpenters, metal-workers, saddlers, potters, glaziers, painters, printers, woodworkers, tailors, shoemskers, gold and silver workers, and other trades, and with them fell many of their special organs, such as Das Paunier, the journal of the metal-workers in Brunswick, Der Wecker, representing the shoemakers in Gotha, and the Pioneer in Hamburg, which was the central organ of the trades-unions. Among the non-periodical publications forbidden were the writings of LASALLE, the "History of the Paris Commune," by Lissaragay, and the two Socialist histories of "The Peasant War," by BEREL and Engels. Several large printing houses n Berlin and other cities were forbidden to issue any further publications. Press prosecutions were briskly instituted, and of the suppressed Berlin Freie Press alone seven of its contributors went to prison.

> During the second month, Nov. 22 to Dec. 22, the "pig-sticking" was kept up, though of course the victims were not so numerous. The ban was proclaimed against foreign newspapers of Socialistic tendence and among those which were forbidden to enter Germany were Die Tagwacht, the organ of the Swiss Social Democrats; Die Neue Gesellschaft, a journal supported by the contributors to the suppressed German paper, Die Zukunft; Le Tocsin, a paper pub lished in the interests of the Russian revo-lutionists; Le Mirabeau, an organ of the International; the Avant Gards, whose praises of king-killing gave rise to the diplomatic negotiations between the Swiss and German Governments; Die Laterne, & paper after the manner of Rocheronr's Larnterne; the Calculator on the Elbe, and the Dresdener Volkszeitung. Three photographic groups, the first representing the twelve Social Democrats returned to the Reichstag in 1877; the second, the Socialist Deputies returned in 1878; and the third, the female Russian Socialists who were concerned in the agitation of 1877, were suppressed. The shopkeepers were forbidden to sell the pictures of HOEDEL and NOBELING, the essassins, and their life-size models in the Panopticon were destroyed. The work went on so thoroughly that one book, "The Quintessence of Socialism," by Dr. SCHAEF-FLE, was destroyed before the police realized its meaning and found that it was adverse to

During the two months there were 375 in unctions applied to 174 clubs and societies 44 newspapers, and 157 non-periodical pub lications. The greatest alaughter was in Saxony, as the headquarters of Socialism are at Leipsic. The least proscription was in the Catholic States. In Bavaria, which is almost entirely Catholic, it was very small, and the few Socialistic agitators were almost invariably of Swiss or French birth. It is the most hopeful sign for the ultimate success of BISMARCE'S repressive measures that the mass of the German people express no hostility to the "pig-sticking," and believe that at the next election not a single Socialist will be returned to the Parliament. Those who are the most anxious for the welfare of their country approve of the policy, and those who have thought enough to foresee the rainous results of Socialism, if it should

insures them the enjoyment of their individual rights and their accumulations of prop erty.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 80.—If Capt. Cownex's plan for controlling the waters of the Mississippi can be made effective the leves eyestem should not be even thought of. You have often urged as an objection to the latter that its effect is to raise the bed of the stream and necessitate higher and still higher embankments. But how is it that confining the stream at its month, as Capt. Ears is doing, deepens the channel, if to confine the river within its banks, say at Vicksburg, will make it more shallow?

And is it not probable that the whole vast current of water is essential to preserve a channel of any navigable sort into the Guiff Is it safe to "fool" with the river? I should be glad of a little more light on the matter. Yours truly,

The Mississippi River discharges into the Gulf by numerous outlets. Capt. Ears is

the contrary, he claims that it will void more water than the Pass did before he put in his them, do not but slightly reduce the former width of the South Pass at its narrowest parts, but they tend to deepen the channel, and hence allow more water to escape into the Gulf by that outlet than previously. The outflow be fore the jettles were put in could not exceed he quantity of water that ran through the Pass at its narrowest or its stillowest parts, and as more water is now claimed to be flowing between the jetties than in the old channel they are no obstruction. The jetties nake artificial parallel walls across the outlet pars where the Pass was wide and shallow, and by confining the water to this comparatively urrent and cuts away the crest of the bar, and thereby deepens the channel. Capt. Eaps' theory is, that the faster the water flows the less and or sediment is dropped on the bottom. Where the river widens out the flow become naturally slower, and the sediment drops, thereby creating bars and shallows. At low water the present outlets of the Mississippi are suffiient to discharge its waters without submerging the plantations; but the difficulty is to restrain the river at high water from breaking he levees and overflowing the plantation Cant Cowney contends that if a new outle were opened below New Orleans a few into Lake Borgne, it would carry off a large part of the surplus flood-water by giving it a short exit into the Gulf. At high water the surface of the river at New Orleans is perhaps twenty. five to thirty feet above the surface of the Guif. The distance from the river to Lake Borgne is but five or six miles. Suppose parallel em-bankments a mile apart were thrown up at the proposed "Cowden outlet" to keep the water from overflowing the neighboring plantations, our correspondent must perceive that a heav olume of water would flow through there int the Gulf, as there would be a fall of twenty-five or more feet in a distance of only half a doze iles. This new outlet would necessarily create more rapid current from Vicksburg down. and thereby lower the freshet level of the rive and relieve the pressure on the levees. There would still be a superabundance of water owing through the passes. When the river subsided to its ordinary stage the outflow at the "Cowden Pass" into Lake Borgne would of course be proportionally reduced, as is the case now at the Bonnet Carre Crevasse above New Orleans. The reason the managing men down in Louisiana do not favor the outlet plan is beause it doesn't cost enough money; it is too cheap; it affords no prospects of profits for ontractors, go-betweens, and speculators There is an essential difference between the expense of cutting through an embankment to let short cut and building thousands of miles of stupendous mud walls to confine the mighty

pring floods of the Father of Rivers within as

artificial channel from Cairo to the Gulf. The

peculators insist on the method of plantation

rotection that will disburse the most money.

there is a fine article by Mr. APPLETON MORGAN entitled, "The Shakspearean Myth," in which lief that WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE wrote the works that have borne his name for 300 years. ground that Judge HOLMES does in arguing the same question, except that he does not try to prove that those famous plays were written by Lord Bacon. He contents himself with producing evidence which goes to establish the fact, as he thinks, that SHAKSPEARE could not have written them. He thinks Lord BACON may have produced some of them; that Sir WALTER RALEIGH may have been the author of others; that possibly both, and possibly neither, had a hand in it, but "whoever did, the statement that WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE did not, tallies with all the internal evidence of the plays themselves." who wish to find the anti-SHAKESPERRAN theory oriefly and solidly stated will do well to read GAN. "Let any one try to conceive," says the writer, "of the busy manager of a theatre, who succeeded by vigilance, exact accounting, business sagacity, and prudence, in securing and saving not only a competency, but a fair fortune; in the meantime,—while engaged in this engrossment of business,—writing Isabella's or Cardinal Wolsey's last soliloquy! Or conceive of the man who gave the wife of his youth an old bedstead, and sued a neighbor for corn delivered, penning Antony's oration above Casar, or the soliloquy of Macbeth debating the murder of Duncan, the invocation to sleep in 'King Henry IV.' or the speech of Prospero, or the myriad sweet, or noble, or tender passages that nothing but a human heart could utfer! Let him try to conceive this, and his eyes will open to the absurdity of the belief that these lines were written by the lessee and joint manager of a theatre, and he will be satisfied in his own mind that no such phenomenon is reason able, probable, or safe to have presented itself. break our idol into very small pieces, Mr. Me AN consoles us with the reflection that these grand works are still the rich legacy of mantind; that, no matter about the authorship till have "that great book whose infinite variety for three centuries has been, and, until time shall disappear, shall be, close to the heart of every age and cycle of men-househ words forever and ever!" A serious question that has been well dis-

astomary diet of that noble animal, the canvasback duck. It has been supposed that the del ate flavor of this "esteemed" bird is due to the wild celery which it eats in large quantities. But the World says this is not so, and prints a etter from a good sutliority, Mr. JOHN SUTH ERLAND, to prove that it is not so. He testi-fies that wiid celery is pungent and rank; that it does not grow at all in the feeding-ground of the canvas-back; and that, if it did, a ton of it would not flavor a single duck. The valisperie would not flavor a single duck. The valisheris is the plant on which the duck chiefly feeds. It is covered with small insects and crustacea which make the canvas-backs fat, but do no flavor" them, any more than other peculis food flavors the animals that eat it. In this nnection Mr. SUTHERLAND tells an excellent story, which is our justification for referring so at length to his argument about the flavor of the canvas-duck. "I remember well," he writes, "laughing at Mr. Evants' story of the Massachusetts man who insisted that his tame ducks were as well flavored as canvas-backs, or would be if they would only eat celery, but, damn 'em,' he would say, 'they won't eat cel-ery'; nor will wild ducks eat wild celery.'"

cussed in the columns of our gastronomical con-

emporary, the New York World, concerns the

In the course of his testimony before the Congressional Committee Mr. Vocas made one statement that requires peremptory contra-diction, as it is utterly untrue. He was relating the conversation that took place in April, 1874, between Judge BLODGETT, A. C. HESING, and imself in regard to the value of the Staats Zeilung stock. Vockw said:
When the Judge had been informed what I did
hold against Mr. Hysing, he asked the question
what the stock was worth. I said I was a stockholder myself, and I considered the stock worth par, because it was paying liberal dividends. Hzs. Ins at once broke in upon that, and said that he value of that stock depended entirely on the management of the Directors; that they could make the stock very valuable, and could deprive to give every cent of value. If any man should attempt to get into the paper whom the Directors did not has,—I am at present in that unfortunate condition,—they could freeze him out by the process which he said The Tribunz had shortly before pursued by voting to the officers large salaries; the [Stadts Zellung] company was a close corporation, and was a simple family affair; they could at any time get the profits so absorbed and reduced as to de-

The managers of THE TRIBUNE had not "shortly before" nor at any time "voted to the officers large salaries," That course has never been pursued in THE TRIBUNE office. No shareholder of THE TRIBUNE was ever "frozen out," Gulf by numerous outlets. Capt. EADS is or had his dividends diminished by large sal-aries. Mr. Vocks has got things mixed in his making his jetty experiment on the "South Pass,"-a comparatively small outlet. His jetty does not reduce the outflow of water; on mind, and has confounded the management of paper; or, if he relates what Husing said, then the latter was wholly misinformed, and laboring under erroneous impressions.

To the Editor of The Tribune in Chicago, TUKA, Ill. 1879 January 18th. About ten years ago your Thiatune brought a poem, made by an unlucky girl, and found in her trunk after her death, thus commencing:

O the snow, the beautiful snow! Filling the sky and the earth below; Swinging, singling, dancing. Swinging, singling, dancing.

You called it the best poem ever made, and promised, to bring it oftener in your newspaper. I took that time two copies of your paper: one of them I sent to Germany, the other one I kept till a friend wanted, to have it. Now, I would gledly have two copies more of this same poem. You would please me, if you would send two copies of your newspaper (never mind how old the arey containing this poem many people here are any containing this poem many people here are any containing this renowned poem, and it will may be bring a chance for custom to your paper.

We regret to say that we cannot comply with the request of our excellent subscriber. The

the request of our excellent subscribe poem to which he refers was no doubt much admired in its time, but has been forgotten since. Few persons now living have ever heard to not know how to lay their hands on it. Many persons, to our knowledge, would like t lay hands on it, and on the author of it too, if uch a thing were possible.

WILLIAM H. MCCARDLE, Esq., of Missie elippi, a very chivalric character, and formerly editor of the Vicksburg Hera'd, has written to the New York Hera'd a strong letter disputing its statement that JEFFERSON DAVIS' letter on "The Right of Instruction" was aimed at Secator LAMAR. Col. McCARDLE-we presume is a Colonel—says that DAVIS has always be friended LAMAR, and that LAMAR loves DAVIS and DAVIS loves LAMAR, and everything is lovely between them. At whom, then, was DAVIS' letter aimed? There seems to have been no sufficient provocation for a black cartridge from "the melancholy isolation" of the ex-statesman of Mississippi."

A number of able critics in England are now canvassing seriously the question whether Br poetry instead of prose. One enthu rriter, actually carried off his feet by a food of emotion, declares that if Bynon had taken to prose he might have become a novelist of the admiration for FIELDING may be, it never seemed likely before that his fame would be placed above Byron's by an intelligent man. There is, however, judicious criticism in the statement of the same writer that Byron sever discovered until he had written "Beppo" that he could be a humorist, and "Don Juan" was the result of his discovery.

King HARRETO I of Italy must have smile when he read the following sentence in the Pope's new encyclical: "The majesty and rule of Kings, that should be respected, have met such an fil-will on the part of a seditions multitude, that criminal traitors, going loose from all restraint, have sought by implous stacks to assas inste the rulers of many States."
This is an olive-branch to Germany also. But further on we learn that Republics only are unfaithful: "By a new godlessness, unknown even among parans, Republics form themselves, taking no account of God or of the order Re

The Cincinnati Commercial has stirred up the "Preachers' Pranks" for 1878, which extend ever several columns, and gave a chronol record of all the clerical misdeeds that couraked and scraped from the newspapers. editor of one religious newspaper "Why not a column of 'Lawyers' Doctors' Pranks, or 'Editors' Pranks' P' To this Mr. HALSTEAD responded by offering to f anybody would furnish it.

The phrase " of the people, by the people, for the people," was first used in substance by Dan-IEL WEBSTER in his second speech on Foots's Revolution. It seems probable that both THEO DORR PARKER and President LINCOLN in their use of the phrase were guided by an unconscious memory. Mr. WEBSTER'S words were: "It's sir, the people's Constitution, the people's Gor ernment, made for the people, made by the peo ple, and answerable to the people.

"It seems to me that it is due to the witness not to barrow up his feelings in regard to the matter in his present state of health," said Mr LAPHAM Thursday, and so the question Mr. Vocks was turned in another directions the creditors of the Germania Insu Company will want to know more about the fate of the \$5,000 deposited in GREENEBAUN'

Africa is supposed to be for commercial pur poses. He goes literally to make "the nigrers" interviewed by the Heraid reporters, whose terrors he fully knows. He has already started for Zanzibar. The Graphic suggests that his escap-from the fever this time is hardly possible.

The St. Louis Republican mounts a high mor orse, and says the Democrats were great fool not to get access to the cipher dispate Republicans did, when they were in Senstor MORTON's possession. What would the Demo-crats have done if they had had "access"!

ing sound is an instance of misdirected genual.
The community wants an instrument to absor a crying baby or an Ohio orator would put its author on the highest pinnacle of fame.

The ruffled shirt, swallow tail, silk sto and especially the kid-glove politicians of New York defend the Revenue Undervaluation Ring of that city. They all have a commerci est in making New York the sole port of entry The Princess Louiss has seen Niagars and

he American shore, and she wants to go bo It is reported that she will soon make a pro-longed visit to her Royal mamma, leaving her

grasshoppers is to have women and children pick the eggs out of the ground in spring. What does the Dress-Raform League say to

grasshoppers about the condition of Mexico-since the mammoth free-l, seh excursion entered that once green and smiling country. MACMAHON by this time k. ows that GAM-BETTA cheated him. The President was told that be might submit or resign. He has been

compelled to do both Mr. PARKE GODWIN is again the edite

ead of the New York Post, which accounts for its bracing tone of late.

Dr. JOHN LORD's new lecture newer, that is to say, than the Old Bay Paalm-Book

subject is "Luo I.," and it is ad in the daily newspaper M. PALMER be

Sez he won't vote for "Demettre" is French for PERSON

Jay Gould's troubles are Where is Mrs. Jenks? meet Eliza Pinkston? Sitting Bull and his was esceably and be killed. It is so cold in the Far V ers are likely to be frost-bit Modjeska is believed by Silence is golden. M

Mr. Edison's silence very superior quality. It is que own inventions. Stage-robbers have re-It is said that F. C. B of "Happy Thoughts," will editor of Punch. Gold has just been dis a great statesman.

The late Dr. Linderm Mint, was devoted to the sin Mr. Marble once told M on terra cotta," but Mr. Til We are afraid that Mr.

If we should venture t an ass, the ass would certain, and bother us for a correction Sir Stafford Northcote appearance in the character of occasion being a church festi-It is stated that Senor a course of lectures before to Orville Grant has been the insane asylum, and he wandivided attention to the " It appears that Jay Got the wall. He has merely gon name to make it a little lively It is unfortunate that prevents the English Gover her Majesty's opera company

professorship in order to dev patients. He wishes to be just At a recent performan was recalled twenty times,— that prima donnas in Mosco

Sir William Jenner has

It is charged by the that Julia Ward Howe smoke mendacious paper will prese If Mr. Tilden should

himself to be innocent and certainly be the most lones There is talk of a f and St. Martin. Butler, he anything in this instance.

We are told by the I the Princess Louise hurrals Stripes. If we were not as like best to be a Canadian. Why didn't Mrs. Cobb atrociously bad poetry to he poisoning him? It would not pected that he died a violent

The Camp Robinson justifiable. The Indians sho for disorderly conduct and wespons, and fined \$5 aplece. his war-paint to the win enough; but we are more and bas done with his tomahawk The Teller Commit Carolina should not fail to ca witness. If Mr. Hampion co

the political outrages in his s give his own version of that The horses on Wester go through the passengers the st the localities where suc-committed, and refuse to passengers hold up their han have been fired off to beguile that the robbery has taken pl

The citizens of Milwan
the death of Nathan Perile
prominent lawyer of that c
rian Jew, came to this count
less, studied law, and ama
the practice of his profession
part in all municipal affair part in all municipal affair noted for his honesty and confidence and good will of a

VOCKE'S L

Filling In a Few Gaps in It was rumored late last had written a letter to the and giving the whole tain whether there was the rumor, a reporter cal still apparently in very Vocke said it was the letter did any material facts—nothing consistent with the spiri had given. He had simp in his evidence, in matters ple, when asked whether h presence of this and that t made some mistakes at th tion. These mistakes he As to that first intervi Hesing, Mr. Yocke said, hasty letter to the Commor recommendation, or Judge said to me that he was any necessity in crov wall (speaking of Hes co. There are seven in my testimony that I m in, but I do not think the spirit of my testimony I sing says in his testimon very emphatically.

make any effort notes.—not any fu I had frequent conversation to it, he lies. I did most that money, and when he knows he is stating what true." "Mr. Vocke," said the a draft of that letter you mission?"

mission?"

"It was nothing but a dry, and I didn't keep a nothing in it that alters the any material point."

Mr. Vocke was here per his little bed. FINAN

Recial Disputch to
KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan
& Co., of Albany, N.
Augusta mills and other
this county, have failed to thousand dollars, and Du place, are the Assignees. loss and full particulars of be ascertained, but the ba able excitement ameers of this vicinity.

OCEAN STEAM QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 31 from Baltimore, via Halif NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—, Hamburg, State of Virgin

fered the stock worth fiberal dividends. Hgs. that, and said that the d entirely on the man-that they could make the could derive is of man should attended. rs did not like

TRIBUNE had not time "voted to the t things mixed in his hat HESING said, then med, and laboring

stom to your paper. was no doubt much-

has been forgotten living have ever heard bers who remember it y their hands would live wiedge, would like to Esq., of Missis fera'd, has written to ong letter disputing Davis has always be R, and everything is At whom, then, was

There seems to have peation for a blank lancholy isolation" of sippl." vocation in writing off his feet by a flood Great as any one's may be, it never an intelligent man. ious criticism in the iter that Byron never ritten "Beppo" that

aly, must have smiled wing sentence in the "The majesty and be respected, have traitors, going loose ought by impious at-Germany also. But blics only are unrodiessness, unknown blics form themselves,

cial has stirred up the 1878, which extended gave a chronologica the newspapers. The newspaper inquired: 'Lawyers' Pranks,' or ors' Pranks' ?" onded by offering to any or all these classes

ople, by the people, for d in substance by Dan-nd speech on FOOTE's bbable that both Throble that both THEO dent Lincoln in their 's words were: "It la tion, the people's Gov-tople, made by the peo-e people."

is due to the witness gs in regard to thi in another direction.
e Germania Insurance know more about the ted in GREENEBAUM'S

ition to the interior of o for commercial purreporters, whose ter has already started for suggests that his escape is hardly possible.

ocrats were great fools apper dispatches, as the they were in Senator

n mounts a high moral

truments for magnity-of misdirected genius. a instrument to absorb should prevail against the orator would put its innacle of fame. acle of fame.

low tail, silk stocking, ove politicians of New ac Undervaluation Ring the sole port of entry

has seen Niagara and i she wants to go home. will soon make a pro-al mamma, leaving her

vernment report on andition of Mexico

Luch excursion enmiling country. he President was told

resign. He has been 's again the editorial

st, which accounts for

w lecture—newer, that Bay Psalm-Book—is pro-tion in Nev York. The

subject is "LEO I.," and it is pretty fully reportof in the daily newspapers for Jan. 29, A. D.

M. PALMER he Sez he won't vote for Gen. G. "Demettre" is French for "step down and

PERSONALS. Jsy Gould's troubles are more than he can

Where is Mrs. Jenks? Has she gone to meet Eliza Pinkston? Sitting Bull and his warriors must return peaceably and be killed. It is so cold in the Far West that our front.

ters are likely to be frost-bitten. Modjeska is believed by the Atlanta Con-Silence is golden. Mr. Edison's silence has caused a considerable rise in gas-stocks. Mr. Edison's silence appears to be of very superior quality. It is quite likely one of his own inventions.

Stage-robbers have recently become so arce that traveling in the West is very tiresome

It is said that F. C. Burnaud, the author of "Happy Thoughts," will soon become the Gold has just been discovered in Alaska.

and we are convinced that William H. Seward was The late Dr. Linderman, Director of the

Mint, was devoted to the single standard, but he always mint well. Mr. Marble once told Mr. Tilden to "rely on terra cotta," but Mr. Tilden now appears to rely on Mr. Potter.

We are afraid that Mr. Potter is no exception to the rule that side whiskers produce great If we should venture to call Judge Hilton

anass, the ass would certainly come to this office bother us for a correction. Sir Stafford Northcote recently made his appearance in the character of a public reader, the

on being a church festival. It is stated that Senor Castelar will delive s course of lectures before the Oxford University ert summer on Spanish literature. Orville Grant has been discharged from

the insane asylum, and he will hereafter give his vided attention to the "boom." It appears that Jay Gould has not gone to the wall. He has merely gone to the street of that

name to make it a little lively for the boys. It is unfortunate that its absence abroad prevents the English Government from sending her Majesty's opera company against King Zulu. Sir William Jenner has given up a college professorship in order to devote more time to his patients. He wishes to be just before he is Jenner-

At a recent performance in Moscow, Alban was recalled twenty times, -- from which we infer that prima donnas in Moscow are to be seen and

It is charged by the Detroit Free Pres that Julia Ward Howe smokes. That reckless and mendscious paper will presently charge that Zach

If Mr. Tilden should succeed in proving himself to be innocent and incorruptible, he will certainly be the most lonesome and conspicuous Democrat in the country. There is talk of a fight between Butler

and St. Martin. Butler, however, won't fight if his war record can be relied upon as indicating anything in this instance. We are told by the Buffalo Express that

the Princess Louise hurrahs for the Stars and Stripes. If we were not an American we should like best to be a Canadian. Why didn't Mrs. Cobb read some of her strociously bad poetry to her husband instead of poisoning him? It would not then have been sus-

that he died a violent death. The Camp Robinson massacre was hardly tifable. The Indians should have been arrested for disorderly conduct and carrying concealed

respons, and fined \$5 apiece. enough; but we are more anxious to know what he has done with his tomahawk and scalping-knife. The Teller Committee while in South Carolina should not fail to call Wade Hampton as a witness. If Mr. Hampton could throw no light on the political outrages in his State, he could at least

The horses on Western stage-coaches are so accustomed to stopping while the stage-robbers go through the passengers that they come to a halt st the localities where such outrages have been committed, and refuse to budge an inch until the passengers hold up their hands and several shot have been fired off to beguile them into the belief that the robbery has taken place.

The citizens of Milwaukee are bemoaning the death of Nathan Periles, Esq., a rich and prominent lawyer of that city. He was a Hunga rian Jew, came to this country in early life penniless, studied law, and amassed a fine fortune by the practice of his profession. He took an active part in all municipal affairs and reforms; was noted for his honesty and integrity, and had the confidence and good will of all who knew him.

VOCKE'S LETTER.

Filling In a Few Gaps in Matters of Detail. It was rumored late last night that Mr. Vocke had written a letter to the Commission in which he "made a clean breast of jt," taking back what he had testified to on the stand, and giving the whole truth. To ascer tain whether there was any foundation for the rumor, a reporter called on Mr. Vocke very vecke said it was true he had written a letter did not contain any material facts—nothing that would be insistent with the spirit of the testimony he had given. He had simply filled up a few gaps in his evidence, in matters of detail; as for example, when asked wnether he had said so and so in presence of this and that person he might have made some mistakes at the time of his examination. These mistakes he wanted to rectify.

As to that first interview with Blodgett and Hesing, Mr. Vocke said, "I have made in my hasty letter to the Commission this correction, or recommendation, or what you like. The Judge said to me that he did not think there was any necessity in crowding a debtor to the wall (speaking of Hesing), if no practical result could be achieved by doing so. There are several other points in my testimony that I made some corrections in, but I do not think they are material. The spurit of my testimony I stand by. When Hesing says in his testimony," said Mr. Vocke, very emphatically, "that I did not make any effort to collect the notes.—not any further than that I had frequent conversations with him in regard to it, he lies. I did most earnestly dun him for that money, and when he says that I didn't he knows he is stating what he knows to be untrue." had given. He had simply filled up a few gaps

"Mr. Vocke," said the reporter, "have you a drait of that letter you wrote to the Com-"It was nothing but a draft, written in a hurry, and I didn't keep a copy of it. There is
nothing in it that alters the testimony I gave in
any material point."
Mr. Vocke was here permitted to go back to
his little bed.

FINANCIAL.

RALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 30.—E. M. Carpenter & Co., of Albany, N. Y., proprietors of the Augusta mills and other property in Augusta, his county, have falled to the extent of several thousand dollars, and Dudgeon & Cobb, of this place, are the Assignees. The amount of the loss and full particulars of the affair are yet to be ascertained, but the bare fact has caused considerable excitement among the farmers and bankers of this vicinity.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 31.—Arrived, Austrian, from Baltimore, via Halifax. CRIMINAL NEWS.

Attempt to Poison a Whole Family in Western New York.

Trial at Springfield, Ill., of Levi Logan, a Notorious Counterfeiter.

Account of an Extraordinary Outrage in Perry, Dallas County, Ia.

Mrs. Stull, of New Philadelphia, O., Released from Prison.

A Couple of Attempts on the Part of "Men" to Kill Women.

A DIABOLICAL PLOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BUFFALO, Jan. 31.—It has just transpired that a most diabolical attempt to murder an en-tire family has been perpetrated in Clarence Hollow, twenty miles east of this city. The particulars of the affair are these: Five years ago a family by the name of Taft went to reside in Clarence, consisting of John and Henrietta, husband and wife, and their three children, Willie, Belle, and Carrie. For many years previously to John's removal to Clarence a family had resided there by the name of Cox. Cox Senior is a laborer, and has among other children a daughter named Annie. Very soon after John's arrival in the place Annie, it appears, became smitten with him, and forced her society upon him at every opportunity. In the course of time John's family increased to five in number, and they are now as follows: Willie, 13 years of age; Belle, 11; Carrie, 9; Johnny, 4; and Hetty, 14 months. Beyond the reception of an anonymous letter nothing of any material importance disturbed the tranquillity of John's household. He is a fine, sturdy fellow, 41 years of age, of sandy complexion, apparently goodnatured and straightforward. His wife says he

is a very good husband and a very kind father. On Saturday morning last John received a letter purporting to have been written by a doctor who was attending his sister, who resided at Looneyville, to the effect that she was dying, and urging his immediate presence. On receipt of this letter, John made the necessary arrangements to go to Looneyville, and in so doing called at the house of Annie to tell her how he had | been called away. and requested her to send her brother Will to see to the horses and drive the stage. John left Clarence that night for Looneyville. On Sunday evening Annie called at John's house about 7 o'clock and left a letter for Mrs. Taft. But she (Annie) did not enter, although she was invited to do so. On opening the epistle, Mrs. Taft found that it purported to be from her husband, and contained six packets of medicine in powder. Here is the letter: " DEAR WIFE: I have got to Buffalo all right. and I have found out that I have been exposed

and I have found out that I have been exposed to the small-pox. There is a man here at the hotel who has got it, and they are all getting sick, so I seen the Doctor. He has given me some stuff to take. In easys it will stop it if we will only take it. I have sent some. You must give it to the children, and take a powder yourself. Take it in some sauce before you go to bed. Don't tell anybody about it, or if you are taken sick there won't be anybody care to come in. If I were you if Will wants to stay all night I would tell him it was not convenient; there might be a talk. The bearer of this will give it all right. Her name is Bowers. I will come home as soon as I can. Hope you won't be sick. I will bring some will come home as soon as I can. Hope you won't be sick. I will bring some more medicine when I come. Take the powders all at once. There is one larger than the other.
That is for you. Now be sure and do just as I
tell you, for I don't want to lose you. Take
care of yourself. Good bye,

John.

Mrs. Taft acted in accordance with the directions to this extent: She took one powder her tions to this extent: She took one powder ner-self and gave one each to her three children, Willie, Belle, and Carrie. The youngest chil-dren were in bed and asleep, and there-fore the medicine was not ad-ministered to them. About one-half an hour after the four persons named had taken an hour after the four persons named had taken doses they were all seized with violent vomiting, and were so affected as to become almost helpless. Still adhering to the supposed instructions of the head of the family, Mrs. Taft communicated to no one. As nothing was seen of the Taft people, the Rev. John Kilbourn, a neighbor, went to the house on Wednesday, and, gaining admission. found the four persons who had partaken of the powders in a terribly prostrate condition. He advised Mrs. Taft to at once procure the services of a doctor. This she at first reservices of a doctor. This she at first refused to do, but at his samest solicitations she withdrew her objections, and Dr. Lapp, of Clarence Hollow, was sent for. On arriving he at once discovered that the four patients were suffering from the effects of poison, the symptoms arguments that they were produced by toms suggesting that they were produced by arsenic. As nothing had been taken by the sufarsenic. As nothing had been taken by the suferers, except what was contained in the packets
in the Sunday letter, the first thing
was to discover by whom the
had been sent. John returned home Monday
night, and denied to his wife all knowledge of
the letter and its contents. Not only this, but
the note received Saturday was a fabrication as, on arriving at Looneyville,
he found his sister in good
health. She, of course, denied the authorship of
the note, and declared that no such person as
Dr. J. Benton was known to her or any one in
Looneyville or its neighborhood. Who then
could be the writer or writers of the
letters. It was aiready positively known
by Mrs. Toft that Annie Cox left
the Sunday letters containing the packets of
letters at the house. She was arrested to-night,
but refuses to make any statement. The circumstances are terribly strong against her, and
the case has created a great sensation. She
will be examined to-morrow.

This would be Lorereia Horgria is 27 years

the case has created a great sensation. She will be examined to-morrow.

This would-be Lucrezia Borgia is 27 years old. She is fair-complexioned, and has dark blue eyes. Mrs. Taft is a very intelligent woman, of respectable appearance, and all of her children have been thoroughly healthy, and it is due to this, and the fact that the pockets contained overdoses of poison, that those who partook of it are still alive.

Mr Toft is quite certain to recover, and the little girl Bell is convalescent, but Willie and Carrie are in a precarious condition, especially Carrie are in a precarious condition, especially the latter, who during a part of yesterday was not expected to live from one hour to another. The little victim had wished all on earth who were dear to hea "Good-bye."

The case is one with scarcely a parallel in the annals of Western New York, and its further development will be awaited with intense interest.

LOGAN.

apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31.—The trial of Levi Logan, the noted coney man, began to-day. Logan is pronounced by Pat Tyrrell of the Secret Service, the most dangerous and skillful "shover of the queer" outside of the Penitentiary. He has been intimately connected with Male and Clayton Robinson, George Woolsey, and others of the gang of seven sent to the Wisconsin Penitentiary in 1875 from Boscobel, where Tyrrell captured \$13,500 in counterfeit 50-cent serfp. He was a pal of the Ballard brothers when they operated at Clear Lake, Ia., under the name of Watson. Tom Ballard has been sent to Sing-Sing for thirty years, while George and John are serving three and a half years at Stillwater, Minn. Logan has traveled under various aliases. He was convicted of stealing in Minnesota under the name of Frank Connolly, sent to the Penitentiary, took out a abeas corpus, gave straw bail, and skipped before his case was decided. This was in Febru ary, 1876, and he has since been knocking about New York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadel-phia, and other Eastern cities. In April last he came West, and traveled through the smaller owns of Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri, shoving \$100 bills on the Wilkesbarre, Pa., and the Revere and Merchants' Banks of Boston. He passed one on David Palmer, a banker at Vandalia, on May 6, and was arrested

Worth, Tex., who "shoved" one of these bills at Parsons, Kas., April 13, 1878. He also played the same trick at Portage City, Wis., Bushnell, Ill., Louisiana, Mo., and other places. The evidence is all in, and the Government officials feel pertain of his available. certain of his conviction to-morrow. The Minnesota authorities have sent a requisition for his return to the Penitentiary there in case he lives long enough to serve out the time that witl doubtless be given him in Illinois.

A DEFAULTER CAPTURED.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 81.—Samuel Sterrett, of Carbon County, Pennsylvania, was arrested in this county yesterday afternoon by a detective, assisted by Marshal Sheean, of this city, on a requisition from Goy. Cullom, charging him with embezziement and larceny, committed in the State of Pennsylvania. Sterrett was brought to this city, and left for the East on the 10 o'clock train last evening under the charge of the detective sent out to apprehend him. From that officer your correspondent learned that Sterrett mysteriously disappeared from Carbon County, Pennsylvania, about six weeks ago, taking with him the greater part of \$6,000 obtained by him from the taxpayers of a burough in that county for which he had been chosen Collector. He is also charged with having swindled a citizen of Mauch Chunk out of \$400, and, worse still, is suspected of being connected with the Mollie Maguires of Pennsylvania. Sterrett came to Galena about five weeks ago, arriving on Sunday. On the following day he left the city for Hanover, and has since been living with a cousin, Mr. Ephraim Story, residing near that village. When arrested he was engaged in cutting ice in the Mis sissippi, and made a desperate attempt to escape. During the struggle Sterrett tried to to escape. During the struggle Sterrettiried to drag Marshal Sbeean, who grappled with him, to a hole in the river, for the purpose of throwing him in. He was finally overpowered, and handcuffed. The officer threatened to shoot him if he continued to resist. On his person was found the sum of \$50 and two duplicate Collector's books, which he had brought with him from Pennsylvania.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE. DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.—A few months ago Dr. M. W. Slocum, a well-known resident of Perry, Dallas County, failed in business, with small losses to creditors, some of whom insuccessfully attempted to procure his indict ment. Last night about 11 o'clock nine mer came in disguise to his house and knocked at the door. He had gone to bed, but arose, and, in his night-shirt, opened the door, when he was seized and carried off. He screamed lustily, and a neighbor came to his rescue, but he was silenced with revolvers placed at his head. The Doctor was thrown into a wagon and driven away, with his paked limbs hanging over the rear end of the wagon, while two men sat on his body and stifled his screams with a blanket held over

his head. The whole town was quickly aroused and a large posse started in pursuit, and at a distance of nine miles so hotly pressed the gang that they threw the Doctor out and escaped. One of them was thrown from his horse and was captured, together with three horses which had been abandoned. The capture will doubtless lead to the arrest of the whole gang, who probably intended to drown the Doctor in Beaver Creek or hang him in the timber. There is great excitement there to-day.

A DISCREPANCY. Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 31.—For some days past it has been known in banking circles that n alleged discrepancy has been found in the accounts of James M. Nichol, Teller of the Indiana National Bank. To-day officers of the bank stated that an examination of the accounts had shown a shortage of nearly \$7,000, but they hoped that a satisfactory explanation and adustment would yet be made. Mr. Nichol is a son-in-law of George Tousey, who has been President of the bank since its organ til lately, when he gave place to Mr. William Coughlen. The attorneys of Nichol claim that an investigation of his accounts, made by the new officers aided by Mr. Nichol, revealed a discrepancy of some hundreds of dollars, but that this had been reduced to \$534. Mr. Nichol found that his desk had been taken away from him, and he was regarded with suspicion, whereupon he left the bank the cash and books balancing the day he left. Three days afterwards he received word from the officers of the bank that there was between \$6,000 and \$7,000 of deficit. For this discrepancy, which he claims occurred after he left the bank, he declines to be held respon-

will not recognize any discovered after his with-drawal. Thus the matter stands.

sible. He is still willing, when he recovers, to aid the bank in fixing the old discrepancies, but

TIMBER STEALING. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.—The jury in the case of the United States against the E. E. Bolles Manufacturing Company, of Depere, for purchasing from Indians timber cut on the Oneids reservation lands, this morning rendered a verdiet in favor of the Government, and fixing the amount of damages at \$850. The trial has ited considerable interest, for the reason that it is the first of several similar actions pendin in the United States Court. In the course of the trial the counsel for the Government claimed that timber of the value of \$5,000 had been purchased from the Indians by the Manufacturing Company, yet in rendering their verdict the jury were restricted to the value of the timber actually proven by witnesses to have been purchased.

MRS. STULL RELEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 30.—Mrs. John Stull, who has for several months been confined in jail at New Philadelphia, in this State, for the murder of a widow named Best, who was herself a grandmother, won the affections of John Stuil, a farmer in poor circumstances and father of a large family, away from his wife. Mrs. Stull suspected her husband, set a watch, and found that a flat stone in a neighboring field was used by Stull and the widow as a post-office for the exchange of messages. She wrote a de-coy letter, which brought Mrs. Best to the haystack near by. There the two women met, and engaged in a death-struggle with no other weapon than a piece of rail. The injured wife best out the brains of her rival, and went home to her family. But the deed weighed so heavily upon her mind that she undertook to drown herself in the canal. A passing peddle fished her out, and to him she told her story. She was then placed in jail, where she remained with her young babe until released to-day.

PADDOCK PADLOCKED.

Rock Island, Ill., Jan. 31.—A man giving the name of James D. Paddock was arrested while prowling around between 1 and 2 o'clock Thursday morning, on suspicion of having been concerned in a couple of burglaries the night before. He at once admitted his guilt, and, after restoring the stolen property, told the following story: He had been a resident of Chicago, where his wife and family now are. Being out of work and out of money, he left that city Tuesday by a freight ear on the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Road. Wednesday he arrived here, and that night, with a confed he had picked up on the way, entered the hous of Mr. Peter Fries, and stole money and valuables to the amount of \$500. Another dwelling was entered, but the robbers were frightened away without securing any plunder. The Grand Jury indicted him to-day, and this afternoon he pleaded guilty in the District Court, whereupon Judge Smith sentenced him to eight years in the Joliet Penitentiary.

JUDGE MOOER'S BOON.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

KEOKUK, Ia,, Jan. 31.—An examination of the accounts of H. G. Boon, the absconding Secretary of the Keokuk Gastight & Coke Company, shows them to be all straight, so far as the Company is concerned. He was, however, custodian of funds belonging to his father-in-law, Judge Mooer, and it is to him that he is a defaulter. Boon borrowed large sums of money, and in-volved Judge Mooer in various ways, but the NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Arrived, Cimbria, from a freight train. These facts were shown, and he as a stimulation was also identified as W. F. West, of Fort lose a dollar, and, as it is a private family matter,

be declines to make known the amount of Boon's delinquency. It is believed, however, that it will amount to several thousand dellars. Nothing has been learned of Boon's whereabouts, but, from facts which have come to light, it is thought that he has gone to Central America. His friends think that he was drawn into speculations which proved unprofitable, and to this and his dissipated habits is attributed his downfall.

MILWAUKEE COURT NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.—The jury in the case of Rudolph, George, and Frank Bierbach, John Agnew, Clarence Perry, and John Alison, charged with the robbery of John Laubenheimer in November last, after being out twentyfour hours found a verdict of guilty as principals against Rudolph and George Bierbach, Agnew, and Perry, and guilty as accessory after the fact against John Alison, with recommendation of mercy in Alison's case. Frank Bierbach was found not guilty. Counsel for defense in mediately made a motion for a new trial, but Judge Mallory refused to entertain it until after the stenographer's notes of the trial are fully written out.

This afternoon Commissioner Ryan held William and August Bergenthal, distillers, and Fritz Nieman, August Bruss, Adolph Hanish, and George E. Putney, distillery employes, for trial in the United States Court on a charge of removing highwines illicity from what is known as Gran's distillery. Ball in each case was fixed at \$500.

M'DONALD AND THE "SYLPH," Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEB, Wis., Jan. 31.—A preliminary examination of Gen. McDonald, Mrs. Lamothe, and Attorney W. F. Thompson, for resisting Government officers, commenced before Comnissioner Bloodgood this afternoon, but was not concluded. The evidence given corresponds with the facts heretofore telegraphed to Tuz TRIBUNE. No new pases have been presented thus far. A large audience was in attendance even standing-room being at a premium. The crowd was chiefly attracted by euriosity to see the "Sylph," but they were doomed to disappointment, as she remained secluded in a small ante-room. District- Attorney Hazleton repre sents the Government, and Charles, Felker & Finch, of Oshkosh, appear for the defense. The examination will be resumed to-morrow fore

BRIOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 31.—To-night a riot occurred on the wharf. It was participated in by a large number of negroes. The steamer T. T. Hillman entered the Upper Cumberland trade this evening, and the officers of the boat tried to employ a number of roustacouts. They offered a negro \$18 a month. He refused. John McIlbanuey, Mate, cursed him, ordered him off the boat, and shot at and missed him. The ne gro went on land. An employe of the boat ent on the wharf to untie a rope holding her, so she could move out. The negroes stoned him. He retreated. The parties on board the Hillman fired about a dozen shots at the crowd, who hurled a volley of stones at the boat, damaging her to a considerable extent. The boat pulled out and proceeded on her trip.

GIVE HIM HIS OWN PILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa. Jan. Sl.—A horrible double murder occurred at Lewi's Run, a few miles from Bradford, McKean County, Pa., about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. Jacob Bartholo shot and killed Charles K. Ives, 18 years of age who had just broken one of the Doctor's windows with a stone. The boy's father, hearing the shot went to his son's assistance. When he was within a few feet of the Doctor, the latter lev_ eled his gun and shot the old man in the abdo men, killing him instantly. The murderer was taken to Bradford to prevent lynching. The people are greatly excited over the tragedy, and may wreak summary vengeance before morning. Dr. Bartholomew has heretofore stood high in society. His victims were respectable farmers.

MORE IRREGULARITIES. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 31,-The citizens of Urbana, O., are considerably exercised at the discovery of crookedness in the County Treasurer's office. The Treasurer, James Blase, has left the business of his office mostly to his two clerks, one being a brother to Blase. These young men have been in the habit of overchargne on tax receipts and then entering the true amount on the books. They were discovered by a taxpayer who claimed that he had been overcharged. Upon this several other parties compared notes and found that they had been sys tematically defrauded. The young clerks have been living fast lives for some time past, spending money freely. The Treasurer is making restitution in every case discovered. The total amount of these frauds is not yet known.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUI-

CIDE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. FORT WAYNE, Jan. 31 .- A fearful tragedy occurred this evening at the Wabash Railway depot in Huntington, Ind. Charles Lacroix, aged 26, attempted to murder a prostitute named essie Young, and, failing in the attempt, shot himself in the forehead. He died instantly. On his person were found vials of laudanum and arsenic; also a letter directing that his and arsene; also a letter directing that his body be sent to his relatives at Hannibal. Mo. Both parties hailed from this city. They went to Huntington to open a house of prostitution, but could not get a building. The girl said she would leave, and Lacroix told her if she did he would kill her and himself, as he loved her degree then big life. learer than his life.

MRS. COBB. NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 31.—It has just transpired that Mrs. Cobb and Wesley W. Bishop had an interview at the jail a few days since at the latter's request. Jailer Beckwith, the Key. Hugh Montgomery, and Mr. Threisber, of Mrs. Cobb's counsel, were present. Bishop thought he could draw Mrs. Cobb to a confession of guilt by such interview. Mrs. Cobb refused to recognize him when he entered the room. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Bishop said to Mrs. Cobb: "Katie, you know that statement of mine is true." Mrs. Cobb replied indignantly, "I don't know, any such thing; I know it is not true." Bishop repeated his appeal in various forms, and was met with a similar denial each time. He then left the room.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jap. 31.—Solicitors for the State in Davidson County this morning filed bills in the Chancery Court against. Thom as W. Chadwell, a defaulting Back-Tax Collector, and Robert Chadwell, Thomas Chadwell, and John Taylor, sureties, to recover an un-known large amount of money due the State which was collected by Chadwell and unaccounted for. In April, 1872, Chadwell was elected Collector and gave bond in \$100,000. A list of back taxes valued at about \$100,000, was placed in his hands, and a large portion of the amount collected by him was not paid over as the law directs. Chadwell has lived a fastlife.

PARDONED.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31.—The Govern has pardoned Robert Yocunn, who was convicted of burglary and larceny at the May term, 1878, of the Macon County Circuit Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. This man is in the hospital with pulmonary con sumption, and the Warden says he can live but a short time either in or out of prison. He has a brother who will take him home and care for him, and he is pardoned now to enable him to get home while he is strong enough to be removed.

BOOTY CAPTURED.

Recal Dispatch to The Tribune.
Peoria, Ill., Jan. 31.—The police authorities received notice last Wednesday morning that a hardware store in this city had been burglarized to the extent of several hundred dollars' worth of shotguns, revolvers, and silverware. Capt. McWhirter and Officer Craig took the case in hand, and to-day succeeded not only in arrest-ing one of the burglars, but secured all the stolen property. This arrest will, it is said, lead to the detection of the gang who have been op-

A WRETCH CAUGHT. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 31.—A special to the Graud Rapids Times from Cadillac to-day, says that Sheriff Dennis, of Branch County, in this State, assisted by the Sheriff and Marshal at Cadillac, arrested Frank Ogden there to-day. Ogden was wanted for rayishing a girl but 12 years old. Officers had been canstantly h him, as his crime is alleged to be one of the nost atrocious that ever was committed in that county. He was taken to Coldwater for trial,

POLITICAL PRISONERS. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—A number of politi-cal prisoners from Caddo and Tensas Parishes and appeared before Judge charged with violating the Election law and in-terfering with the United States Supervisors in the discharge of their duties. Bailed in \$3,000 each to appear when called. Thirty prisoners from Natchitoches Parish, arrested upon similar charges, will arrive to-night.

MURDERED IN BED. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 31.—William Hunt who lived here fifteen years ago, was murdered recently in his bed at Oswego, Kan., for his money. His wife was also attacked by the murderer, but will recover. He was the brother of James Hunt, of Osman, McLean County, Ill.

A WOULD-BE WOMAN-KILLER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 31.—George Hartleef, of Forest City, Winnebago County, attempted to shoot his wife in a street-car to-day. The shot missed fire, the ball passing through his hand. He was arrested.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL NOTES. recitals will be given this noon at Hershey Hall.

The programme will include the Prelude and Fugue from the "Magnificat" of Bach, arranged by Liszt; Fantasia in F, by H.W. Nicoll, of New York; Audante and Variations, op. 17, by Best; Organ Symphony No. 2, by Widor;

by Best; Organ Symphony No. 3, by Widor; Andante in A Flat, Op. 123, No. 1, hy Merkel; and "Triumphal March," by Guilmaut. Mrs. W. E. Foote will sing Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer" and Cowen's "Spinning."

The Tennesceans are giving some very excellent concerts in Farwell Hall. The troupe is a very strong one, and their peculiar entertainments are enjoyable.

The performance of "H. M. S. Pinafore" by the troupe at Hooley's has much improved since the opening night. Miss Carrie Burton, the new personator of the character of Josephine, is rather amateurish as to action, but sings her pretty ditties quite agreeably; the remainder of the company manifest more confidence in themselves; and, consequently, the melodious and comical story of "The Lass that Loves a Sailor" is now related in a tolerably satisfactory manner.

LOCAL NOTES. Miss Lena Tettenborn is the coming star at the Metropolitan Theatre. She appears on Monday evening as "Tina, the Milk-Vender of Germantown," in which she has met with great

A musical and literary entertainment will be given on Monday evening at 881 West Madison street, under the auspices of the Chicago Glee Quartette. Among the readers are Prof. Mc-Farland, Millie C. Pomeroy, Miss. 1. A. Ewing, and others.

Miss Ada Cavendish will arrive here to-mor row, and will appear on Monday evening at Mc Vicker's Theatre in "Jane Shore." This will be the first representation of the play in Chi-cago. Miss Cavendish has received quite an ovation in San Francisco. With the exception of the leading man, the

ment was a success, both financially and other-A PLAYWRIGHT'S PLAINT.

Mr. Bartley Campbell Demands \$8,000 from Mr. Lester Wallack for Violation

"Mr. Leeter Wallack is a giant of the American stage; but I purpose to go up against him and sling a small stone, estimated at \$8,000, full in his forehead."

Thus defiantly spoke Mr. Bartley Campbell last evening to a Herald reporter. Mr. Campbell is a writer of plays. In the complete list of his dramatic works will be found a composition in manuscript, entitled "Fairfax." It deals with the tragedy of a lady in Florida, who believes herself the murderess of a drunken hus-band, and is pursued by remorse and the drunken husband through five acts of emotional

This idyll of the sunpy South has been much discussed and much sought after by members of the dramatic profession, but Mr. Campbell had designed it for Mr. Lester Wallack, and from that gentleman in November last he extracted a that gentleman in November last he extracted a contract that it should be produced as the second play of Mr. Wallack's engagement at Wallack's Theatre, in the City of New York. When the contract was made, says Mr. Campbell, the strictest secrecy was enjoined upon Mr. Floyd, Mr. Julian Magnus, and other witnesses of the mysterious document. Mr. Campbell temporarily retired from the world. He avoided the threshold of Wallack's Theatre as though it were plague-stricken. He met Mr. Floyd in the street and casually hoped that the carpenters were busy upon his play. To his surprise he street and casually noped that the carpenters were busy upon his play. To his surprise he learned that the sound of the carpenter's hammers had not yet reached Mr. Floyd's ears. Alarmed, he wrote to Mr. Wallack and was by him cordially invited to discuss the matter at the theatre.

him cordially invited to discuss the matter at the theatre.

"I found," continued Mr. Campbell, "that Mr. Wallack had raised two objections to the play. One was that Mr. Coghlan's part was unworthy of Mr. Coghlan's talents. The other was that Mr. Wallack had a violent antipathy to the two children whom I nad introduced into the first two acts. I did not shrink from my duty. I let no false artistic vanity stand in my way. I sacrificed one of the children to propitiate Mr. Wallack. But the managerial dragon was not appeased. He demanded the slaughter of both. He professed to have a horror of the staze infant. But I clung tenaciously to the doomed child. I had twined around it one of my prettiest speeches. 'Oh, little graves!' ran the speech, 'graves that hold the jewels of so many desolate homes! You need no monuments to remind us of your hushed inhabitants, for their names are written upon our hearts with the finger of love.' Mr. nushed inhabitants, for their names are written upon our hearts with the finger of love.' Mr. Wallack was much affected by the address, but he still maintained that children were a nuisance. 'Your stage child,' said he, 'always gets sleepy and poky before the end of a performance.'"

"And was that the cause of your difference?"

"And was that the cause of your difference?"

"And was that the cause of your difference?"
the deploring dramatist was asked.

"Entirely. I took back the manuscript, made alterations for Mr. Coghian, but retained the child. When I submitted my new version; to the management, I learnt that 'Ours' was underlined. I wrote to remind Mr. Wallack of my contract; told him that mine was to be the second piece of the engagement, and offered to return the first contract in exchange for a second guaranteeing that I should take the boards after 'Ours.' What do you think he replied? He said there were too many negroes in my play. His actors were willing to wear powder, but drew the line at lamp-black. Accustomed to the courtier's brocade, they shrunk from the minstrel's paper collar."

"So you obtained no promise of speedy representation?"

"None whatever. Mr. Wallack stated that the exigencies of the theatre required him to put on the stage pieces that could be mounted quickly. I found that he was rehearsing a new version of Bouckaulit's melo-drama, 'Pauline,' and meant to produce it on Feb. 17. I wrote again and again to urree my claims, saying that I was being seriously injured in money and reputation, and could not be shoved aside. Mr. Wallack replied that the plot was still incomplete. The child must be cut out and the negro whitewashed. So I went to Mr. James Colman, my lawer, and have commenced proceedings for \$8,000 damages."

"Why that particular sum?"
"Because Mr. G. H. Haverly offered to pay me \$200 a week for forty weeks, provided that Mr. Wallack produced the piece. If the first contract was not performed I could not make good the second. But I am content to sue Mr. Wallack for the amount of the second alone. And mine is not the only lawsuit suspended over his head, for I understand that Mr. Steel Mackaye has brought an action for his failure to represent Mackaye's new play "Through the Dark."

Mackaye has brought an action for his failure to represent Mackaye's new play "Through the Dark."

Moved by which recital, a representative of the Heraid attended a council of war held at Wallack's theater last evening. Mr. Bartley Campbell was arraigned before a drumhead court martisl, composed of Judge Dittenhoefer as President, and Mesers. Moss and Floyd as assistants. The music of "Ours" wafted through the doors, giving a military tone to the scene. Mr. Lester Wallack tripped gaily through the room on his way to the dressing-room. "Bartley Campbell?" saidbe. "Good gracious! Ask Floyd all about it." Whereupon Mr. Floyd explained that their theater was both legally and equitably in the right. "What sensible manager," he demanded, "would ever produce such an unsuitable play! This drama of Campbell's seemed to us to contain the germs of good work. But it needed a thousand alterations, and many of these alterations Mr. Campbell either declined or was unable to make." Juege Dittenhoefer stated the law very clearly. There had been no breach of contract, for the play was not yet refused. The strict terms of the written contract had been modified by Mr. Campbell's action when he took back the manuscript and agreed to revise it. His agreemen to do so made its production conditional on its revision. Moreover, there had been no damage sustained, for the piece might have been shelved after the first night. My Moss clinched the matter with a dramatic touch, flinging open the door at the back of the audience. "Look on this picture," he cried, pointing to the note of Mr. Campbell's tribulations. "Who would take such a piece as this off the boards in favor of a new and untried play?"

And Mr. James Steele Mackaye spoke from the depths of a great sulster in the gloom of Broadway. "I have had no trouble at all with Mr. Wells he will be the second of the second

the depths of a great subster in the gloom of Broadway. "I have had no trouble at all with Mr. Wallack," said he. "I rescinded my contract because I found that my play would not suit his house." "Through the Dark" is shortly to be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

UNCONQUERABE.

The Aborigine Gives the White Man a Les-FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 31.—At noon today it was discovered by the sentinel guarding building wherein "Wild Hog," the Cher enne Ubief, is confined, heavily ironed, that the desperate Indian was lying on the ground in his prison-room covered with blood, having stabbed himself in four places in the region of the heart with the intention of putting an end to his life rather than be taken South. The Post Surgeon pronounces the wounds very dangerous, if no

Thirty-three squaws and twenty-two children left here this morning for Pine Ridge Agency, and will be turned over to the Sioux at that agency as their natural protectors.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS. At 10:15 last evening, William Wirt, 46 years of age, residing at No. 35. West Washington treet, committed suicide by taking an overdose of hydrate of chloral. Drs. Cooke and Bridge were called in, but they were powerless to aid him, and he died soon after their arrival. Deceased was a married man, and left a wife, and a

son 12 years of age. The family and relatives were loth to give any information regarding the causes which led to the act. With the exception of the leading man, the comedian, and the premier danseuse (De Ross), engaged in the Kirality combination, the present representatives of the "Trip Around the World" at Haverity's Theatre are not quite up to popular expectations. De Ross's dancing, however, is superb, and this part of the exhibition is worth more than all the rest.

Mr. F. F. Mackay, who is at the head of the "Criterion" Company, was at one time a member of McVicker's company, and was regarded as one of the most accomplished actors of his day. That was before the fire, it is true, but they say he has gone on improving, which will be pleasant news to many of his old friends here. The "Criterion" opens at Hooley's on Monday.

A musical and literary entertainment was given Tuesday evening at Bethany Chapel, 4.6-western avenue, for the benefit of the Sunday-School Mission, under the direction of Mrs. J. W. Goodspeed. The feature of the evening was Mrs. Lydia Hastings, who gave readings from "Hamlet," "The Execution of Montrose," "Uncle Reuben's Baptism," and other selections, in the rendering of which she displayed remarkable ability. The entertainment was a success, both financially and otherdirection that the most money was offered.
Mr. Baum made an effort to catch both men, but they were too wary, and avoided him. He offers to furnish the names of the men to the

State's Attorney or any other proper authority and will also furnish the proof of the attempted

CRIMINAL LIBEL SUIT. Sr. Louis, Jan. 31.—A. B. Wakefield, a some-what notorious individual here, was arrested this morning at the instance of William Hyde. managing editor of the St. Louis Repu on a charge of criminal libel, and was released on bail. There are a large number of affidavits in the case which place Wakefield in an awk-ward position.

The specific charge against Wakefield is that

The specific charge against Wakefield is that he asserted on numerous occasions and to various person that "There is a keno and gambling ring in this city, composed of Chief-of-Police McDonough, Robert C. Pate, and William Hyde." His trial is set for Feb. 11, and it is said revelations of a very scandalous nature in connection with gambling, lotteries, the Police Board, and State officials will be made.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Iff., Jan. 31.—Louis Farner, Julius Rhinebart, Grabs & Guey, Matthew Ruby, Philip Riebsamen, Andrew Roothfuss, Cain & Dodson, Louis Kohler, Nicholas Weber, and Edward Houston, all saloon-keepers, were arraigned before Judge Nelson and fined for vioating the Liquor law. The total amount of fines foots up to \$805, about one-fourth of which will be paid, those refusing to pay going to jail and securing release under the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.-Morrison Renshaw, the Globe-Democrat reporter who was sent to jail some days ago for contempt of court in refusng to answer certain questions asked him by the Grand Jury, was taken before that body again to-day and in reply to question, asking whether be obtained the information he pub-lished from any member of the Grand Jury, he answered "No," whereupon he was discharg-ed, and is now breathing the air of freedom.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 81 .- This afternoon g shments to the amount of over \$200,000 were served on the German National Bank, City Depository, and County Trustee, enjoining the from paying out any funds belonging to the city. This state of affairs is the result of the repeal of the city charter by the Legislature. The garoishments were issued by the United States Ccurts in behalf of the foreign holders of city bonds, who had previously mandamus against the city.

EX-MINISTER WASHBURNE.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 29.—Ex-Minister Washburne, sojourning here for relief from a bronchial affection, leaves the coming week for Monterey and other points in Mexico, alone, in a private conveyance. As he represented the Mexican Government at the French Capital when that country had no Minister to France, it is thought a hearty welcome will be extended to him. Mr. Washburne has left the impression here that he has the next Presidency in view.

J. MADISON WELLS. NEW OBLEANS, Jan. 31 .- In an interview to day Surveyor Wells in effect stated that the rumor that he had been indicted was untrue He would not, however, be surprised to hear of any prosecution against himself.

INCORPORATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.—The Chicago Grain and Provision Exchange was licenced to organize to-day. Capital, \$100,000; corpora tors, Charles T. Doxy, Tolcott Ormsbee, and

The Commune of Sampaune, one of the most remarkable, as it is one of the least known, in all Switzerland, is situated in a mountain valley

6,000 feet above the level of the sea and almost cut off from the world. The inhabitants fetch their daily supply of provisions from Martinsbruck, on the other side of the lau, and for the greater part of the distance, seven hours in all, they have to carry everything on their backs up the steep mountain paths. They get their letters from the Austrian village of Randers, which involves a welk for the postman of ten hours, four there and six back. Fifty years ago the members of the Commune met together and, being of optnion that German was on the whole a more destrable language for the ordinary purposes of life than their mother-tongue, they resolved thenceforth to speak German only, and to teach it to their children. So thoroughly has this purpose been carried out that, with the exception of a few old people, the Romanisch speech, their native tongue, has been completely forgotten by the inhabitants of the valley.

ARCTIC NAVIGATION.

Suggestions from a Russian Scientist.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The following letter from M. Sibiriakoff is forwarded for publication

to the editor of the Herald: to the editor of the Hereld:

"The success of Prof. Nordensk jold's passage from the mouth of the Lena River to East |Cape induces me to call your attention to a position which, if not new, has not received all the consideration it deserves. The experience of American whalers in the Western Arctic Ocean proves that navigation remains open in the waters north of Behring Straits until late in the season, whalers frequently returning through the Straits in Ocean Behring Straits until late in the season, whalers frequently returning through the Straits in October. Why would it not be practicable for steamers laden with American merchandise to reach the mouth of the Lena River from San Francisco and discharge the cargoes at a point from whence they could be transported by other steamers to Yakutsk, an important point of distribution for Northern Russia? The steamers could return to San Francisco the same season, as I am convinced that navigation is practicable long enough to make the voyage and return through the straits before the closing of the ice. Besides the transportation of grain from San Francisco there are many articles, such as sugar, which command unflicitative here. many articles, such as sugar, which command sufficiently high prices at Yakutsk to secure profit irrespective of return cargoes of fish, fat ammoth, ivory, etc., which could be obtained."

INDIANAPOLIS GRAIN TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—The Secretary of the Board of Trade made his annual report for the year 1878 to-day. It shows that during the year between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 of bushels of corn and nearly 5,000,000 of bushels of wheat have been handled by our shippers. He advocates the adoption of an arrangement by which Indianpolis can ship grain on its own inspection.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn tnat Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner 'that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the class Oil for a long time without marked effect, asse been entirely cared by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manuf'd only by A. B. Wilson, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

DRY GOODS, Etc. OPPORTUNITY!

Annual Clearing Sale CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

BOTH STORES West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.,

North Side Dry Goods House, North Clark and Erie-sts.

In all such cases as this the Farliest Selections secure the Best Bargains.

\$1.25 fine Bleached Table Damask for 90 cents. 1 50c Loom Damask Tabling for 37 1-2c. 1 50c flye and heavy Damask Towel for

A 50c Loom Damask Tabling for 37 1-2c.
A 50c fipe and heavy Damask Towel for 25 cents.
A \$4 Marseilles Quilt for \$2.50.
12 1-2c Fine Dress Cambrics for 6c.
Light Shirting Prints at 4c.
A 75c Black Cashmere for 50c.
200 pcs. Assorted Dress Goods, good styles, reduced from 25 and 30c to 15c.
Lot Winter Dress Goods formerly 25, 35, and 40c, now 19c.
Lot best plain Poplin Alpacas and Fancy Dress Goods reduced from 40c to 23c.
One Lot Black Lyons Satin Finish Gros Grains worth \$1.60, now \$1.26.
Lot Satin Finish Cachemire Sublime Blk. Gros Grain, a rare bargain, \$1.41.
A Balbriggan Stocking well worth 50c, for 25c.
A Wamsutta and Fine Linen Bosom Shirt, great bargain at 65c.
Hamburg Embroiderles from one cent yard upwards.
Real Torchon Laces 3c yard upwards.
An All-Wool Matelasse Cloak, Silk and Fringe trimmed, for \$5.
A Diagonal Cloak, Velvet and Moss trimmed, for \$7.50; was originally \$15.
A 4-4 Scarlet Twill Flannel worth now 60c, for 50c.

60c, for 50c, A 4-4 White Domet Flannel worth 85c, for 25c. A 5-lb White Blanket for \$1.75. The above are only a few of the many bar-gains that constitute this a

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. TEAS.

If you are a lover of Fine Oolong Tea, and willing to pay the price, you can obtain the best ever im-ported at the HONG KONG TEA CO.

110-112 East Madison-st. LAKE MAVIGATION. Navigation Open.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION CO.

Receive and ship freight to Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee, etc. Docks foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt. PROFESSIONAL.

THROAT DISEASES
A SPECIALTY.
DR. PEIRO, SO East
Washington, Room
Hours, 10 to 3.

the way to exterminate the women and children the ground in spring. Reform League say to

A Joint Committee to Be Appointed to Investigate the Canal.

The Object Desired Being Its Ultimate Cession to the United States.

People Owning Dogs Likely to Have te Pay a License of One Dollar.

The Grand Tour of Legislative Investigators to Begin Wednesday.

Senator Davis Understood to Be in Ac cord with the Republican Party.

Ingalls Re-elected Senator from Kan sas---Sawyer Jonas from Louisiana.

Chandler Certain to Be Elected

Christiancy's Successor.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.—This morning business was commenced by the introduction of a bill by Senator Dement making an appropria-tion for the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. This reformatory institution is considerably be hind in its accounts, and requires now \$50,000 to place it on a sound financial footing. This insti-

tion is rather an expensive luxury. Senator Wilson introduced a bill amending Sec. 128 of an act entitled "An act for the as seasment of property, and for the levy and col-lection of taxes," approved March 20, 1872, pro-viding that all taxes levied by proper authority hall be extended by the respective County Clerks upon the property in their counties upon the valuation produced by the equalization and assessment of property by the State Board of

ator Talliaferro introduced a bill providing for the organization of a Fish Commission conthe Governor and confirmed by the Senate, who shall hold their office for two, three, and four years. These Commissioners are to receive no salary, and are to be reimbursed for their expenses in a sum not to exceed \$100 per annum

field introduced a bill for an act to nd Sec. 30 of an act entitled "An act in re-t to practice in courts of record," approved Feb. 22, 1872.

Senator Jones introduced a bill repealing the law to secure, the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, approved May 25, 1877.

Senator Callon this morning introduced a bill providing for the erection of additional buildirgs to the Illinois Institute for the Education of the Blind at Jacksonville, and for furnishing ure amounts in the aggregate to \$15,584.

Senator De Lany introduced a bill to simplify the pleadings and practice in courts of record It is based upon the common-law procedur act of England of 1852, known as Chap. 76, 15 and 16, of Victoria, which in point of simplicity is far in advance of the old English practice which we have retained almost unmodified to the present day. The bill also contains features of the Massachusetts practice act.

Senator Callon has introduced a bill which is calculated to benefit people of small means who obtain a small insurance upon their small accu-mulations of property. This measure provides that no insurance company organized under the laws of any other State or foreign Government shall' be allowed to do business in this State without first procuring a license. Also that such license shall be revoked whenever the company shall remove, or seek to remove, any suit commenced against it from the State to the Federal Courts. Heretofore parties incurring losses under policies for small amounts have been compelled to compromise with the companies rather than pay the expense of a litigation in the Federal Courts. The bill also provides that whenever any license is reance company to remove a cause to the Federal Court that it shall not be renewed again for three years thereafter. A penalty of \$500 is provided for a violation of the provisions of

The resolution of Mr. Bisbee asking for the appointment of a Special Joint Committee to ider the propriety of transferring the Illiof & Michigan Canal to the Federal Govern ment was concurred in by the Senate this morn-ing after a brief struggle to have it referred to Committee on Rivers and Capals, on the motion of Mayborne, of Du Page. The motion refer was made for the purpose of defeating the resolution, the Chairman of the Committee measure. As the matter now stands, the Committee will be appointed, and will commence the work of investigation at once. The investigation will involve a great deal of tee, and will necessarily consume some time. Bome important facts will be developed, which whole history of the canal from the beginning the cost of the projected improvements, will be

owners of sheep in case of damage muitted by dogs. This is an for the benefit of the Grangers, and prorides for the registration of the names of all persons who keep dogs, which list is to be re-turned to the County Clerk by the Assessor, and a license fee of \$1 is to be charged for each and a license fee of \$1 is to be charged for each log. The money thus collected is to be organized into a fund, and set apart for the payment of owners of sheep who have sustained losses by dogs, on making the proper proof.

Senator Dearborn introduced a bill this morning enabling religious bodies to organize a correction by complying with certain forms of

law.

To-morrow morning, if an opportunity is offered, Scuator Joslyn will present a resolution indorsing the action of Congress on the Pension bill recently passed by that body. In presenting the resolution, the Senator will take occasion to allude to the great sacrifices made by the soldiers curing the War in leaving their homes and families to go to the post of danger. He will remind the Senate of the inadequacy of the reward which the rank and file of the army have received, and appeal to the patriotism and gratitude of the Assembly in making his remarks. The resolution will probably pass, as it calls for no legislation, and as it is merely an expression of feeling upon a subject which can do no harm.

This afternoon Senator Dement, Chairman of

This afternoon Senator Dement, Chairman of Inis atternoon senator Dement, Chairman of the Penitentiary Committee, with the members ereof, departed from Springfield, where they all spend the Sabbath. They will return to eir post of duty on Monday without having speeded legislation or neglected any public

HOUSE.

This morning Mr. Tice, Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported in faror of printing 500 copies of bills introduced in the House, and adversely upon Mr. Ranney's resolution providing that only Sub-Committees, instead of full Committees, shall visit and inspect the State Institutions. This latter report raused some of the members who live at cheap boarding-houses to rejoice. The Joint-Commit-

than forty members.

Mr. Matthews this morning introduced a bill amending the School law, by prohibiting corporeal punishment in all cases; also, a bill makit a felony, punishable by one year or more in the Penitentiary, to keep a "bum-boat," or craft for prostitution, on any river or stream in this State.

Mr. Weber, of Cook, introduced a bill provising that ordinary judgments of courts shall draw 6 per cent interest until paid, except that where a previous contract existed between the parties, the judgment shall draw that rate.

Mr. Hart introduced a bill amending the Dram-Shop act by providing that license shall only issue by consent of a majority of the people of the district.

House bill No. 241, introduced by Mr. Sexton, is a bill providing for the regulation of pawn-

brokers. It defines who are pawn-brokers, and limits the rate of interest to be charged to 3 per cent per month. No more charges of any kind cent per month. either as insurance, storage, or commission, shall be charged. Any violation of this act is punishable by a nne not less than \$30 nor more than \$50 for the first offense, and for a subsequent offense a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, or imprisonment in the County Jali one year, either or both, in the discretion of

Mr. McFie made a raid on the State Treasury this morning by introducing a bill providing for the appropriation of \$409,000 for the completion of the Southern Penitentiary at Chester. It will be recollected that at the last session the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings. A Board of Commissioners and a full set of officers have been organized, and all the paraphernalia of a big institution organized. The fact seems to be apparent that this concern will hereafter be a hole for the swallowing up of the people's money.

Mr. Provart, of Perry, is going in for cheap government for the people. This morning he introduced a bill reducing the salaries of State officers to those of first-class clerks. By Mr. Provart's bill the flowernor is entitled to \$4,000 per annum for his services to the people, the Lieutenant-Governor to \$1.000, the Secretary of State to \$2,500, the Auditor to \$2,500, the Superintendent of Public Instruction to \$2,000, Mr. McFie made a raid on the State Treasury

State to \$2,500, the Auditor to \$2,500, the Su-perintendent of Public Instruction to \$3,000, the Attorney-General to \$2,500, and the Adju-tant-General to \$1,200. Mr. Elliott introduced a bill providing that in trials before a Justice of the Peace either party may demand a jury by paying the jurors' feet in advance, and the number of jurors shall be

agree.

Mr. Matthews presented a bill abolishing corporal punishment in common schools and punishing violators of this act for assault and bat-

ishing violators of this act for assault and battery.

Mr. Burt introduced a bill to pay \$50,000 to relieve the Joliet Penitentiary of debt. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate.

Mr. Graham, who is in favor of reforms in elections, introduced a bill this morning depriving any elector who may be convicted of receiving or asking a bribe of the elective franchise for five years thereafter.

Mr. Mason, of Cook, introduced a bill amending the law relating to the adoption of children so that any person raising a child from infancy with the intention of adopting it, but without complying with the form of law, may within twenty years file papers of adoption according to law, and the same be valid.

Mr. Gray introduced a bill appropriating \$33,-200 per analum to the State Reform School at Pontiac.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to

Mr. Gray introduced a bill appropriating soa, 200 per anium to the State Reform School at Pontiac.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to consider the matter of the Illinois and Michigan Canal under the joint resolution introduced by Representative Bisbee, are announced as follows: Senators Dearborn and Munn, and Representatives Bisbee, McBride, and Frew.

By a unanimous resolution of the House, Miss Ella Jackson, the daughter of Representative Jackson, of Marion, a gentleman afflicted with partial paralysis, and whose infirmity requires the presence of his wife and daughter, was appointed a page. This is the first instance of the kind on record.

This morning a resolution, introduced yesterday, requiring each member on the Visiting Committee to the State charitable institutions to keep an accurate account of their expenses while on their tour throughout the State, was reported back with a favorable recommendation and adopted. The resolution is a very good one, as far as it goes, but it stops on the wrong side of economy. A careful analysis of the resolution will disclose to the penetrating mind that the legislators in question are only required to keep their bills safely in their pockets after they have been carefully noted down on their memorandum books

The Governor, by his private secretary, to-day laid before the House the biennial reports of the Trustees of the Southern Insane Hospital, the Feeble-Minded Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the Commissioners of the Southern Penitentlary. These reports have already been printed, and briefly published in

e Southern Penitentiary. These reports have ready been printed, and briefly published in

already been printed, and briefly published in the Chicago papers.

A communication from the Hon. C. P. Patter-son, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, was also laid before the House, in which he surgests that certain legislation is

which he suggests that certain legislation is needed to enable his department to carry on the triangulation of the State, in co-operation with the State Geological Survey. The Governor confided these suggestions to the careful consideration of the General Assembly.

The final report of W. A. Loouey, J. C. Willis, and V. L. Hamiltin, Commissioners appointed to build a soldiers' monument at the National Cemetery, near Mound City, was also transmitted to the House by the Governor. This document has long since been presented to the people of the State through the medium of the press.

people of the State through the medium of the press.

By consent of the House, Mr. Layman this afternoon introduced by consent a bill making appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, and for repairs on its buildings, and for an addition to its library; also a bill making appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Anna.

There seems to be a growing hostility in the minds of members to the State Normal Schools, and it is understood that this prejudice will culminate soon by the introduction of a bill for the abolition of the Normal University at Bloomington. Several members of the House have the matter under consideration now, with that object in view.

the matter under consideration now, with that object in view.

Mr. Soigg, of Sangamon, to-day introduced a petition from his constituents reciting the fact that the Congress of the United *States has attached sufficient importance to the appeals that arise from the workingmen in all parts of the country as to lead to the appointment of a Congressional Committee for the investigation of the labor question in all its bearings, was a convincing evidence that legislators are not disposed to ignore the reasonable requests of mechanics; also, that the representatives of the people of Illinois will not lend a deaf car to the voice of a large number of men whose interests are sufferarge number of men whose interests are suffe ing from a mistaken system of State policy, and calling attention to the practice in vogue in letting contracts for the performance of public work to the lowest bidder. Not only was the system detrimental to the interests of the workingman by reducing the rate of wages at other points for similar work and displacing first-class mechanics for inferior or half-learned workmen, but it is as injurious to the best interests of the State by opening the doors to swindling contractors, who cheat the State in material and the character of the workmanshin, in order to make any the workmanship in order to make any profit on a contract they have taken at ruinously low fifures. The petition goes on to recite the ills that have befailen mechanics who have been compelled to work

on to recite the lifs that have betallen mechanics who have been compelled to work at ruinously low wages in consequence of the low price at which the contracts are let, and asks that legislation be enforced to abolish the present system of letting State contracts. With a confidence touching in its simplicity, this whole matter is confided by Mr. Snigg and his sympathizing petitioners to the compassion and sense of justice of the General Assembly.

The House held a post-meridian session today, for the purpose of disposing of a large number of bills in the order of first reading.

The bill introduced by Mr. Hall, of Tazewell, amending the act restraining persons not attorneys from practicing before Justices of the Peace, and making the provisions of the act applicable to the entire State, has been passed upon by the Committee on the Judicial Department, and will be reported back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass. A similar bill was introduced into the House by Representative Sexton, of Cook, which passed the Legislature two years ago, but, as it applied to Chicago alone, it was declared unconstitutional.

the Legislature two years ago, out, as it applied to Chicago alone, it was declared unconstitutional.

The Committees on State Charitable Institutions and Educational Institutions of both Houses, comprising in all about fifty persons, will leave Springfield one week from Monday, at 7 o'clock a.m., for Bloomington, where they will be well entertained and remain long enough to make an inspection of the State institutions located there. From Bloomington they will proceed to Chicago, arriving on Tuesday, where they will visit the Eye and Ear Infirmatory. They will proceed from Chicago to Elgin, Kankakee, Champaign, Anna, and Carbondale. The following week they will visit Lincoln and the remaining State institutions. About two weeks, will be consumed in this tour of inspection.

There has not been much said to-day concerning the debate which occurred in the joint secret caucus last night upon the subject of the Governor's nominations. The impression seemed to prevail to-day that the Senate will confirm Lawrence and his colaborers in the cause of reform.

rence and his colaborers in the cause of reform

ence to the location of the Southern Penitentiary, which he denies. It is claimed that he offered money to the Commissioners to induce them to locate at at Chester. There is no proof of this fact, however, and probably none can be produced. Some inquiry is on foot, on the result of which depends the action of the Senate on his nomination. The Senate will probably take up the subject of the confirmation of the Governor's nominees on Wednesday, and it looks now as though they would be put through without any opposition. Lawrence is here, and appears to be considerably exercised by the delayed action of the Senate.

of the Senate.

JUDGE DAVIS.

There has not been much talk here to-day eoncerning the matter of Judge Davis' resignation. While the Republicans here would like to see him comfortably disposed of in the way proposed, they do not think he can be persuaded to accept a foreign mission. Some of his friends here, who claim to know the innermost workings of his heart, state that he has made up with the Administration, and they say they have the certain promise that, after the 4th of March next, he will act with the Republican party in the Senate. It is well known that the Washington Administration turns the cold shoulder to Logan, and it is said that, in view of Davis' contemplated action with turns the colo shoulder to Logan, and it is said that, in view of Davis' contemplated action with the Republicans, he will be allowed to distribute all the Federal patronage of the State of Illinois. Knowing ones intimate that this subject has been fully canvassed by the Republican leaders of the party in the State, and that they have conceded that it is wisest and best that this arrangement be made under all the circumstances of the case. The announcement of this programme here has caused some chagrin among certain of the late zealous supporters of Logan.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOPEKA, Jan. 31.—The anti-Ingalls caucu ntinued in session from 8 o'clock last nigh to 2 this morning. Chief-Justice A. H. Horton was finally resolved upon as the choice of the opposition to Ingalls, to be voted for in joint convention to-day. Public meetings were held from 3 o'clock this morning until breakfast time, addressed by Anthony, Simpson, Phillips, Pomeroy, Clarke, and others. The revelry still in progress, and the hardest work of the campaign is now being done by the friends the two candidates. Horton claims to have as high as eighty-one men pledged. Ingalls still claims enough to elect. Efforts are being made to create a stampede from lagalls to Horton. The contest at this hour is considerably mixed and so close apparently that nothing but the rote in Convention can decide.

Ingalls was elected on the first ballot to-day, ecciving 86 votes. Horton had 79, Mitchell 2

The gains made by Ingalls, which effected his election to-day, were five from Simpson's vote of yesterday, five from Mitchell, three from Goodin, and two from Phillips. Four Democrats and three Greenbackers were gained to day. When the Convention opened it was generally believed that Ingalls would be defeated, but, by unprecedented labor throughout the on, his forces rallied, and as the roll-call proceeded and six Senators changed to Ingalls, it soon became apparent that he was to be the man. When the eighty-fifth vote for was recorded, the immense in the hall broke out into him the most deafening cheers, and it was with great difficulty that the ballot was finished, giving him a total of 86 to 79 for his opponent Another wild scene then ensued, and the officers were powerless to suppress the applause. The confusion continued till Ingalls arrived and made a short speech, expressing his gratitude, and piedging his best efforts for the welfare of the State. The excitement at Senatorial head-

quarters has not been equaled since the Pom eroy-York affair of six years ago. The opposition now claim that Ingalls bribed to vote for him, and there talk an investigation the Legislature, with a view to unseating Ingalls. The probabilities are that nothing wil result from it, as it is understood the movemen was set on foot by Pomeroy. The people of Atchison County are much incensed at the course of their State Senator, Guthrie, who has voted and worked against ingalls throughout. Indignation-meetings have been held, and Guth-

rie's course severely denounced. MINNESOTA. Sr. PAUL, Jan. 31 .- In the Senate this morn ing another protest from rural communities gainst brass testers was presented.

A resolution was adopted directing the ap pointment of a committee to report upon the expediency of offering a bonus for the discovery f coal in Minnesota. This is based upon ex plorations being carried on by Davis Bros. & Dresbach in Southern Minnesota, who claim to have traced true coal veins from Iowa beds into this State.

A bill to transfer the franchises of the Soldlers' Orplans' Asylum to the State University, supposed to include a grant of all the State swamp ands after prior grants are satisfied, was re ferred to the Committee on Public Lands. The Committee of the Whole debated Castle's bill to suppress vagrancy, which was denounced by Doran as supplying a

means of oppressing and disgracing men whose only offense is poverty. The till was finally sent back to the Judiciary Committee. Senators and ladies were invited to accom ony the Committee which is to visit the Deaf.

Dumb, and Blind Institute at Faribault to-morrow, per favor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railway Company. The Senate this morning adopted a memorial

to Congress for the enacting of laws to punish adulterations of food, sweets, etc. A joint committee was directed to inquire int and report upon railway discriminations regard-

ing freight. In the House this afternoon, bills were intro duced appropriating \$143,000 for the support of the insane; repealing the swamp-land grant to the Soldiers' Orphans' Asylum; and creating the

office of Township Tax Collector.

A bill making a Normal School diploma equivalent to a teacher's certificate was indefinitely postponed.

The House this afternoon debated a proposition to renew the grant of State lands for branch of the St. Paul & Duluth Railway to the St. Croix River at Taylor's Falls, developing the hot rivalry between St. Paul and Minner The bill was finally made a special for

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Madison, Wis., Jan. 31 .- In the Senate to-day bfils were introduced to establish a State Board of Immigration; for the protection of game in

A bill passed to encourage the artificial propa gation of fish in Wisconsin rivers. In the Assembly the case of Hildebrand vs. Davidson was settled, Mr. Hildebrand having withdrawn from the contest.

The case of Eagan against Johnson was taken up. The majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in favor of the rights of Mr. Johnson, the sitting member, to the seat. The minority report favors Mr. general election in November. The matter was postponed till Tuesday.

The joint resolutions prohibiting new busine after the 1st of February came back from the Senate with an amendment fixing the 4th of February as the time after which no new busi-ness should be received, and this amendment Assembly bills passed regulating the use and improvement of stock; appropriating a certain sum of money to James Edwards; to provide re-lief for certain free High Schools.

INDIANA. Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—Representative Wilard shows much wrath over the action of the united with the Republicans to pass the obnoxous election amendments, and proposes to retaliate by defeating any and all attempts at reapportionment. There is much bad blood and serious disagreement between the two wings of

The Legislative apportionment is the special order for next Tuesday upon the bill reported from the regular Committee on that subject. A bill is already prepared for the submission of constitutional amendments to the people upon twenty days' notice for election. It is

the Democracy, but how far it will be carried

cannot be determined.

hoped to have them voted upon and properly made part of the State Constitution by the end of February, in which event the present Legislature can pass some much-needed laws, particularly the Graded Fee and Salary bill for county ers. It is believed that the same Democratic who voted for the amendments will favor their submission to the people at once, and thus the State will avoid the cost and trouble of two elections in 1880.

The House finished the constitutional amendments to-day, passing all but the one increasing the number of Supreme Judges and the one extending the length of legislative sessions 120 days. There were only thirty-four votes in favor of these propositions. The amendments striking the word "white" from several clauses of the Constitution and for the Graded Fee and Salary bill for county officers passed almost unanimously. The amendment change almost unanimously. The amendment changing the general elections of the State from October to November encountered some opposition, as did the registry law proposition, but was finally passed by about the same vote—ayes, 61; noes, 34.

The Senate spent its time perfecting the bill ta allow married wares to contract and be con-

to allow married woman to contract and be con-tracted with, based upon the Illinois and Cali-

MICHIGAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jap. 31.—The present situs ion regarding the Senatorship makes it almost onclutive that Chandler will be Christiancy's successor. The latest counting of noses shows that, in the Senate, out of twenty-three Republican votes, he will likely receive thirteen, cer tainly eleven; in the House surely forty, probably forty-five, making the lowest estimate on joint ballot fift y. This will insure him the causus pomination and election, as the talk about a bolt among the dissatisfied Republicans is growing beautifully less. The Legislatur adjourned to-day till the 10th, in order that the Legislative Committees might have an opportuofty to visit the various State institutions. This will be largely to Chandler's advantage, as it will give his friends all over the State an or portunity to stiffen the vertebræ of doubtful enators. Notwithstanding the immense odds. Bagley's many warm friends express great con fidence in his ability to go to the front, and do not give up the idea of his securing the caucus

LOUISIANA.

in Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Senator Eustis will be succeeded in the United States Senate by Sawyer Jonas, of New Orleans The Republican nominee, Gov. Warmoth, re ceived 28 votes to Jonas' 98. No dark hors was brought out, and the victory of Jonas was an easy one in the Legislature, though a hard me in the caucus.

The Legislature adjourned to-night, but we

OHIO. The Senate adjourned until next Tuesday. In the House, a bill was introduced to de away with the necessity of land-owners putting up notices warning hunters not to trespass or House bills passed allowing for local option. requiring hotel and boarding-house keepers to put up fire-escapes within forty days after being

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY.

He Makes a Frank Statement of His Inten tions, and of the Reasons of a Personal Nature which Induced Him to Accept the Peruvian Mission.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 31.-United States Senator Christiancy arrived from Washington this morning, and in reply to an interviewer said, regarding his acceptance of the Peruvian Mission: "There is no truth in any rumor that Chandler, or Bagley, or anybody else, has induced me to leave the Senate. Neither do l take such a course because I think the people of Michigan are dissatisfied with me. The fact is, that my health began to fail several months ago, and it soon became evident that I must seek a dryer and more bracing climate. After coming to this conclusion, I began to cast about for a position which would give me a fair income and a better state of health than I now enjoy The President was informed of my wishes, and offered me the choice of three missions,-Berlin, Peru. and Central America. Berlin has a salary tive there receives \$60,000, and other Ministers from foreign Powers get correspondingly large salaries. The American Minister is obliged to spend every cent of his income, and more too f he would keep up a respectable appearance, and maintain the dignity of the country which he represents. The climate is not very much came to the conclusion that Berlin was not the place for me. Peru, on the other hand, is favored with a delightful climate. In a day's journey up the mountain slope you can exhange the dry heat of the Tropics for the ice and snow of the Polar regions. The salary is only \$10,000, but there is no state rivalry be tween the Ministers. At Lima I can easily lay up \$2,000 or \$3,000 a year, and live well into

he bargain." "It is reported by those who claim to know that you have no idea of starting for Peru at present, and that, if you should go within s easonable time after your credentials are ready, you will reach Lima just about in time to get your annual dose of terrible vomito. It is rumored that you will be given six months' leave of absence, to date from the time of your ap-

"No; that is all wrong," said the Senator If I accept the appointment to Peru, I shall leave within a month or six weeks. The vomito prevails only along the coast, while Lima is sitnated some distance inland, and, if there should be the slightest danger of infection, I could retreat a few stages up the mountains. No: my preference for Peru was made known to the President before he made the appointment, but I have not signified my acceptance of it, and ny resignation will not be tendered until 1 have arranged my private business affairs This afternoon I go to Lansing for that pur

'Have you any idea as to the probable result of the contest now going on at Lansing for the succession?"

"No," replied Christiancy, "I don't propose o mix up in that business at all. My business at Lansing is entirely of a private nature, and has nothing to do with appointment or succession. I can't say that I have any particular preference for either party." Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
LANSING, Mich., Jan. 31. Senator Chris

tancy arrived home this evening, and was inter-viewed by your correspondent at the Lansing House. He said there was no troth in the re-ports that he was bulldozed into resigning and accepting the Peruvian mission, and says that they may still count without their host, as he has not resigned yet, and still holds the matter under consideration; that he comes home simnder consideration; that he comes home sim ply to attend to personal matters, and get affairs in readiness in case he concludes to ac-cept the offer. He says that continued tailing health is the only incentive to his leaving the Senate, and that he has come to the conclusion he must seek a more congenial climate.
The President, hearing of his wishes, offered him the choice of Berlin, Peru, or Central America. Berlin he did not care to take, on account of the climate being no warmer than our own, and on account of its being an expensive mission certains. its being an expensive mission, costing m than the salary to maintain the dignit country. Peru offered a choice of e country. Feru offered a choice of climates, cold or warm, and was comparatively inexpensive. In regard to a bargain, as insinuated in the Times and other papers, the Times and other papers editorially, every part was false. He had never been approached. part was taked to resign in any one's favor. He believed that his service to the State had been acceptable and satisfactory. Mrs. Christiancy's health was not too good, and a change in climate would be beneficial to both. If he accepted the mission he should leave inside of two months. He said he had no preference as to who should succeed him. He is looking quite poorly, and there is no doubt but that ill-health is his only reason for vacating the Senatorship.

CROWD THE LAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 31.—A meeting Irish-born gentlemen last evening resolved hat Minnesota should be fully represented in the Immigration Conference proposed by St. Patrick's Society of Chicago, to be in that city on or about March 17 next.

TEMPERANCE.

Thanks Returned for the Closing of the Tivoli.

Reports of Conversions, Prayer-Meetings, Financial Matters, Etc.

The regular monthly meeting of the Wom an's Christian Temperance Union was held yes-terday morning in Room 4, of Farwell Hall, commencing at 10 o'clock. Mrs. T. B. Carse resided. After the usual devotional exercises conducted by the President, Mrs. Carse spoke in egard to the evil effect of places like THE TIVOLL

She said that these places which made preten as men were not ashamed to go there, and no opeals could be made to their pride and self respect. The speaker was gratified to learn that the place was to be closed up, and suggest ed that a special thanksgiving prayer be offered for this relief from a great evil.

Miss Frances E. Willard spoke to the same effect. She had on one occasion applied to Mr. Bemis for permission to hold a Gospel-meeting there, but he had refused, and stated further hat he considered himself as a missionary making beer popular, in opposition to stronger and more dangerous drinks. Miss Willard, however, doubted his success, and led in prayer giving thanks that the place was to be closed

REPORTS.

her report, which was adopted.

The Corresponding Secretary, Miss Baker read several interesting letters from person who had enjoyed the benefits of the ladies labor, promising to remain steadfast in their new resolutions and effect a thorough reformation. She also reported that the fifth annual report, which had been delayed through various causes, was now ready for distribution.

Mrs. Wilson, the visitor, reported having made

Mrs. Wilson, the visitor, reported having made forty-seven visits in spite of illness and other special work which she had on hand. She had visited in succession five homes once happy but now ruined by the effects of liquor on the head of the household. She related one instance where she had visited a family which was sustained by the efforts of the mother, who took in tained by the efforts of the mother, who took in washing, assisted in a slight measure by her little boys who made a few cents selling papers. The husband, who was a confirmed drunkard, stole their earnings and thus secured means to get the liquor which ruined him. At the time of her visit the family was on the verge of starvation. The needed relief was supplied them, and they were protected from the thefts of the unnatural husband and father. Other instances were given by the visitor of similar cases found, and relieved.

relieved.

Mrs. Merrill, the office Secretary, reported that
twenty-two signatures to the pleage had been
secured at the office, and many reformed men return to give an account of themselves return thanks for the retormation effected.

return thanks for the retornation effected. The book sales for the month amounted to \$16.40, a decided increase on previous sales.

The report of the Treasurer, which was read and adopted, showed a balance on hand of \$202. The expenses were \$215, and the receipts \$82. The balance on hand at the commencement of the year was \$336. The Trinity Methodist Church had contributed \$45, and \$18 came from the Union Park Congregational Church. Mrs. Carse stated that the balance was some \$60 less than was absolutely needed, butta lady who did not wish her name known had contributed \$25, which wish her name known had contributed \$25, which Miss Baker reported successful meetings every day in Farwell Hall at 3 p. m. has age attendance for the month was ninety, and for the past two weeks 100. There had been

seventy signatures to the pledge, and the conversion of infidels, gamblers, etc., were especially noticeable. Details of several interesting cases were given.

Mrs. S. P. Rounds presented the report of
meetings held at No. 97 South Desplaines
street. The attendance was about 200. The rivecent lodging-house adjoining, which had been conducted by Mr. Baker, had materially increased the attendance. During the month 144 persons had signed the pledge. There was a great need of assistants to do individual work at the close

of assistants to do individual work at the close of the meetings. Everything was quiet and orderly, and no disturbance had been encountered. Mrs. Rounds made a request for several bundles of tracts, which was granted.

Mrs. B. H. Decker reported that at the meetings held at the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets there was a large attendance of boys who were somewhat inclined to be troublesome. She suggested that a special meeting be neld for the

ladies.

Mrs. Willis A. Barnes presented the report of the monthly meeting of the Red-Ribbon Clubs.

Mrs. R. A. Merriman gave the particulars of seven visits to the County Hospital, resulting in three signatures to the pledge.

Mrs. H. R. Smith had made two visits to the jail, and found a much more satisfactory condition among the boys than as given in her last report. report.

Mrs. Carse, of the Committee on Communio
Wine, reported that a majority of the churche

THE UNFERMENTED JUICE OF THE GRAPE. and a lady present said that not a Methodist church in the city used the fermented wine. Mrs. Carse also reported that she had made a visit to the. Washingtonian Home, with a view of having it thrown open to inebriate women, as well as men. She had been well received, and the matter referred to the proper authorities at the Home.

the matter referred to the proper authorities at the Home.

Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball spoke encouragingly of the success of the Young Ladies' Temperance Union. Public meetings have been held in different parts of the city. She was in favor of turning over the juvenile work to that organization. Miss Kimball has made seventy addresses during the month. Religion and Science were cooperating, and the Sunday-school work was being pushed. The Social Science Association had prepared a petition to the Board of Education asking that the children in the public tion asking that the children in the public schools should be instructed in the physiological effect of alcoholic stimulants. Prominent educators had said that this was feasible. The Committee recommended that the Union indorse the petition, and on motion this was

done.

Mrs. Carse read the quarterly report of the Finance Committee, which was held over from the last meeting. Messrs. R. D. Fowler and George Armour had contributed \$250 each, which had been a welcome addition to the funds.

funds.
Mrs. Willis A. Barnes reported her success i Mrs. Willis A. Barnes reported her success in interesting ladies in the work.

Miss Willard surgested that the written reports be edited for publication in the religious press, and Mrs. S. P. Rounds was appointed to take charge of the work. Miss Willard also paid a high compliment to the success of the Chicago Union. She had, she said, been all over the country, and never found so successful an organization.

country, and never found so successful an organization.

Mrs. Olcott reported success at the Twenty-second street meetings, and Mrs. Rounds gave similar encouraging reports in regard to the work among the Hollanders.

The following names were proposed and elected members of the Union: Mrs. Helen M. Avery, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. J. P. Perro, and Miss Mary A. Strout.

Miss Willard spoke on the subject of the "Home-Protection" petition, and urged the necessity of holding public meetings, as only twenty-eight days remained in which to secure signatures. There had been 200 signatures secured in the jail. Miss Willard and Mrs. Barnes had collected \$150 in three hours among the business men for the purpose of carrying on the work

the business men for the purpose of carrying on the work.

The petitions which were on hand were distributed, to the ladies present, and the meeting adjourned with prayer.

Arming the Sub-Treasury

New York World.

Work will soon be begun under a contract already awarded "for the better defense of the Government Treasury Building," on the corner of Wall and Nassau streets. The vaults are to be about twenty feet below the street, encased in solid masonry, and in the interior of the silver yault alone about 500,000 pounds of chilled steel will be used. On the Nassau street side will be twenty-four openings, with as many more in the basement. All these will be protected with bullet-proof shutters pierced for musketry and arranged so as to swing out at any desired angle, so as to command any portion of the street adjacent. There will be three turrets on the roof with steel plates three quarters of an inch thick, and with loopholes for musketry on all sides. The officials at the Treasury Building yesterday said that the details of the proposed plans were not known to them, all those affairs being settled at Washington. There was no doubt, however, that such a contract had been given out, the contractor being a Boston man whose name they did not know. He had been to the building during the past week and had taken some measurements, but was not at research. name they did not know. He had been to the building during the past week and had taken some measurements, but was not at present in the city. No attack, so far as is known, is contemplated by any belligerent and armed force, but it has been decided that the depository of the Government money cannot be seen as

secure. In the event of a riot, in case the police were overpowered, the first point of attack it is suggested would naturally be the building containing the Government money if the rioters had any sense of propriety.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

AN IDYL. New York Grap Slowly slides the slimy slush, Sweetly swims the slummy slum; Slippy, slidy, slimy sqush,

All sticky swims the sloppy stuff, All slim and soft and sick the snow The spattered swearers storm and scoff In sputtering syllables as they go.

This scurvy scum strews every street.
It swirling soars like swallows fair;
It slips our straying, sinfal feet.
And, sticking, soils our taffy hair.

Whence comes this smelling, scruffy slongh? What use is served by slimy scum? Where goes from hence the scury stuff? And what fair land gets sicker, some?

THE MOST MARVELOUS SHOOTING ON RECORD.

Camden (N. J.) Democrat.

They had been talking about the remarkable performances of Dr. Carver, the marksman who

hoots with a rifle glass balls which are sent nto the air as fast as man can throw them. resently Abner Byng, who was sitting by, said: "That's nothing." What is nothing !"

"Why, that shooting. Did you ever know Tom Potter?"

"Well, Potter was the best hand with a rifle I ever saw; beat this man Carver all hollow. I'll cell you what I've seen this man Potter do. You know, maybe, along there in the cherryseason Mrs. Potter would want to preserve

season Mrs. Potter would want to preserve some cherries; so Tom would pick 'em for her, and how do you think he'd stone 'em?'
"I don't know. How?'
"Why, he'd fill his gun with bird shot and get a boy to drop haif a bushel of cherries at one time from the roof of the house. As they came down he'd fire and take the stone clean out of every cherry in the lost! It's a positive fact! He might occasionally miss one, but not often. But ne did bigger shooting than that when he wanted to."
"What did he do?"

"What did he do?"
"Why, Jim Miller—did you know him? No Well, Tom made a bet once with Jim that ne

im up."
"Did he do it?"
"Do it! He fixed himself in position and "Do it! He fixed himself in position and aimed at a tree in front of him. The ball hit the tree, caromed, hit the corner of a house, caromed, struck a lamp-post, caromed and flew behind Tom and nipped the button off as slick as a whistle. You bet he did it?"

"That was fine shooting."

"Yes, but I've seen Tom Potter beat it. I've

passed a given line, but turned over and fell down, so that it looked like a kind of brown and feathery Niagara. Tom did it by having twenty-three breech-loading rifles and a boy to load 'em. He always shot with that kind.''
"You say you saw him do this sort of shoot-

"You say you saw him do this sort of shooting?"
"Yes, sir; and better than that, too. Why, I'll tell you what I have seen Tom Potter do. I saw him once set up an India-rubber target at 300 feet and hit the bull's-eye twenty-seven times a minute with the same ball! He would hit the target, the ball would bounce back right into the ride-barrel just as Tom had clapped in a fresh charge of powder, and so he kept her a going backward and forward until at last he happened to move his gun and the bullet missed the muzzle of the gun. It was the biggest-thing I ever saw; the very biggest—except one."

What was that?" "Why, one day I was out with him when he was practicing, and it came on to rain. Tom didn't want to zet wet, and we had no umbrella, and what do you think he did?"

"Now what do you think that man did t keep dry?"
"I can't imagine."
"Well, sir, he got me to load his weapons for him, and I pledge you my word, although it began to rain hard, he hit every drop that came down, so that the ground for about eight feet around us was as dry as punk. It was beautiful, sir—beautiful."

And then the company rose up slowly and passed out one by one, each man eveling Abner and looking solemn as he went by; and when they had gone Abner booked queerly for a moment and said to me: ment and said to me:
"There's nothing I hate so much as a liar.
Give me a man who is a friend of the solid truth,

RELIGIOUS ORTHODOXY OF CON-VICTED MURDERERS.

The pronounced religious orthodoxy of con victed murderers cannot have escaped the attention of newspaper-readers. It is rather the exs about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law does not, at the gallows' foot, proclaim his full belief that all his sins have been pardoned, and he is going to be shot out of the world straight into glory. The last act in the lives of the Mollie-Maguires executed in Pennsylvania was to kiss the cruciffs and perform the rites of their Church. They died in the true faith. A negro hung recently in the South preached a sermon to the assembled throng, with a rope around his neck, exhorting them to repent and be converted, so that they might meet him in Heaven; as for himself, in fifteen minutes he

Heaven; as for himself, in fitteen minutes ne would be in the arms of his Savior.

Merrick and Achey, hung yesterday in Indianapolis, were both true believers in the orthodox religion. Achey was a Roman-Catholic, Merrick a Methodist. Such unquestioning theological faith as Merrick's is not often met with. A committee of preachers visited him a few days are with a view to ascertaining the prospects. go, with a view to ascertaining the prospects or his soul's salvation. This interview took

Minister—"Do you believe in the Bible?"
Merrick—"Yes, I believe the Bible."
Minister—"Do you believe that every word that
in the Old and New Testament is true?"

Merrick—"Yes."

Minister—"Do you believe in future rewards and punishments, in a heaven and hell that are endless in duration?"

Merrick—"Yes."

Merrick—"Yes."

Merrick—"Yes."

Merrick—"Yes."

Minister - You think that all your sins will be orgiven?"
Merrick—"Yes."
Minister—"Do you pray?"
Merrick—"Yes, sir; I always pray."

Merrick—"Yes, sir, I always pray."
Minister: Were you raised religiously?"
Merrick—"My parents were Methodists; I was
aptized in my infancy, and when I came to Intianapolis I ioined Trinity Church, attending as
well as I could, being in the undertakers' business." The ministers, after praying with him for a time, withdrew."

circumstantial evidence of an appalling kind had led to his conviction of the murder of his wife. He had poisoned her in a way that proved him to be a monster in human shape. Nevertheless, when the Committee of ministers began to ask him the usual questions about his soul, he declared that he believed every word in the Old and New Testament. He believed in a Hell of endless duration at the very time he administesed the fatal dose to poor Julia. With the serene faith of a Christian, he thought that his sins were forgiven him. Moreover, he prayed, and he had always prayed, and he had attended church as faithfully as a man could, prayes, and the had aways brayed, and he had attended church as faithfully as a man could, being in the undertaking business. Such beautiful Christian faith is touching. If the word of a man in the face of death can be taken, then Merrick was eminently easy in his mind in his last moments. He believed his "views," and his prayers would be believed his views" and his prayers would, beyond doubt

MINUTE WRITING.

Dr. William E. Scott, an eminent physician of Buffalo, who died a few days ago, had carried the art of minute writing to a degree of remarkable perfection. The Courier says his work is the most extraordinary specimen of nerve power ever shown. Some of his writings contain 225 lines to the meh, and he demonstrated that the lines to the mch, and be demonstrated that the Bible might written on a single sheet of paper. At the age of 70 he became conscious of decaying power of vision. Being professionally a physician and naturally a philosopher, he conceived the idea that the eye might be improved by what he denominated a series of ocular "gymnastics." He therefore undertook to exercise his eyes upon the formation of minute letters—working upon them until the organs of sight began to be weary, and then, like a prudent man, resting for hours. By progressing slowly and carefully, for hours. By progressing slowly and car he became at last able to do wonders in the no became at last able to do wonders in the way of fine writing, and also became able to read the newspapers without glasses. At the age of 71 Dr. Scott wrote upon an enameled card with a stile, on space exactly equal to a three-cent piece, the Lord's rayer, the Apostles' Creed, the parable of the Ten Virgins, the parable of the rich

man and Lazarus, the beatitudes, the 15th pslam, the 130th psalm, the 133d psalm, the 131st psalm, that the figures 1860. Every word every letter, and every point of all these particles on this missing and the pseudostant of the pseudostant pseud every letter, and every point of all these pas-sages was written exquisitely on this minute space; and that old man not only saw every mark he made, but bad the delicacy of muscular action and steadiness of nerve to form the let-ters so beautifully that they abide the test of the highest magnifying power. They were of

CALEB CUSHING.

Exchange.

He was in love, was Caleb Cushing, when people had given him up for a confirmed old back-elor. The lady whose attractions razed his objections matrimonial to the ground was the very beautiful Miss Virginia Timberlake, daughter of the equally beautiful Mrs. Eaton, of Washing ton. Mr. Cushing was desperately smitten. one day the imperious beauty tried on in his presence a pair of beautiful Parisian gloves, which, not suiting her in style and fit, she threw upon the floor. A second pair met with the same fate, while the third, being more fortunate, were calmly drawn over her exquisite hands and fastened with costly bravelets about her.

were calmly drawn over her exquisite hands and fastened with costly bracelets about her rounded wrists. During the promenade which essed, Mr. Cushing diplomatically asked:

"How many pair of gloves does a young lady require during a year!"

"Speaking for myself," replied the spoded beauty, "I never wear a pair but once, and never once if they don't suit me."

"What is the expense of such gloves as you wear, for instance?" inquired the cautious young lawyer.

"Oh! two or three dollars," was the ca reply.
"I should never marry a woman with such extravagant notions," said Cushing, undoubtedly uttering his thoughts aloud.

"Nobody asked you, sir," quickly and aptly quoted the haughty beauty, turning upon her French heels and retracing her steps homeward, leaving the economically-inclined barrister to recover from his disappointment and chagin as caleb Cushing, when first, as an ambiyoung lawyer, entered the Massachusetts lature, he was eager to exhibit his abili speeches. One day he elaborately rid another member, a rough, uncultivat generally were disposed to deser. tleman was amazed and angry attack, but kept his seat until th attack, but kept his seat until the young man got through. Then he arose, walked over to Cushing, shook his hand in his face, and said: "What do you mean, young man, by abusing me in this way! If you don't look out we won't have you here, speaking your piece!" These last three words "were so palpable a hit upon Mr. Cushing's oratorical style," and were spoken so contemptuously, that the whole House laughed, and the old farmer's triumple. spoken so contemptuously, that the tiouse laughed, and the old farmer's tr was complete.

NO ONE TO BLAME. The other day when a house on Fifth street ook fire and was saved by the firemen in a damaged condition they set about trying to discover

aged condition they set about trying to discover the cause of the accident, and in so doing questioned various inmates of the family. The best of the house had his theory all ready.

"It is my of inion," he began, "that some enemy of mine climbed to the roof and emptled coals on the shingies."

The idea was laughed at, and the wife said:

"Well, there was a lamp up-stairs, but it most lighted. Now, if the rats got hold of matches and tried to light that lamp, they would just as quickly throw a lighted match on the bed as to olow it out. I don't say they set the house afire on purpose, but you know how care ouse afire on purpose, but you know how

house afire on purpose, but you know how care-less rats are."

That theory didn't hold with the firemen, and the oldest daughter was called upon.

"I expect it was spontaneous combustion," she began. "You see, in my room up-stairs, where the fire broke out, there was a hole in the chimney. I didn't like the smoke coming into my room, and so I stuffed the hole full of straw. It may be that the straw, and the mos-

The firemen were about to accept her theory

when the small boy of the family came up and said:
"I know all about it. Ye see, Bill Smith be "I know all about it. Ye see, Bill Smith be was on the shed a heavin' snowballs at dogs. Tom, the feller with one arm, was in the bars playin' with my goat. That Turner gal she was on the fence out there callin' us names, and her mother had the clothes-line and was tryin' to lasso a stick of wood off a wagon in the alley. I went down-cellar to see if my mud-turtle had got away, and I was jest tryin' to set the cat on him when I heard father fall down-stairs and mother give a yell, and that's how the house got afire, and now I won't have to go to school for six weeks."

SCENE IN THE POTTER COMMITTEE. Gen. Butler to St. Martin-"The affidavit is a

lie, isn't it?" St. Martin-"It is a mistake." Gen. Butler—"But we agree it's a lie."
St. Martin—"A lie! I won't be insulted!
Come outside, sir! Come out, and fread on the tail of my coat, and I'll make an affidavit I can lick ye in the space of an Irish minute so ye'll look two ways for Sunday."
Gen. Butler takes off his hat to get hold of a brick, and St. Martin is kept in his chair by hasing a bottle of mucilage poured on it.

QUIPS. A poor relation-A story badly told. An Irish joke is sometimes a Dublin-te Sheriffs never trust men, but they often ame

None but the brave deserves the bair, is how the aborigine puts it. The contractor who failed to make a sever pipe water-tight says cement to.

"I don't go much on Cork cusses anyway nowadays."--U. S. Grant. The irony of the law is shown when a black-smith is sentenced for forgery. A young lady in Utica is so refined that also invariably alludes to the Spitz as a "cuspiders log."

A Bangor dog eats hard soap. That's the story, but it's hard to decide whether or not the lye is all in the soap. A sport and a sky-rocket Have resemblances, you Have resemblances, you know,
For one goes upon a bu'st—
The other bu'sts up a go.

Somebody in the Hawkeye advertises "shippers bottomed." Spicer savs he dees not know how slippers are bottomed, but when he was a little boy he knew—well, never mind.—Bottom A great many years ago a poor beggar esplained his ragged appearance by observing: "I have no money to buy new clothing, and mend I can't." And his class have been called

A youth of about 20 winters exhibite the respect for age prevalent among the yout of this country by the following remark "There's my old father now, he's most 70 year old, and know's nearly as much as I do." "This is an ice morning," said Pericles to Alcibiades, with a grave smile. "Tass!" replied Alcibi, with a grin of triumph, "and that's snow name for it!" And then they shook hands and hawhawed over it till they criedjust as if they had not both read the puns long before in the tattered joke-books of the Lacedsmonians. Graphic.

mendicants ever since.

The spotter is the honest-test man. A fare proposition-"Ticket, please." It is safer to bear a hug than hug a bear. St. Louis girls never sit on their feet, for feet of their heads coming in contact with the cell A lady friend of ours glidingly remarked that

an agreeable partner on skates was What is the difference between a crimi winafall fruit? One is a felon and the fell off.

The Rev. Wack Walkingstick is a Cheroke minister. He creates a perfect hurry-cane a Eggs are now hatched by electricity. Of invention necessity is the mother, and of the hen electricity is assister.

Abraham Lineoln.

Judge Johnston, of Cincinnati, is quoted as saying that he was with Abraham Lincoln one day when a committee came to ask the President to suspend the draft until after his second election, on the ground of its unpopularity. Said Mr. Lincoln, quietly, "What is the Presidency worth to me if I have no country?" Whereupon the Committee retired. The Judge says also: "Mr. Stanton told me the next day or so after Lincoln's death that there was a time when the members of his Cabinet and he disputed on questions of policy, but they so often found themselves wrong and Lincoln right, he came to have his own way, and they to have entire constitutions. themselves wrong and Lincoln right, he can have his own way, and they to have entire con dence in his 'inspirations,' as they called the He was a man of wonderfully clear inspiration a man who employed no spice or others to ex-lect stories, but judged of the public sentimet by inquiring into his own breast, and askin himself what ought to be done.

CASUAL Burning of the House, the

the L Horrible Scenes Escape of the

> Several Imbecile Windows and selve

Four Persons Kills

ber of Oth Injur

A Sunken Schooner Found in Ches

THE ALMS-HOL Special Dispatch is LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan-fire at the City Alms-Meyer, who was in the building, endeavored to sheets of his bed together down by the rope so may his full weight upon it fell to the ground belo and suffering instant dear 58 years of age, and 1 the House for some and hair were badly sin made no offort to leave u off. Thomas Dickinson, cut off from escape, jum story window in the rear ferring death in that ma-burning. It was a death doing he broke his neck James Riddle was see vindows, and the him to make his of the stairs, egre not having been yet cut no attention, but remain the window, crying for was able to render him, fire surrounded him and and scorch his flesh, he injuries from which he d ing. He was 38 years o to epiteptic fits, having years. These are all that to have been kille fire shall have that a search can be mad bodies of others may be cers fear that other lives eral were observed to r

cers tried to get her awa but she was so excited the tion to the warnings was built six years ago at To the Western A LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jar Alme-House, situated fi city, was entirely destro of which is unknown, at 1 Three hundred and for place at the time, nearly James Ridley, an imbed Fred Meyer, in escapi Henry Kehler perished in Dixon was killed Caldwell was seriously die. The exit scene is the extreme, but the the small loss of life at the inmates were ared cripples. There were than any other class, ye were seriously injured.

ing after their effects.

was badly burned. Aft building she was greatly

ning about, near the

ning about, near the but was endeavoring to get is she had left behind, a but her, burning her hes ders quite seriously moved to a hous her injuries were attended to the standard of the sale will loss that the will loss the will loss that the will loss the will loss that the will loss the will loss that the will loss that the will loss that the will loss that the will loss the will

hension that she will los

108 years to 50. The building was Louisville in 1874 lows: Continental commercial Union, o ford, of Hartford, \$5,0 \$10,000; Franklin, of L ers' & Drovers', of Lo Security, of Louisville, ville, \$5,000; Louisville ern, of Louisville, \$5,0 \$5,000; Underwriters', Western Assurance, of \$70,000. at once.

A MUTE TALI BALTIMORE, Jan. 31 Her Captain, Horace was lashed to the topi the deck, which was s wreck on the morning the rough weather we although the Captain the topmast, where be A TRAIN ALLENTOWN, Pa., Ja left South Bethlehem

well-filled with passens Linderman's funeral, track. No one was ki caused by a misplaced appears to have been opened, with the fittrain from the track. UNDER TI CABLINVILLE, Ill., dent occurred in this g aged 23, while attemp train, slipped and fell and was instantly crus

vania Railroad this

a wife. FATA CINCINNATI, Jan. 8 Dean, an employe Payne, Lock street, rd floor, dropping fifty feet, and dying

ARCHBIS

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8 celebration of the fi hood, which occurs on completed. The prog cal Mass at St. John's a banquet to the by the venerab Mary's Institute and a torchlight proc the Archbishop at the The details of the 4 completed to-night

tives of twenty-sever shal of the processi director of the mu which 200 voices w Mullen will address t beatitudes, the 15th o, the 133d pealm, the pres 1860. Every word, oint of all these pas-nistely on this minute an not only saw every the delicacy of muscular

USHING.

leb Cushing, when peohe ground reach his obberlake, daughter of a to his divinity, until beauty tried on in his utiful Parisian gloves, style and fit, she threw had pair met with the d, being more fortunate, her exquisite hands and ceiets about her round-promenade which enmatically asked:

if," replied the spoiled a pair but once, and suit me." of such gloves as you aquired the cautious ollars," was the careless

its aloud. , sir." quickly and aptly auty, turning upon her ing her steps homeward. Ily-inclined barrister to

apeaking your pieces p' were so palpable a hit torical style," and were pusly, that the whole cold farmer's triumph

O BLAME. use on Fifth street about trying to discover t, and in so doing ques-of the family. The head ony all ready. he began, "that some to the roof and emptied

at, and the wife said:
anp up-stairs, but it was
the rats got hold of
ht that lamp, they would
lighted match on the
I don't say they set the
but you know how care-

d with the firemen, and he straw, and the mor

Ye see, Bill Smith he in' snowballs at dogs, e arm, was in the barn That Turner gal she here callin' us names, he clothes-line and was of wood off a wagon in wn-cellar to see if my ay, and I was jest tryin' then I heard father fall give a yell, and thet's, and now I won't have weeks."

TER COMMITTEE. tin-"The affidavit is

e agree it's a He."

I won't be insulted!
me out, and tread on the
Umake an affidavit I can
an Irish minute so ye'll his hat to get hold of a kept in his chair by hav-poured on it.

IPS.
tory badly told.
etimes a Dublin-tendre.
nen, but they often nang ailed to make a sewer-

on Cork cusses anyway a is so refined that she e Spitz as a "cuspidere

hard soap. That's the

nces, you know, on a bu'st— ts up a go. askeye advertises "shper says he dees not know omed, but when he was a vell, never mind.—Boston

buy new clothing, and is class have been called

20 winters exhibited ralent among the youth the following remark: now, he's most 70 years as much as I do." ring," said Pericles to rave smile. "Yaas!" grin of triumph, "and "And then they shook over it till they cried—ooth read the puns long oke-books of the Lacede-

reial Advertiser. Ticket, please." g than hug a bear. it on their feet, for fem contact with the ceil

glidingly remarked that skates was an ice gal-

perfect hurry-cane

Lincoln.
cinnati, is quoted as saytaham Lincoln one day
to ask the President to
fter his second election,
mpopularity. Said Mr.
is the Presidency worth
try!" Whereupon the
Judge says also: "Mr.
ext day or so after Linewas a time when the
t and he disputed on
they so often found
incoln right, he came to
eve to have entire conf, as they called themfully clear inspirations;
of the public sentiment
or breast, and asking
done."

Burning of the Louisville Alms-House, the Finest in

the Land.

CASUALTIES.

Horrible Scenes Attending the Escape of the Unfortunate Inmates.

Several Imbeciles Leap from Windows and Kill Themselves.

Four Persons Killed, and a Number of Others Badly Injured.

A Sunken Schooner with Ten Corpses Found in Chesapeake Bay.

THE ALMS-HOUSE HORROR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—In the midst of a fire at the City Alms-House to-day, Fred Meyer, who was in the second story of the building, endeavored to escape by tying the sheets of his bed together and letting himself down by the rope so made from the front part of the building. But he had not more than got his full weight upon it when it broke, and he fell to the ground below, fracturing his skull and suffering instant death. He was a German, 58 years of age, and had been an inmate of the House for some time. His beard and hair were badly singed, showing that he made no offort to leave until the fire drove him off. Thomas Dickinson, aged 50 years, being cut off from escape, jumped from the thirdferring death in that manner than to one by burning. It was a death-leap to him, for in so es Riddle was seen in one of the front windows, and the officers shouted to him to make his escape by the way of the stairs, egress in that way not having been yet cut off. He, however, paid no attention, but remained in his position at the window, crying for help, which no one was able to render him, and, at last, when the fire surrounded him and began to burn his hair and scorch his flesh, he jumped out, receiving injuries from which he died, after great suffering. He was 38 years of age, and was subject to epileptic fits, having been so afflicted for years. These are all that are positively known to have been killed, but, when the fire shall have been put out so that a search can be made among the ruins, the bodies of others may be discovered. The officers fear that other lives have been lost, as several were observed to run back into the building after their effects. Mrs. Christina Johnson was badly burned. After getting out of the ling she was greatly excited, and while running about, near the building, acting as if she was endeavoring to get in to obtain som she had left behind, a burning timber fell upon her, burning her head, face, and shoulders quite seriously. She was removed to a house near by, where her injuries were attended to. There is apprehension that she will lose her sight. The officers tried to get her away from the building, but she was so excited that she paid no attention to the warnings which were given her.

The Alms-House was the finest in America, and was built six years ago at a cost of \$162,000. To the Western Associated Fress.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—The Louisville Alms-House, situated five miles south of the city, was entirely destroyed by fire, the origin Three hundred and forty persons were in the place at the time, nearly all of whom escaped. James Ridley, an imbecile, was burned fatally. Fred Meyer, in escaping, broke his neck. Henry Kebler perished in the flames. Thomas Dixon was killed by a fall. Nathan Caldwell was seriously hurt, and Mrs. Johnson was severely burned, and will probably die. The exit scene is described as horrible in the small loss of life attending it. Nearly all the inmates were aged invalids, imbeciles, and cripples. There were more colored persons than any other class, yet, strange to say, none were seriously injured. Their ages ranged from

108 years to 50.

The building was erected by the City of Louisville in 1874 at a cost of \$175,-600, and was insured as follows: Continental of New Yark, \$5,000; Commercial Union, of London, \$5,000; Hartford, of Hartford, \$5,000; Royal, of Liverpool, \$10,000; Franklin, of Louisville, \$5,000; Farmers' & Drovers', of Louisville, \$5,000; German Security, of Louisville, \$5,000; Union, of Louis-ville, \$5,000; Louisville German, \$5,000; Western, of Louisville, \$5,000; Queen, of Liverpool, \$5,000; Underwriters', of New York, \$5,000; Western Assurance, of Toronto, \$5.000. Total,

The paupers were assigned to other quarters

A MUTE TALE OF HORROR. BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—The oyster schoone Adamantine has been found sunk in the bay Her Captain, Horace Baker, of Philade was lashed to the topmast, and the bodies of niue men composing the crew were lashed to the deck, which was several feet under water. The inhabitants of Smith's Island saw the wreck on the morning of Jan. 2, but owing to the rough weather were unable to get out to i

man societies. The decoration of the Cathedral for the occasion will be elaborate and beauti-

RAILROADS.

THE WABASH EXTENSION. Mr. T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chica-go & Alton Railroad, who has just returned from a trip to the East, states that there is but little doubt that the Wasash means to carry out its plans to extend its line to this city, all the reports to the contrary notwith standing. The feeling between the Illinois Central and Wabash, he says, is very bitter, and the negotiations that have been pending between the two roads are broken off. The offers made by the Illinois Central to the Wabash were of the most liberal nature, and if the Wabash had not been thoroughly determined to have its own line they would no doubt have been accepted. The Illinois Central proposed to pro-rate with the Wabash all business between Tolono and this city. The Wabash, however, refused to make such an arrangement, and demanded that it be allowed to make such

however, refused to make such an arrangement, and demanded that it be allowed to make such rates as it chose from all competing points between this city and St. Louis. In other words, the Wabash wanted the right to compete against the Illinois, which demand, of course, could not be entertained by the managers of the Illinois Central, as it would have placed them at a fearful disadvantage.

The managers of the Illinois Central state that their ultimatum has been given, and that they have no further propositions to make. If the Wabash means to build to this city it is at liberty to do so. They are not afraid of the competition, and can stand it as long as the Wabash. In, fact they are convinced that the extension of the Wabash will indict but little damage upon their business. They believe that the Wabash has no animus against them, and does not desire to injure them. The action of the Wabash has, no doubt, been instigated by a desire to punish the Chicago and Alton for building an independent line to Kansas City & Northern and the Missouri Facific, which are now controlled by the Wabash. The principal fight would be made on the Missouri River business: and, as the Illinois Central is not interested in this tunsiness, no harm can be inflicted upon it by such a war. As far as the St. Louis business is concerned, the Central can either restore its former arrangement with the Vandalia, or can easily construct an independent line.

There is one chance left, however, that the

line.

There is one chance left, however, that the contemplated extension of the Wabash will not be made, and that is that some of the New York capitalists who have lately acquired a large amount of Wabash stock may take advantage of the market and dispose of the present rise in the market, and dispose of their interest. In this event a new deal may be made at the forthcoming annual election of the Wabash, and the scheine of the construction company would be "knocked higher than a kite."

THE SOUTHWESTERN POOL. The meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association at St. Louis was a very important one, and did not last over two hours. No action could be taken regarding the new lumber pool, as most of the roads have not yet completed the statistics on which the percentages are to be based. The rates were left undis turbed except those on live stock from Kansas City to St. Louis, wnich were slightly advanced The next meeting will be held in this city, and will be one of great importance, for at this meeting it will be determined whether the pool is to be continued or not. When it was decided last December to continue the pool it was done on the stipulation that the percentage of the various roads would have to be read justed in March. By this time the Kansas City justed in March. By this time the Kansas City Branch of the Chicago & Alton will be completed, and this road will do its Southwestern business altogether over its own line, instead of using the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern from Mexico to Kansas City, as is done now, The two St. Louis roads will then have to give all their business from Missouri River points to the Wabash. This makes an entire rearrangement of the percentages necessary. The Chicago & Alton will have a line from Kansas City both to Chicago and St. Louis, and will The Chicago & Alton will have a line from Kansas City both to Chicago and St. Louis, and will therefore demand a share of the St. Louis traffic in addition to its share of the St. Louis business, which it has not had heretofore. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern will ask a larger per centage to St. Louis, because it has to take all its business via that point. The Wabash was also come in and demand a share of the same take all its business via that point. The Wabash may also come in and demand a share of the business from Missouri River points to Chicago. Besides, there will be another difficulty in the way of a rearrangement of the pool. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad intends to reach Kansas City by an extension of the Burlington & Southwestern through Carroll and Ray Counties, which would make it independent of the Hannibal & St. Jo. It will be no easy task to harmonize all these conflicting interests, and the prospects for a continuation of the pool are nor very flattering. The feeling between the two St. Louis roads and the Wabash, all of which are controlled by the same parties, on the one hand, and the Chicago & Alton on the other, is very antagonistic, and it will take more than common generalship to prevent an open rupture.

THE FREE-PASS AGREEMENT. The twenty-four roads which have signed the agreement not to give free passes to shippers will come together Wednesday at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city to investigate the charges of violations of the agre ment that have been made against some of the oads. It is understood that a large majority of the roads are in favor of continuing the arrangement, believ-ing it will prove of great benefit and save them ing it will prove of great benefit and save them a large amount of money. It is believed that much of the antagonism to the arrangement is due to the fact that shippers alone are refused free passes, and that legislators, members of Congress, city and county officials, and others who do the roads no good can get them. An effort will be made to include the above parties in the agreement. With this provision added, it is believed that most of the antagonism will be overcome, and that the arrangement will work tolerably well. So much is certain, that another trial will be given the free pass agreement before it is decided to go back to the system of issuing free passes indisback to the system of issuing free passes indis-

GRAND TRUNK EXTENSION. TOLEDO, O., Jan. 31.—The Produce Exchange

nothing for income.

Mr. H. C. Wentworth, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central, and Mr. F. C. Morse; Western General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, have returned from the East. They refuse to be interviewed regarding the complications in the East-bound passenger business, and claim to bave no idea as to the steps that will be taken to settle the troubles. No open cut has yet been made, but the scalpers and steamship agents continue to sell tickets at from \$3 to \$3 dess than the regular rates over all the lines. If the present state of affairs is allowed to continue much longer, an open rupture cannot be avoided. The principal cause of the trouble is claimed to be the refusal of certain lines to abolish the commission system.

The roads leading East, from this city were

abolish the commission system.

The roads leading East, from this city were somewhat aritated yesterday on account of the reports that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy had reduced the through rates from Hannibal and Keokuk to Eastern scaboards below the regular tariff rates. It is feared that this action will have the effect of breaking the regular rates from other Western points. It could not be ascertained last evening whether the Burlington had really taken such action or not; but, if it has done so, it was no doubt done because the roads leading East from St. Louis have thus far refused to restore the tariff rates, as requested by fused to restore the tariff rates, as requested by the trunk lines. Information received here last evening says the cutting of rates at that point is still going on very energetically.

SPORTING.

BILLIARDS. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The second week of the Brunswick & Balke billiard tournament closed to-day with victories for Schaefer and Sextor Schaefer is now the only contestant with a record free from a beat. Five games he has won, and two more only are left for him to play. These two games, however, are the ones which will try his mettle. Sexton and Slosson are the strong opponents whom he must meet, and both these games will be full of interest. experts will then stand on an even foot ng, and must play off the tie. Schaefer is full of confidence since Slosson's unexpected defeat by Maurice Daly. In the game with deiser, this afternoon, Schaefer gathered the balls on the rail in the seventh inning and drove them around the table obe-diently until he had counted 376 points, making his score 412 to Heiser's 78. Two innings later, Schaefer ran 39, following with 79 in the next inning. The game then progressed slowly on both sides for half a dozen innings. Heiser woke up some, and added 67 to his score in the seventh inning, 16 in the next, and 31 in the nineteenth, making for him a total of 283. Schaefer now took the game in hand and ran it out in easy style, making an average of 31 11-19. Schaefer has never found any cushion so well adapted to his clean, free nursing as the quickly-respond-ing and true "Monarch," and he steadily improves the chances it gives him. The contest to-night between Sexton and Garnier was long. and mostly played on the open table. If the public like an open game better than the rapid "nursing" play, there was plenty of opportunity for satisfaction in the forty-six mings necessary to decide this game. Both players seemed out of sorts. Garnier started out in better style than Sexton, and as late as the sixteenth inning had scored 238 to

nothing of importance, except a run of 70 in the eighth inning. In the seventeenth, howthe eighth inning. In the seventeenth, how-ever, he got a better grasp on the game, and counted 160 in splendid style, gaining the lead, and thenceforth retaining it, although Garnier dept up to within thirty-nine points of him on the forty-second inning. There were three or four times when Garnier gathered the balls and began to play as if he would run the game out, but he showed his want of ability to "nurse." and thus play as if he would run the game out, but he showed his want of ability to "nurse," and thus Sexton was saved a defeat. Sexton played the latter innings in a constrained manner, but finally braced up and, with a run of 62 in the forty-third, and 53 in the forty-sixth inning, closed the contest. Garnier had 449 points. Sexton's average was 13 1-18; Garnier's, 944-45. The tournament continues to craw large audiences, and will undoubtedly run into the forest head.

made runs of 33, 94, and 64. Sexton had scored

draw large audiences, into the fourth week.

PEDESTRIANISM. The record of Mme. LaChapelle's walk from 12 o'clock at noon yesterday to 12 o'clock last night is briefly stated as follows: At 12:30 p. m., completed her 526th quarter in 4 minutes and 85 seconds. Had dinner at 1 p. m.; mutton chops and beef tea; appetite good; slight headache, but good spirits. At 7 p. m. completed her 550th quarter in 4 minutes. Supper at 6:45 p. m.; appetite fair. At 9 p. m. made the 146th mile and the 58ist quarter in 2 minutes and 3 seconds. Weight at 9 p. m., 96 pounds. Completed the 590th quarter at 11:30 p. m. in 4 minutes and 40 seconds.

Dr. Dunne left at 11:30 p. m., and expressed himself satisfied as to her health and spirits. WASMINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Miss Mary Marshall, the Chicago pedestrienne, at 11 e'clock to-night completed 1,067 quarter-miles.

HANLAN. New York, Jan. 31.—Hanlan, the Toronto coraman, sailed for England to-day. A POTENT PANACEA.

Man Who Drank a Quart of Alcohol Per Day Cured by Cinchona Rubra in a Week. Detroit Free Press, Jan. 30. Yesterday a reporter of the Free Press met Prof. Alexander Monroe, who, for many years, has been a successful mesmeric and phrenological lecturer in the East, and obtained from him some facts in regard to the wonderful effects of the cinchona rubra. Prof. Monroe is an intelli gent gentleman, and was financially successful until his taste for liquor overpowered him. Five

years ago he owned a tarm of 300 acres in the Shenandosh Valley and calculated himself work \$25,000. Ten days ago he pawned his overco and his wife's cloak in this city to get liquor.

wreck on the morning of Jan. 2 but owing to the rough weather were unable to get out to it, sittourch the Captain was seen signaling from the top the

than an ordinary individual could bear; bus, if cluchons rubra has effected a cure in a case like his within a week, its beneficial results in less desperate cases could hardly be overestimated.

FIRES.

AT MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.—A disastrous fire of curred in the extensive trunk manufactory of Romadka Bros., on Fourth street, between Wells and Cedar, at 6 o'clock this evening. The manufactory consists of a series of buildings, brick and frame, all connected, and extending from Fourth to Third street. The fire originated in the basement of a four-story brick addition, fronting on Fourth street, completed a year ago, and traveled with lightning rapidity through the open hatchways of the elevator to the fourth floor. The flames raged with great fury for nearly an hour, but the firemen suc ceeded in confining them to the building in which they originated, which is completely gutted from basement to roof. A portion of the roof of the third-story building adjoining in the rear suffered damage, as did also a por-tion of the stock on the upper floor. That part of the manufactory that suffered most damage was filled with a large stock, much of which and just been received. All of this is ruined by fire and water. The total estimated damage is \$28,000, of which \$3,000 is upon the building, and \$25,000 on the stock. There is an insurance to the extent of \$50,000 on the entire property, of which about \$23,000 covers the property destroyed. All of the policies would have expired on Monday next. It is impossible to obtain a list of the companies hold-

ing the risks to-night. The fire is said to have originated in this wise: Several boys employed in the basement of the manufactory began a scuffle, whe one of them, named Napretek, a varnisher, was pushed into a gas-jet. His overalls, being saturated with varnish and recking with naph tha, ignited, and in an instant, almost, he was enveloped in flames from head to feet. His companions ran away, mstead of making an effort to put out the fire which en-shrouded him. Thus abandoned, the poor fellow ran into the street, but not before he had set fire to a bench, also saturated with benzine and varnish, and thus started a blaze which resulted in the partial destruction of the building. On reaching the street one of the Romedkas caught the boy and threw him into a gutter filled with running water. In this way he was rescued, but not until every stitch of clothing had been burned, and his body literally roasted, so that his bowels protruded from his abdomen. The sufferer was still alive at last accounts, but it is said cannot live till morning. About the time that the confiagration in the building had been extinguished, Assistant-Chief-Engineer James Foley and M. Curtin, Foreman of the Reliance Hook and Ladder Company, were precipitated through an open elevator from the main floor to the basement, a distance of twelve feet. Foley sustained severe bruises about the head and back, while Curtin escaped injury. ellow rau into the street, but not before

IN CHICAGO.

A still-alarm to Chemical Engine No. 2 at 6 o'clock last evening was caused by a blaze in a show-window of the store No. 264 Milwaukee avenue, owned by the heirs of Fritz Michel, and occupied by J. D. Long & Co. as a variety store Damage to store and to goods about \$150, fully covered by insurance. Cause, carelessness of Sexton's 130. Up to this time Garnier had

an employe in lighting the gas. The alarm from Box 291 at 11 o'clock last night was false. In running to the fire, self-propelling engine No. 1 collided with a Blue Island avenue street-car near Desplaines street. The car was badly wrecked, and the engine was capsized and considerably broken. A worthless character named Thomas Fitzgerald was arrested for turning in the alarm.

AT KENOSHA, WIS.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune. Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 31.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon smoke was seen issuing from the upper story of A. C. Sinclair's fine residence. The alarm being given, the steamer was soon on the ground, and succeeded in saving the building. The damage to house and furniture is about \$1,000; fully insured. The fire was caused

NEAR CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 31.—The barn of William Harper, a wealthy farmer residing m., completed her 526th quarter in 4 minutes seven miles east of here, was burned this morning, together with a large quantity of hay and grain, and six horses. Loss about \$4,000; insurance uuknown.

Mrs. Felix Kessler, aged 60 years, residing at
Salon, fitteen miles south of here, was burned
to death yesterday, while alone in her house.

OFFICE OF THE CHIRF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1-1 a. m .- Indica-

tions-For the Lake region, colder northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, followed by partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, colder and clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from the north during the day, and rising barometer in southern and

eastern portions. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer, possibly preceded by light rains in Tennessee during the morning.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven, Milwaukee, and Ludington.

LOCAL OMSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.

Time. Bor. The Hu. Wind. Vel. Sn. Weather

				Vel. Sn. Weathe
6:53 a. m. 3	0.188	28 8	8 N. W	4 Clear. 7 Fair.
'11:18 a. m. 3	0.180	31 6	9 N	7 Fair.
2:00 p. m. 8	0.140	33 1 6	1 N	O Clone
3:53 p. m. 8	0, 149	33 7	0 N	4 Clear. 7 . Fair. 9 . Clear. 8 Clear. 3 Fair.
9:00 p. m. 3	0.177	30 7	N N. W	3 L Fair
10:18 p. m. 3	0.185	23 7	7 N. W	8 Clear. 3 Fair. 5 Tur't'n
ent.				- 1111111111111111111111111111111111111
Maximum,			SERVATIO	Ys.
1		CH	ICAGO, Jan	. 31-10:18 p.m.
stations.	Bar.	Ihr.	Wind.	Rain Weather
Albany	29,66	28	N. W.; fre	sh Fair.
Alpens	30,08	18	W., fresh.	06 Cloudy.
Bolse City	30.51	20		
Breckinridge	30.63	5	N. W., gen	Clear.
Buffalo	. 29. NN	26	N. W., 1re	sh .02 Cloudy.
Cairo	30.21	42	N., brisk.	Cloudy.
Chevenne	.130, 20	19	S. W., fre	sh .02 Cloudy. Cloudy. Lt. snow
Chicago	30.18	24	N. W., gen	Threat's
Chicago	30.09	36	N., fresh.	k Cloudy:
Cleveiand	30.00		N.W., bris	k Cloudy
Davenport		31	N. W., free	h Clear.
Denver		25	S. gentle	Clondy.
Des Moines	30.43	29	N. fresh.	Clear. Clear. Cloudy.
Des Moines Detroit	30.03	25	N. W. bris	de Chear
Detroit Dodge City	90.31	27	N. E. bris	Clouds
Duluta	90.52	14	Y fresh	Clear.
Erio	20 04	28	N. W. free	th Cloudy
Facancha	20.00	12	N W hete	h Cloudy.
Erie Escanaba Ft. Garry	90.05	-3	N. 11.1, D. 11	Fair.
Grand Haven	90.90	23	N E bela	k Clear.
Indianandile	30.20	31	V W frus	h Clear.
Lacients.	SULTE	30	N W frag	Cine.
Indianapolis. Keokuk La Crosse	20, 22	22	N. helak	Clouds
Leavenworth	30.39	33	N treah	Clear. Cloudy.
			N. W. Gun	Fair.
Louisville	30.09	37	N. W gon.	Fair.
Madison	30.28	24	N W pela	to the sport
Marquette	30.32	12	N. W., Dila	L . 10 Lt. show.
Memphis	20. 10	43	No being	Ol Claudy.
Milwaukee	30.23	28	N frach	Cloudy.
Nasuville	90.00	45	TE front	Clear.
New Orleans.		67	N W from	Fair. Fair. Fair. k .10 Lt. snow. Cloudy. Cloudy. Clear. Clear. Clear. Cloudy.
North Platte.		11	W frank	Clear.
maha	30.48	28	N W hele	Clear. Cloudy. Clear. Fair.
Jawego		25	P contle	Close.
Pembina			N W from	Pair.
loche		25	V W free	Cloudy.
ittsourg	20, 96	31	N. W. Ires	the Cloudy.
ort Huron	30.01	21	W W brief	Fair. Cloudy.
tochester		25	Calm	Cloudy.
acramento	30.14	51	Chim	Smoky.
alt LakeCity andusky	30,25	29	Caim	Cloudy.
andusky	30.04	80	A. W., Drisi	Cloudy. Clear. Fair.
an Francisco	30.16	51	N., fresh	· · · · · · · Clear.
hreveport		55	N. W., gen.	· · · · · · · Fair.
t. Louis	SUCK SWA	84	N. Drisk	Fair.
	00.00		N. W., frest	Clear.
t. Paul	30.47	20	*** ***	Ciconi
coledo	30.47	31	N., fresh	Cloudy.
Foledo	30.47 30.04 30.11	31 52	N., fresh	Cloudy.
St. Paul Foledo Vicksburg Vir. City, Mon	30.47 30.04 30.11 29.89	31 52	N., fresh N., fresh S.E., light.	Cloudy.
St. Paul Foledo Vicksburg Vir. City, Mon Winnemucca.	30.47 30.04 30.11 29.89 80.22	31 52	N., fresh N., fresh S.E., light.	Cloudy.
St. Paul Foledo Vicksburg Vir. City, Mon	30.47 30.04 30.11 29.89 80.22	31 52	N., fresh N., fresh S.E., light.	Cloudy.

LITERARY CONTEST.

ADRIAN, Mich., Jan. 31—The literary contest of representatives of Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, and Adrian, the three leading Michigan colleges, Adrian, the three leading Michigan colleges, passed off very successfully this evening. The visiting delegates, accompanied by a large number of friends, reached here on the afternoon train from the west, and were entertained with a reception and banquet provided by the Adrian ladies in the south hall of the College. At 7:30, when the exercises commenced, the Opera-House was crowded. The six contestants, with President McEiroy, of Adrian. and President Brooks, of Kalamazoo, occupied the stage. President Fairchild, of Oberlin, being absent, Prof. Payne, Superintendent of the Adrian Schools, was substituted on the judges' stand. The contest proceeded without deviation from the programme. The decision of the judges was that Charles W. Barber, of Kalamazoo, ranked first as orator for thought and style. He was presented with

Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico" in three vol-umes, elegantly bound. Miss Luella Pierce, of Hillsdale, was accorded the prize as essayist, the points being delivery and commitment. She was presented with "Ferdinand and Isabella." in the same style. The contestants all acquitted themselves creditably.

CANADA.

The Cattle Hoax—The Coming "Drawing-Room"—Montreal Court-House — Public Charities—Baby-Farming—Fiatism in the Dominion—Diphtheria in Nova Scotia.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, Jan 31 .- At a meeting of leading merchants to-day a resolution was passed in favor of the repeal of the Insolvent act, and a committee appointed to obtain signatures to a petition to this effect. Judgment was given against the city to-day

for the amount claimed for the volunteer services on the 12th of July last. Cattle-dealers here received cablegrams to-day

from their agents at Liverpool saying that the British cattle law remains unchanged. The car-

British cattle law remains unchanged. The cargoes of the Victoria, England, Illyrian, and Ware passed inspection since the arrival of the Ontario, and there is no danger if the cattle be healthy, and good men sent in charge.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 31.—In connection with the coming drawing-room to be held by the Governor-General and the Princess Louise, the following regulation will be adopted: Senators and Members of the House of Commons, with their wives and daughters, will be presented first; then the ladies and gentlemen in attendance. Ladies and gentlemen are to be in full dress, and to provide themselves with two cards, on which their names are to be legibly written.

A gentleman writing from Manitoba to a friend in this city says that Louis Riel is at present in that country, and intends returning as soon as his term of exhe expires.

present in that country, and intends returning as soon as his term of exile expires.

Special Diapsica to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—Immigration to Manitoba is expected to be heavy next season, and Mr. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk Railway, is now in Toronto making the necessary arrangements for the through cars which the Company intend sending during the summer.

The Bishop of Montreal will not vacate the pulpit of St. George's Church until Easter, as the Rev. Dr. Sullivan will be unable to leave Chicago before then.

The investigation ordered by the Government into the affairs of the Court-House here is progressing satisfactorily. The Superior and Circuit Courts have been examined, and the accounts are now under inspection. The result of the inquiry so far is said to bear out the expectation of the Government in regard to the lessening of the expenditure; and there are very few departments in which the expenses cannot be reduced. It is said the Government, the Bar, and the public generally will be better served when the proposed alterations shall have been carried into effect.

Tokonto, Jan. 31.—During 1878 no less than 25,075 persons, including prisoners of all classes, physical and mental defectives, indigent persons, orohans, and public dependents generally, were maintained at Government charities and at charities aided by the Government in different parts of the Province. They are divided as follows: Prisoners confined in the various iails, prisons, and reformatories, 13,293; inmatics, 2,546; deaf-mutes and bind persons, 452; hospital-inmates, 4,367; inmates of refuges, 1,279; inmates of orphan-asylums and other charitles, 3,138.

Another baby-farming case has occurred in Yorkylle, a supurb of Toronto. The wife of a

inmates of orphan-asylums and other charities, 3,133.

Another baby-farming case has occurred in Yorkville, a suburb of Toronto. The wife of a carpenter named Brownlee, who could get no work, thought to make a living by taking care of litegitimate children. Jennie Davidson and Jessie Gray intrusted her with their infants, and agreed to pay \$5 a month. The sum for the first month was in each case paid in advance; then the girls disappeared and baid no more. Mrs. Brownlee, being in distress, applied to the Village Corporation for assistance, telling her story, and how she had been left with the infants on her hands. The Davidson baby died; and at the inquest the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the baby came to its death through having been improperly nourished; ex-

jury returned a verdict to the effect that the baby came to its death through having been improperly nourished; expressed the opinion that they did not think Mrs. Brownlee was a fit and proper person to take care of children; and suggested that the other child be taken from her and placed where it would be properly cared for. They considered that the perpicious system of baby-farming should be put dewn.

St. Catherines, Jan. 31.—A public meeting has been held here to hear an counciation of the views of the "National Currency League," whose Constitution is based on the following premises:

premises:

1. The Government of a country should exist by the will of the people, expressed through their representatives.

2. It is the duty of one Government to exercise its entire functions for the benefit of its own people, to protect their interests, and by judicious legislation to endeavor to alleviate

their wants.

3. The Dominion of Canada, without having suffered any great calamity, is not in a prosper-4. An abundance of money creates prosper-

The confidence of the people in a currency s the real basis of its security.

6. Those nations who have adopted a national

6. Those nations who have adopted a national currency are prosperous.

Of those who give allegiance to the League, it is demanded that they pledge themselves to advocate the granting by the Government of an adequate supply of paper money.

Mr. Griffin, editor of the Dominion Watchman, Hamilton, was the first speaker. He thought that the labor of producing and coining gold was misspent, for it lay inactive in vaulta, while paper circulated. The amount of money paid to lenders he considered loas. He could see no inflation in paper when it had been earned by labor. Making bank-notes redemable did not increase the currency. With many the difficulty was, how to pay for our imports without gold; yet we had not paid a dollar in gold since 1850. When we over-imported, we paid in mortgages. Under true legislation, no country could over-import. Imports should be counterbalanced by exports. All money was fat money, for gold and silver wore our. Paper had no intrinsic value, but was merely a measure of value.

The Hon, Isaac Buchanan, who claims to be

had no instrinse value, but no control of value.

The Hon. Isaac Buchanan, who claims to be the father of the National policy, said that our money oughs to be the notes of the aggregate of the people,—the issue to be limited to \$15 per head, or double that now in circulation. These notes always be payable in specie, but the people,—the issue to be limited to \$15 per head, or double that now in circulation. These notes should not always be payable in specie, but should be convertible in: O Canadian consols, bearing 4 per cent interest,—the interest being payable in gold at the present standard of the currency, and being the only connection of the new system with gold; these consols of the Canadian people or Parliament to be reconvertible into currency at any time when money is worth to the holder more than the interest on them. A revolution in our moretary circulation in Canada was necessary to enable our people to prosper. Bankers who now turned up their noses would be glad to welcome a Canadian national currency, if once inaugurated. We borrowed money from England, and, like the Americans, fixed on a wrong standard. They fixed a standard on price instead of on value; and we, in our ignorance, followed them. His principle was, that money should be a thing of or belonging to the country, not off or belonging to the world.

Capt. Wynne, of St. Catherines, rehearsed his connection with the movement as its originator in this section, having championed the greenback movement in Ohio for the past five years.

About 300 signatures have been secured to the League, among which are those of many leading

League, among which are those of many leading

League, among which are those of many leading citizens.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

HALIFAX, Jan. 31.—The ravages of diphtheria at Brookfield and Middle Stewiske, Colchester County, N. S., during the winter, have been terrible. In Brookfield, with a population of 700, there have been forty deaths. The Rev. William Smith lost a child and his wife, and was himself laid low with it, having caught it while visiting the sick around him. But the saddest incident in the painful history of the disease is that of the family of Jacob Stevens, of Forest Glen, who has followed to the grave ten of his grandchildren within the short space of six weeks.

weeks.

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—The banks here interested in the estate of Garland, Mutchmor & Co., wholesale dry goods, lately failed at Ottawa, are the Bank of Montreal, the British Union, and the Bank of Ottawa. It is learned that they hold not less than \$200,000 of the firm's paper.

fire on the west side, from which he was dragged by his fellow-workmen, but not until his cloth-ing had been partially burned. He was carried into the brewery, but died in a few minutes, having been struck on the side of his head by one of the heavy staves of the hogshead, caus-ing a fracture of the skull.

O. C. GIBBS' PLAN.

Government Aid to Settlement upon Land.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The overwhelming defeat in Congress of Wright's bill to loan (give) to every person not worth \$300, who desired to settle upon a Government homestead, the sum of \$500, need not have surprised any one, since its provisions were such as to afford no security that the aid thus given would be turned to good account. In addition to this is the very serious objection to Governments engaging in any work of charity for the benefit of any particular class

of people.

If freed from these serious objections, the giving of Government aid to settlement upon land under such conditions that it could be legitimately given, and a fair equivalent returned by the recipient, would rise into transcendent merit by the side of the host of schemes now being pressed for obtaining money from the Na-tional Treasury, such as the Mississippi Levees, the Texas Pacific Railroad subsidy, and Southern War-claims.
At the last session of Congress thousands of

dollars were included in the annual Appropriation bills for the improvement of navigation in streams which, except in time of spring fresh-ets, never furnished water enough for a largeized Mississippi River catfish.

The assistance of bonest, industrious families, reduced to destitution by the hard times through which we have passed, to secure homes upon Government land is, viewed by itself, as worthy an object as can possibly be presented. How, then, can it be undertaken without going outside of the legitimate province of govern

The grounds on which Government aid was

The grounds on which Government aid was given so lavishly in the building of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, and on which it is now claimed that such aid shall not be regarded as a precedent for future legislation in favor of other roads, was and is that it was a war measure; that the then existing condition of civil war in the country made necessary railroad communication between the States of the Pacific cost and the rest of the Union.

The Indian outbreaks in the West during the last three years; the present restless condition of the wilder Indians; the continual raids during the present winter of these bands upon the stock ranches of Western and Northern Nebraska to obtain horses, which are driven away and secreted in the sand hills of Northwestern Nebraska for use in the spring; the recent return to the territory of the United States of Sitting Bull and his 25,000 hostiles, makes it apparent to any thoughful person that the day for "war measures," so far as our relations with these wild tribes are concerned, are by no means past; that for years to come, in spite of all the efforts of the Government, they will be an element of actual danger to our frontier settlements, and that the seenes of massacre and outrage of the last few years will find frequent repetition.

With our army reduced to its present num-

frontier settlements, and that the scenes of massacre and outrage of the last few years will find frequent repetition.

With our army reduced to its present numbers, and with so vast an extent of country to guard, it is an utter impossibility for it, however efficiently handled, to furnish adequate protection to the widely scattered frontier settlements.

The present temper of the American prople is decidedly against any increase of the regular army, so that no help can be expected from that source.

The State militia is no reliance, and the frontier settlers themselves are so widely scattered, destitute of arms and ammunition, and without organization, as to be powerless to protect themselves or afford protection to others against a foe whose attacks are secret and sudden, and whose "tender mercies are cruel."

That the Government is under the strongest obligation to perfectly protect the frontier settler, making him just as secure from known public enemies in his rights of life, person, family, and property as the dweller in cities, no one will deny. On the contrary, the obligation is the stronger to protect the man who, leaving the association of home and friends, settles upon the frontier, enlarging the area of production and adding to the material wealth of the country.

How, then, can this protection be secured? Let

How, then, can this protection be secured? Let

upon the frontier, enlarging the area of production and adding to the material wealth of the country.

How, then, can this protection be accured? Let the present Congress, by the necessary legislation, provide for the special enlistment of 25,000 men for a term of five years, to act as citizen soldiery, to be located at points selected by the War Department, upon lands suited to agriculture, either naturally or by irrigation, and with such numbers at each location as the Department might deem necessary. The families of the men to be furnished transportation and settled at the post on the farm-village plan, on lots of, say, two acres each, with an allotment of eighty acres outside to each family for a homestead. Building material to the amount of \$200 to be furnished each family; also, a horse, saddle, rifle, and equipments for military service, and a farm wagou, harness, breaking and crossing olow, and harrow to every two men, so that, putting their horses together, every two men would have a team for farm work.

During the first year the men to work under the direction of the commanding officer, who would detail as he saw fit for building houses, digging weils, breaking ground, constructing irrigating ditches, and other works of general utility; providing that there should be broken upon each homestead not less than ten acres of land and planted to crop, the seed for which should be farnished. During the first year the men should receive one-half the pay of soldiers in the regular army, clothing for themselves, rations for themselves and for each member of their families over 6 years of age, also grain-rations for themselves and for each member of their families over 6 years of age, also grain-rations for the horse. In the second year the monthir pay could be dropped, except when doing military duty in the field, but the rations and clothing conditions.

In the chird year the rations could be reduced one-half, and dropped thereafter, as the land under cultivation of his land, except, say, one day prevent of th

would approximate the following:
Transportation
Building material
Horse and equipments
Harness, wagon, implements, and seed.
Monthly pay, first year, at \$6 per month.
Rations averaging 4 for two years, and 2 for
the third year, aggregating 3,640, at 12½
cents each
Clothing five years.
Grain rations for horse two years.

A cavalryman upon the plains, it is said, costs the Government in round numbers \$1,000 a year,—but little less than the cost of the citizen-soider for five years,—while the latter as supplementary to (not taking the place of) the former would be of equal value as a measure of protection.

former would be of equal value as a measure of protection.

This plan—imperfectly sketched, but which has been in mind ever since the outrages in Kansas last fall showed how ineffectual are our present military arrangements to either prevent, protect from, or punish Indian outbreaks, and also how helpless the scattered frontier settlers are to protect themselves—would, if adopted and carried out, solve two important problems:

(1) that of affording that measure of protection which the Government owes to the frontier settlers, and (2) that of aiding indigent families to settlement upon lands without going outside of the legitimate province and duty of the Government to engage in any purely benevolent work. It would embrace all the valvable, and be free from all the objectionable, features of such a work. The settler would seturn a full equivalent for all that he received, and the Government would secure the object arrived at,—protection from Indian outrages,—at a far less cost than could be secured in any other manner.

There are thousands of men with families looking with longing eyes to the fast-disappearing homeftead lands, preuented by their poverty from securing a home upon them, who would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to enlist uneer such conditions. The settlement in farm villages, as suggested, would ensure safety and defense, and enable them to maintain the church and school, and secure all desirable social influences. The enlistment could include all classes of mechanics and tradesmen needed in a new bettlement, which would attract to its vicinity other settlers, and thus be a centre around which would spring up a populous community.

O. C. Gibbs.

Why Cork Snubbed Grant.

why Cork Snubbed Grant.

Why Cork Snubbed Grant.

Private letters received from Cork and Dublin by Irish citizens of Washington confirm the opinion that the refusal of the City of Cork to receive Gen. Grant was due principally to the treatment which the centennial address adopted by citizens of Ireland and sent to this country received at the hands of President Grant. The sentiments expressed in Grant of the indignation felt at the non-reception of that fraternal address was, it is alleged, the true ground of resentment. It appears that the whole feeling against Gen. Grant was worked up by a Mr. Doran, who, to make sure of the anubbing of Gen. Grant, used his supposed anti-Catholic views against him. The people of Ireland, the letters state, were not enraged at the refusal of this Government to receive the address, but at what they considered their shabby treatment by Gen. Grant. The emboased document was sent over to this country by Messrs. Parnell and O'Connor Power, two Irish members of the British Parliament. Mr. Parnell was selected as one of the delegates because he was a grandson of Commodore Stewart, of the American navy. When these gentlemen arrived at New York Gen. Grant was state Fifth Avenue Hotel. They called upon him with a number of comparitots living in this country, and made known the object of their visit. One of the gentlemen who was present at the interview told a Star reporter today that they were received most cordially. President Grant was glad to see that so kindly a feeling was felt in Ireland for the welfare of the United States. He would, he said, be most happy to receive the address, and expressed himself as actisfied with the arrangement. Messrs. Parnell and Power came to Washington, and, upon the return of the Presid

Grant and the Beetle.

Grant and the Beetle.

Londen World, Jan. 15.

The American Minister had a reception Jan. 9 in honor of Gen. Grant. His Excellency is recovering from a somewhat severe attack of filness, and was only present for a short time, but his daughter did the honors admirably. Diplomacy, aristocracy, bureaucracy, plutocracy, and mobocracy were all fully represented. People ever seemed tired of staring at Gen. Grant. and, more curious still, he never seems tired of being stared at. It was instructive to listen to the remarks at the ceremony of presentation. The ex-President is known to be a man of few words, but his visitors evidently thought that some interchange of ideas was necessary. Royalty alone is not addressed. The remarks made by twenty consecutive guests were carefully noted with the following result: Nineteen said: "Glad to see vou back, General." One said, "You must really be tired, General." The nineteen possibly spoke the truth; the twentieth certainly did. The object which, next to the ex-President himself, attracted the most attention was a lady adorned with scarabel. She had a beetle on her shoulder and a beetle on her muff. The first, an American said, was man-made, the other was God-made, and it was the latter which every one wanted to see. Ministers left off their endless discussions on the Eastern Question, and ladies theirs on the last new fashions, to interview this beetle. It was most positively alivenot a good plece of machinery, but a genuine living, crawling pet. Round its waist was a fine band of gold; attached to this what might be called a golden crupper; a small chain was fastened to this armor, which prevented it straving. Its owner states that since its arrival from Mexico, six months ago, it has neither eaten, nor fastened to this armor, which prevented it straving. Its owner states that since its arrival from Mexico, six months ago, it has neither eaten, nor drunk, nor been undressed. She was not sure if it was affectionate. La Dame cux Scarabes was extremely attractive, her jet wondrously

"A Little More Cider, Too,"

The amount of cider made this season in New England is unprecedented, the yield in Western Massachusitts being calculated by the Springfield Republican at 150,000 barrels. The applectop was exceedingly abundant, and some of the cider-unils are still running. What to do with the liquid is a puzzle to the farmers. Every cellar being stocked with plenty for use as a beverage, a great quantity will be turned into vinegar; and it is even hinted that a considerable amount will become applejack of the New Jersey sort, while some will be disguised as champagne. The use of what are called "grater" mills, which cut the apple instead of crushing it, increases the yield of cider, but it is said to lower the quality. The average quantity of apples necessary to make a barrel of cider is ten bushels, and the mills charge 30 cents a barrel. The present price of good cider is \$2.50 at the mills. A manufacturer in South Deerfield has a full tank holding 250 barrels, and some farmers have used their cisterns for storage.

A Mother's Devotion.

Abbeells (S. C.) Modium.

A little negro, about 3 or 8 years old fell into Mr. J. D. Pace's well, near Hodges, last week, and was almost miraculously delivered from death by its mother. The well was forty feet deep, and the child fell to the bottom. The mother was some fifty yards distant from the well at the time of the secident, but rushed to the rescue and descended the well, holding to the wall-rock and the piping of the pump. The child was found clinging to the pump, up to its mouth in water, and beyond the power of speech. The woman placed it in a bucket which had been lowered to her, and with this load on her head, safely elimbed back to the surface again. But few such instances as this of miraculous escapes and motherly devotion ever occur, and as such it is worth recording.

Queen Victoria and the Empress of Austria.

Cork (Ireland) Examiner.

Queen Victoria has dispatched a second autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria remonstrating against the intention of the Empress to occupy a temporary residence in Ireland during the hunting season. Her Britannic Majesty repeats her previous objections to such an arrangment on the part of the Austrian Empress, and urges that though no protest can be entered on political, public, or international grounds, these personal considerations which govern the amicable relations of sovereigns are powerful enough in this case to suggest the propriety of thedrawing a step which, if carried out, would bear the aspect of offense and intrusion. It is understood here that the Empress of Austria persists in her design, and that the Cabinet and court are strongly in sympathy with it.

A spartan Governor.

Gov. Roberts, of Texas, affects an austere and Spartan life. While at work in his office a correspondent describes him thus: "He was seated on a splint-bottom chair at a plain table covered with books, pamphlets, and papers. In the middle of the room stood a bed, with a common quilt thrown across the top like a blanket overs horse's back. The fireplace and mantelpiece are of the primitive kind; all the carpet is burned away in front, and at the side stands the broom with which the room is swept. A cheap little washstand stands in one corner of the room, and the whole phace looks for all the world like a half-kept student's room at college."

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. J. M. Osborn, Toledo, is at the Pacific. The Hon. Samuel Hodge, Detroit, is at the

The Hon. John J. Mitchell, St. Louis, is stop oing at the Pacific. Judge C. N. Shuster, St. Joseph, Mo., is re-

fatered at the Palmer. The Hon, George Douglas, Cedar Rapids, is guest of the Tremont.

Maj. W. H. Nash and Maj. W. J. Dawes, U. 8. A., are at the Palmer. The Hon. F. P. Concunnor, Independence

Kas., is at the Sherman. Judge B. D. Washburn, Watertown, is among the guests of the Tremont. Gen. Lysander Flagg, Central Falls, N. Y.,

one of the guests of the Sherman. C. S. Animel, agent of the Oates Opera Com pany, is registered at the Tremont. The Hon. J. F. Joy, Detroit, of the Michigan

Central Railroad, is at the Palmer F. J. Hecker, General Superintendent of the Ect River Railroad, is among the guests of the

H. W. Fuller, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the New York, Erie & Western Rail road, is a guest of the Palmer.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upo ler Johnson, who died of pneumonia at No. 384 Carroll avenue. Deceased was an Irish man, 54 years of age, and a laborer.

The temperature yestorday, as observed by Manassee, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Building), was, at 8 a. m., 29 degrees; 10 a. m., 32; 12 m., 33; 3 p. m., 34; 8 p. m., 32. Barometer at 8 a. m., 22.69; 8 p. m., 23.67.

The adjusters for the insurance companies which lost by the recent burning of the Honore Block have about completed their labors, and will be able to report in detail to-day. They estimate the total loss as a little less than

Officer P. McMahon yesterday found under a sidewalk at the corner of Loomis and Harrison streets the body of a small mrant wrapped up in a black cloth and several newspapers. The child had evidently been born alive, but there is clew to its parentage.

The Blodgett Investigating Committee accepted an invitation to dine at the residence of the Hon. John V. Le Moyne last evening. Many who called on the gentlemen composing the Committee to pay their respects were consequently denied that pleasure.

A man supposed to be C. H. Burton, of Three Rivers, Mich., yesterday afternoon fell into the basement area at the Times Building, and was quite severely injured. He was sent to the County Hospital for treatment. He is about 50 years of age, medium hight, gray hair, and sandy mustache, and was clad in gray coat and vest, striped pants, and brown plush cap.

In the report of Mr. Vocke's testimony before the Congressional Committee, published yesterday, he was made to state that at the creditors' meeting of the Germania, Mr. Mechelke made an offer of \$10,000 for the Hesing stock, and also that Mechelke had no money, but leaned on George Schneider. The name was not Mechelke but Michaelis,—the editor of the

Jerry Sullivan, 22 years of age, employed as a switchman on the Pan-Handle Railroad, was run down at 5:30 yesterday morning by engine No. 380 at the Stock-Yards. He was taken to his home, No. 229 Hubbard street, and attended by Dr. Rea, who amputated his left arm just above the elbow. His left foot was bedly crushed and his body so badly bruised that his life is despaired of.

At a special meeting of the Woman's Christian Association, heid yesterday morning at No. 751 Wabash avenue, resolutions were adopted expressing the sense of loss and grief felt by the Association over the death of Mrs. Mary Avery Merriman, one of the firmest friends of the Association, and, at the time of her death, its Secretary. It was also resolved to attend the funeral in a body.

the funeral in a body.

A colored woman named Maria Galloway, living at No. 499 Clark street, was found lying dead on the floor vesterday morning. She had been under medical treatment for two years, and suffered from a complication of disorders, such as an anearism of an artery, the rupture of another in the neck, and also from heart disease. She had been confined to her bed since last Sunday, and at the time of her death had arisen and partially dressed herself. A companion named Jennie Minta was out at market, and found the dead body upon her return to the room. Deceased had a married sister living on Haspion court.

The State Agricultural Committee, which is bere about the Fat Stock Show this fall, held an adjourned meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific, J. R. Scott presiding. The Chairman, Charles Snood, W. W. Smith, Emory Cobb, and B. W. Vittum, composing the Committee, each made a report as to the result of his day's labor in securing subscriptions for the hade a report as to the result of his day's labor in securing subscriptions for the fair. The reports were of the most encouraging character, and, if equal success attends the Committee's efforts to-day, the fair will be held beyond a doubt. The hotels, transportation companies, and rallroads will be usited this morning, and reports presented at noon. After which the Committee will adjourn until the 18th of February, when the State Board of Agriculture convenes and the matter will be decided, as also the point at which the fair will be held. A clever and base rascal who signs himself. W. Dobson has of late been previous upon A clever and base rascal who signs himself G. W. Dobson has of late been preying upon the friends of The Tribune by representing himself as an advertising agent authorized by this paper to solicit advertisements for the "Spring Article" for the Sunday and weekly editions. By showing a neatly-printed receipt he has induced many persons—how many is not known at this office—to pay \$1 each "for insertion of business cards to occupy three lines" in the aforesaid "Soring Article." The Tribune desires that the bublic thoroughly understand that G. W. Dobson is a fraud. He is not an agent of this paper. He has no authority to collect money for advertisements. He is not known at this office. He is a liar. He is a swindler. He is an imposter, and any person to whom he may hereafter apply for subscriptions to the "Spring Article" will confer a fayor upon the public and The Tribune by collaring the fellow and conducting him to this office, where the appelations given him will be proved up to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned,—Dobson excepted.

Detective Aldrich is after the pawnbrokers

all parties concerned,—Dobson excepted.

Detective Aldrich is after the pawnbrokers with a sharp stick. To-day Herman Lewe, of No. 184 Dearborn street; James Baxter, of No. 172 Wrshington street; James Baxter, of No. 162 LaSalle street; and James B. Storey, of No. 84 LaSalle street, will come before Justice Summerfield upon a charge of doing a pawnbroking business without a license. They belong to a class of money loan agents who have offices in business buildings, but who are always ready to loan money upon jewelry or any other good collecters, and the Police Department have a suspicion that stolen property has been passing picion that stolen property has been bassing inrough the hands of some of them. It is derired, therefore, to place them on the same boting as the Clark-street pawnbroker, who oes his business underneath a sign at three gilt balls. Lesser Friedberg and Andre Andrews will also be brought to the cock for doing pusiness without a license.

and Andre Andrews will also be brought to the rack for doing business without a license. During the past month Officer Bayard, of the Hinman-Street Police-Station, was sent by Supt. Seavey, to pawn a gold watch and chain at Friedberg's' and to pawn a diamond ring at Andrews', and in both instances he succeeded. No tricket, however, was given, but the articles remained in pawn for ten days, and the usual 10 per cent interest was charged. It has been determined to thoroughly regulate the pawn business, at least as thoroughly as the law will permit.

tet yesterday afternoon at the Assessor's lice. There were present Justices Summerdd, D'Wolf, Foote, Haines, Wallace, and blak, and Assessor Rice, Supervisor Jackson, d Clerk Schorek.

and Clerk Schorek.

Assessor Rice presented his bill for \$535, for services as Assessor from Oct. 1 to Jan 31 (to date), 107 days at \$5 per day. He explained that he had worked upon the books every day since Oct. 1. The claim was allowed without a

bill of Mr. John P. Wilson for legal serves in the matter of assessment, being advice to the power of the Town Board of Review ver the assessment, was allowed. The amount

services in four suits brought by E. C. Cleaver, C. H. Gaubert, F. Christophsen, and Bryan Philipot, for use of the International Bank, was referred to Justices Wallace and D'Wolf. It mounts to \$102.

mounts to \$102.

The Board then audited a large number of ninor bills, chief among them being that of \$66.66 for rent of South Town office for four

be.
pervisor Jackson announced that Collector
was desirous of meeting the Board with a
of securing the auditing of the bills of the
tty Collectors. They had been working,
ackson and since collecting companyed.

and had received no pay, while many of them needed what they had earned.

Justice D'Wolf suggested that the Collector have his men make out their bills and present them. Then the Board could pass upon them. The suggestion was acted upon, and Mr. Ayres was notified that the Board would meet at noon to-day, and consider what he had to present.

present.

It has been customary for the Town Collectors to pay their Deputies part of their earnings—about one-half—as the work progressed. Mr. Avres desires, before he makes any such arrangement, to consult the Town Board, so that he may not pay the men at the rate of \$5 per day, and then have the Town Board cut that figure down. THE STOCK-YARDS PACKERS

held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon to conclude arrangements looking to an increase of the water-supply in the Town of Lake. There were present B. P. Hutchinson, Addison Fowler, Charles Counselman, Frank Clifton, H. Botsford, E. D. Chapin, B. F. Murphy, P. D. Armour, D. W. Higgins, and George Muirhead, the latter of the Town of Lake. When those interested had retired to the private office of Fowler Brothers and carefully excluded reporters, P. D. Armour was called to preside and the business in hand was taken up. After a brief discussion it was resolved as the sense of the meeting to employ every means accessible to improve the water facilities and protect their interests from fire. With a view to this end a committee was appointed, consisting of P. D. Armour, S. A. Kent, E. D. Chapin, and Addison Fowler, to execute contracts for the furnishing and laying of pipe, excavating mains, and doing all things necessary to be done in that connection. The design is to connect direct with the Hyde Park Water-Works extension. This will require the laying of two and one-half miles of pipe, and the completion of other improvements, to enable the packers to secure the full capacity of the water-power at Hyde Park. Work will be commenced without delay and prosecuted to a speedy conclusion. The packers are arranging for the location of a fire-aiarm at the Stock-Yards to connect with the Chicago Department, but definite action was postooned until a meeting of the Packers' Association, which will be assembled next week. At the conclusion of the business for the disposition of which the meeting convened, an adjournment without day was carried.

THE POST-OFFICE.

Nothing definite has yet been heard as to the future location of the Post-Office. The report from Washington that Mr. Freeman had given his decision in favor of the Honore Block has only narrowed the matter down to a quest only narrowed the matter down to a question between the new Government Building and the old quarters. Postmaster Palmer had received no official notification yesterday in regard to the decision of the Attorney-General, but expects dispatches to-day. He yesterday stated that Postmaster-General Key had expressed his desire that the Post-Office should be moved into the new building, in a conversation with Special-Agent Stew-Post-Office should be moved into the new building, in a conversation with Special-Agent Stewart, on the occasion of that official's recent visit to Washington. Mr. Palmer also said that he was confident that the new building would be occupied as soon as it could be put into proper condition. This would, of course, effectually settle the claim of the Connecticut Mutual, and it is to this extent that Mr. Freeman's decision confines the question to these two locations. The Honore Building is now in a proper state to receive the Post-Office, and, unless work is commenced immediately on the new building, there menced immediately on the new building, there can be no excuse for not moving back to the old quarters. The office cannot be kept where it is much longer, and an immediate disposal of the uncertainty is becoming more necessary every

DR. WILLIAM CULLEN LYMAN DR. WILLIAM CULLEN LYMAN died Monday at 10:30 o'clock p. m. at Cummington, Mass., aged 42 years. The Doctor was born in Cummington, Mass., and at the age of 16 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. D. D. T. Hamlin at Saugerties, N. Y. During the Civil War the Doctor was a surgeon in the United States navy, and after the close of the War was associated with Dr. E. C. Rogers in the United States Marine Hospital at Chicago during four or five years. On the termination of his connection with the Marine Hospital, he soon established himself in a large family practice at Chicago, where he remained until five months ago, when disease of the liver and a pulmonary difficulty drove him from the field of his labors. The many triends whom the Doctor leaves in The many friends whom the Doctor leaves in and out of his profession to regret his departure attest the fact that he was possessed of a genial and hopeful disposition and a kind heart. He was a young man of marked ability and of unbounded generosity in his professional services.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Collector of the Town of Rich turned over

\$2,200 in cash to the Treasurer vesterday. The Printing Committee will meet at 10 o'clock this morning to consider the proposals for supplying the county with printing and sta-

Thomas T. Ellis was brought over to the jail resterday on a ca sa., it appearing from the papers that he owed sundry individuals \$33.60. He gave bail in the afternoon for his appear ance Tuesday, when he will seek discharge under the Insolvent act.

Deputy-Sheriff Burke, fresh from his riences in the delays of the law through Wisconsin and Minnesota, was back to his post yesterday. He had a long story to tell, and his familiarity with prison discipline in those States was remarkable. He did not bring the man he went for back with him.

Judge Williams will to-day pass sentence upor sixty persons who have been convicted in the Criminal Court during January. Of the number, about forty-five will go to Joliet for terms ranging from one to fourteen years. This will be the largest batch ever called up at one time for sentence, and also the largest number ever sent to the Penitentiary from this county in any one month.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard quite a num-The Grand Jury yesterday neard quite a number of docket cases, and returned three indictments for larceny against Charles Alexander. The Blaikie case was not touched, but will be finally disposed of to-day. Dr. Kilbourn, of Elgin, is expected as a witness. The jury will adjourn this afternoon and make a final report, not because they want to, but because the law says they must. savs they must.

says they must.

John C. Richberg, attorney for Kern in the late contest, appeared in the County Court yesterday to ascertain the cost of the proceedings had. He made a hard-times, poverty-stricken speech, and Judge Loomis took the matter under advisement, and will submit his conclusions Monday. Mr. Kern did not expect that the expense would exceed \$150 when he entered upon the job, but if he gets off with twice that amount he will be fortunate.

The County Agent's office has been running ander the high-pressure system the past month, and had more employes than ever before, even in the palmy days of the old "Ring." It has been snuddenly discovered, however, that there have been about fifteen individuals more on the pay-roll than there has been any use for, so fast evening the surplus men were discharged, and the new month opens up with retrenchment. The Agent has not been responsible for the employment of men in excess of the wants of the office, and it would be difficult to find who has been.

street jeweler, made a voluntary assignment, and Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee. The Assignee yesterday filed a bond in the and Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee. The Assignee yesterday filed a bond in the County Court in the sum of \$160,000, his bondsmen being D. K. Tenney, James M. Flower, Lyman J. Gage, and Samuel M. Nickerson. With the bond was an inventory of the estate, showing the total valuation to be \$72,292, while the liabilities are stated to be about \$200,000. Among the assets is a stock of goods valued at \$32,175; good accounts, \$13,035; doubtful acacounts, \$7,972; and good notes, \$3,215.

The Executive Committee of the yellow-fever picuic met yesterday afternoon to wind up its business. It was agreed to donate the Carter H. Harrison lot and the \$129 received from the sale of tickets for the raffle for it to the Foundsale of tickets for the raffle for it to the Foundlings' Home. Those who purchased the tickets,
however, and are not willing to donate the purchase money to the Home, will have the amount
refunded to them by applying to Seth F. Hanchett during the next thirty days. The sewingmachine, crayon, and other articles were also
donated to the Home, and the \$200 in money on
hand it was agreed to equally divide between
the House of the Good Shepherd and the Little
Sisters of the Poor. Mr. Hanchett was authorized to make the transfers.

It is seldom that the County Clerk is consulted about divorces, but yesterday he had a case. Some ten months ago be issued a marriage license to a young man to marry a lady who was then employed in the ballet at McVicker's Theatre, and the two were married; but it appears that hard times have overtaken the voung man, his banker refuses to honor his checks, he is not able to support ber, and she is not overanxious to be supported by him. These circumstances brought him around yesterday attached to the apron-string of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hoyt, and they both pleaded for help, but nothing could be done for them. They knew they had come to the wrong place, out they wanted to avoid publicity being given to the affair, and also to avoid feeing a lawyer. The last seen of them they were wending their It is seldom that the County Clerk is consultway to the South Side to look up the Clerk the Circuit Court.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The disbursements of currency yesterday were \$45,000. The sale of 4 per-cent bonds yesterday mounted to \$5,700.

from this district during the month of January was 5,849, containing 513,085 gailons. Charles C. Hoyt resigned his position United States Gauger yesterday, and will re-turn to his old profession of chemistry. He will take charge of the smelting works at Omaha.

The number of barrels of alcohol exported

Gen. McDowell yesterday marched over at the head of his army of workmen to the office of the paymaster, where they signed the rolls and received their month's wages, amounting The collections of the Internal-Revenue De partment yesterday were \$21,327, of which amount \$17,829 was paid by spirits, \$2,077 by tobacco and cigars, \$1,248 by beer, and \$25 by exports. The collections for the month of January were \$678,196.

CRIMINAL.

James Melvin beat his mother not many weeks ago, and was therefor sent out to the Bridewell for twenty-five days. He got out day before yesterday, and his first act was to thrash his mother and his father. Justice Scully doubled the former penalty and sent him out again to the Bridewell.

At 3:40 yesterday morning Officer Scott, while traveling beat, noticed two supicious-looking characters emerge from an alley near the corne of Canal and Forquer streets. As soon as they perceived the officer they ran to the railroad racks and escaped among the cars, Officer Scott oursuing and firing two shots without effect. Jimmy Carroll, the inoffensive, harmless

red-bearded Jimmy, was run in by "Terror No. 1," alias Officer Swanson, a few days ago, and booked as a vagrant. He changed venue from Summerfield to Foote. Yesterday a reporter asked the Justice's clerk what disposition was made of the case. "He called a jury," replied the clerk sententiously. That settled it. Sin jurymen at 50 cents each make \$3, and \$2 for a stable make \$5. Cheap and sure.

Albert Grundees, J. F. Farley, and John Mc-Auley were arrested Thursday upon a warrant sworn out before Justice Scully by Justice Mor-rison, alleging that the three were guilty of harboring, concealing, and maintaining one Owen Connolly, who was wanted in December at the Criminal Court, whither he was sent under bonds of \$3,000, signed by John McAuley, for grand larceny. The defendants took changes of venue to Justice Salisbury, and obtained con-tinuance till Feb. 8.

tinuance till Feb. 8.

Yesterday afternoon H. Howard, an expressman at the corner of Aberdeen and Monroe streets, saw a small boy pick a lady's pocket; he pursued and captured the boy in an alley and recovered the pocket-book, which was found to contain 25 cents, two street-car tickets, a note payable to Clorinda Armstrong, and some other papers. Howard has lost time before in prosecuting thieves, and consequently dismissed the boy with a kick. An owner is wanted for the property at the West Madison Street Station.

Hugh Kenne, an old offender, was vectored.

Hugh Kenna, an old offender, was yesterday identified in court by Bridget O'Neill, of No. 1047 West Lake street, as the man who came 1047 West Lake street, as the man who came to her place about a week ago and selected goods to the value of \$1.95, and then induced Mrs. O'Neill to send her 9-year-old daughter to the corner of Western arenue and Lake street with the goods and change for a \$5 note, which his wife was to give the little girl. Hence her while going on the errand and robbed her of both the money and the goods. Kenna played a similar game upon A. C. Reebie, of No. 729 Larrabee street, and was held in \$300 to the Criminal Court by Justice Morrison yesterday.

berday.

Detectives Aldrich and Ender last evening arrested, at No. 381 Clark street, a young colored man named Major Capps, alias H. T. Williams, who in last December, while in the employ of Mrs. Vary, No. 402 Washington street, ran away with a note accompanied with a \$10 bill, with which he had been sent to a State-street store. Capps says that he became disgusted with his situation, concluded to run away, and tore up the note, and that afterwards, upon examining the torn pieces, to his surprise he found the remains of the greenback. All of which is decidedly thin.

Arrests: Harry Jenni, gs., larceny of an \$11

Arrests: Harry Jenni.gs, larceny of an \$11 chair from in front of No. 126 West Madison street; Annie Spindler, a servant, charged with the larceny of \$35 worth of clothing and money from her employer, Frank G. Wells, of No. 250 Ohio street; Thomas Lynch, alias Loftus, larceny of a knit jacket from Kaufmann & Bachrach, on North Clark street; Sadie Clark, Jarceny of clothing from Ida Morrison, of No. 410 State street; Samuel Cahn, James Garritty, and Alexander Brooks, three young boys who "wired" several articles through a broken window in Schneider's pawnshop on State Street, nea Tweifth, and who were pursued and capture by the proprietor.

by the proprietor.

Edward C. Kelley, one of the nice young men who recently preferred charges against Detective Haiey, was last night lodged in the West Madison Street Station upon a charge of obtaintaining money by false pretences preferred by Jacob Gastel, saloon-keeper at No. 26 West Madison street, who alleges that Kelley came into his place yesterday, where Sculley, the pedestrian, is walking, and, representing himself as a Tribung reporter, offered for, \$10 to write up an elaborate puff in this paper. Gastel paid him \$4 on account, and then guessed the fellow's game and caused his arrest. It is needless almost to add that Kelley, is not a reporter, and never will be.

add that Kelley, is not a reporter, and never will be.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while Mrs. Malinqvist, of No. 229 Twenty-sixth street, was out visiting a neighbor, three young thieves called at the house. One of them entered through the front door, which had been left unlocked, and stole from a bureau-drawer \$105 in money and a note for \$100. One of the thieves, a fellow named Michael Lynch, was pursued and captured. The other is described as a man named Ryan, who lives in the vicinity of Twenty-sixth and Garibaldi streets, and who is about 19 years of age, medium hight, and wore a long dark overcoat and black felt hat. The other was about 18 years of age, black curly hair, and was clad in a dark suit and black soft hat.

Costello Morey (funny pame for a woman)

dark suit and black soft hat.

Costello Morey (funny name for a woman) was arrested recently by the police at the Madison Street Station. The charge was vagrancy, and there was no warrant. Justice Morrison discharged her. Before she left the court-room a warrant was filled up down-stairs, and upon it she was rearrested. She took a change of venue to Justice Scully, who discharged her yesterday on the ground that a person was under immunity from arrest while in attendance on and in passage to and from a court, and that the arrest was illegal. The police at the station above-mentioned are in the habit of doing just the trick they tried upon C. Morey, and they have often falled in it. If they have not learned better their suserior officers should beat it into them.

The robbery at J. Mountcasel's grocery, No.

their succior officers should beat it into them. The robbery at J. Mounteasel's grocery, No. 114 West Polk street, mentioned in yesterday's Tribung, was a peculiarly bold one. The proprietor and a cierk sleep in a room at the rear of the door. The burglars entered during their temporary absence in the evening, by prying open a rear window which was fastened down by two nails, and then forced or filed away the fastenings to two doors leading to the bedroom. The way made clear, they returned when the inmates had gone to sleep, chloroformed them, and searched the bedding for \$235 cash and a watch and chain. Three young men named Charles Talcott, James Bates, and Jefferson Donohue were before Justice Morrison yesterday, but there were only some few points of circumstantial evidence against them, and they were discharged. Mountagainst them, and they were discharged. Mount-casel is satisfied, however, that they are the ones

Justice Summerfield? Henry Bartels, shooting John Leyden in the head some weeks ago in a saloon quarrel, \$500 to the Criminal Court; John Gately, a striking shoemaker, charged with a deadly asaault with a hammer and a kuife upon H. Sporrow, a workman in Hall's factory at No. 62 Lake street. \$500 to the Criminal Court; John Noohan, same charge, discharged; Mrs. O'Brien, alias Eliza Dempsey, harcony of a bolt of table linen from S. Klein, of No. 890 State street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; John alias "Sheeney" Griffin and "Foxy" Lahey, expert pickbookets recently out of the Minnesota State Penitentiary, \$100 tine each; Louisa and Violet Ruber, aged 9 and 6 years, who were rendered destitute of parental care by the arrest of their parent from the "Pachelly." New 19 Justice Summerfield? Henry Bartels, shootand Violet Ruber, aged 9 and 6 years, who were rendered destitute of parental care by the arrest of their parent from the "Rabbit's Nest" gang of forgers, sent to the Home for the Friendless; Frank Howard and William Smith, ten years old, whip thieves, \$5 fine each; F. W. Walters, larceny as bailee from H. J. Miles, to the 7th; William Watta, who raised a disturbance at the corner of State and Seventeenth streets, and was horrible clubbed by Officer John Lovdeck, \$3 fine; Patrick Farrell, assaulting Kate Griffin, discharged for lack of prosecution. Justice Morrison: Michael Kelley, vagrancy, and larceny of a shawl

from Mrs. Quinn, \$1,000 to the 1st; Lyman Lamb, stealing \$21 from F. Brown while playing poker, \$500 to the Criminal Court; the same, Frank Bates and F. Brown, charged with playing cards for money, \$10 fine each; Frank Morris, a worthless fellow who has been systematically stealing money from the store of his brother, George Morris, of No. 97 Blue Island avenue, \$500 to the Criminal Court.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Frank Clark, St. Paul.
S. A. Haines, N. Y.
J. P. Clayprook, TerHaute
Sherman Paris, N. Y.
Sam'l Lowrie, Cincinnati
M. Sanford, Cleveland. PALMER HOUSE. E. Mackintosh, China.
James Guest, Montreal.
J. M. Cary, Cheyenne.
T. A. Godey, Baltimore.
C. W. Hollinshead, Phila.
C. W. Brook, New York

SHERMAN HOUSE. Sam'l Smith, St. Louis, G. D. Briley, New Haven J. L. Ellwood, DeKalb. C. Chalon, Paris, C. Chalon, Paris, A. W. Crane, Toledo. A. W. Crane, Toledon, E. Spooner, Milwaukee, Dr. H. Springer, Cincin.

TREMONT HOUSE. Dr. J. Stewart, Columbus.
P. H. Tifft, Buffalo.
J. M. Whaling, Milw.
G. B. McPherson, N. Y.
H. G. Loomis, Naperville E. Drakenfield, N. Y.

CITY AND COUNTY.

ANOTHER JOINT CONFERENCE of the Building Committee of the City Council the Select Committee of the County Board, and the Department of Public Works of the city, to discuss the differences in the connections of the new city and county buildings, and some changes in the plans, was held yester day afternoon in the Council-chamber. There were present for the City Ald. Cook, Baliard, and Ryan, Commissioner Chesbrough, and Architect Cleaveland, and for the County Com-

missioners Burling, Wood, and Boese, and Architect Egan. Mr. Cleaveland exhibited a plan showing the Washington-street elevation of the two buildings and the style of the arch with which it is pro posed to connect them on the porthera and southern sides. It has been suggested that southern sides. It has been suggested that these arches—which are quite ornamental and will serve to break the contrast between the material of the two buildings—be built of Pittsford (Vt.) blue marble. Another drawing showed a proposed change in the original plan which reduced the night of the outside walls two feet, but did not lessen the hight of the upper story inside. A third drawing showed a corner of one of the buildings in perspective.

Commissioner Burling said that his Committee was prepared to enter into a joint report as

tee was prepared to enter into a joint report as to what should be done, and, for the purpose of obtaining the sense of the meeting, read the following:

Obtaining thesense of the meeting, read the following:

The Joint Committee of the County Board and the City Council having had under advisement the plans and specifications with the estimates for building the rotunda between the County Building and the City-Hall, would beg leave to report for the action of said bodies that the plan for said rotunda is a good one, and will fully answer the purpose for which it is intended, namely: to take the place of the dome originally designed, and to afford easy and proper connections between the buildings. Therefore your Committee would recommend that contracts be entered into with William McNeil & Son and Patrick J. Sexton—they being the lowest bidders—for erecting the respective halves of said work, as the same is shown by the plans and set forth in the specifications therefor, for the price named in their proposals for said work, and now on file in the office of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County and the Department of Public Works of the City of Chicago.

Some discussion took place, and Mr. Burling's report and recommendation, as given above, was

report and recommendation, as given above, was unanimously adopted and signed by those present.
During the talk it was stated that McNeil had the contract for the cut-stone for the rotunda, and Sexton that for the iron work. The former has the brick for the county, and the latter the same for the city. The rotunda will be a plain, octagonal structure, fifty feet high and eighty-two feet long. The aggregate cost to the county will be \$23,628, and to the city \$22,032.

Ald. Ballard moved that the bids of Messrs. McNeil and Sexton be accepted for the city's bal

McNeil and Sexton be accepted for the city's half of the work, and the motion was carried. The reduction of the hight of the outside walls was next discuscused. Mr. Egan said the saving effected to the county would be \$38,000. Mr. McNeil, he said, had not responded to the proposed reduction contemplated in the change of the plan, but he thought that perhaps ne might be prevaried upon to look at the matter in its proper light and conform to the change. Commissioner Burling said there was a disposition on the part of the County Board to go slow in the matter of changes.

Commissioner Wood moved that the change in the hight of the outside walls, as proposed in the new design, be adopted, and the meeting Messrs. Burling, Cook, and Chesbrough ex-

pressed themselves as pleased with the plans, and gave the opinion that the changes made would effect a large saving to both city and county.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman of the Committee of the County Board.

RELIGIOUS.

THE PENTECOST MEETINGS. Gospel temperance was the subject treated a the Pentecost and Stebbins revival meeting vesterday noon at Farwell Hall. The exercises were opened by singing the hymn, "Revive Thy Work," Capt. Bundy, the missionary mariner. offered prayer. "Rescue the Perishing" was sung, and the following requests for prayer read: For a Christian young man out of work: for the business-men of this city; an aged invalid for years bereaved of home, friends, and noney, asks prayers for friends; for the revival work in Macomb, Ill.; for a young man who has not long to live; twelve wives ask prayers for husbands, they baving sunk from high social positions to absolute want; for a young lady who has not very long to live; or an only daughter, that she may be saved; for two boys, one intemperate, that they may be saved; for a very wicked boy under convicbe saved; for a very wicked boy under convic-tion of sin; for a husband; for a business-man who wants to be saved, and for three husbands. The Rev. A. W. Willard offered thanks that Christ was able to save all who came unto God through Him, and prayed that He would bless the labors of those engaged in preaching the Gospel, those who sought His blessing, those who were sick, who were in need, who were afflicted with a taste for strong liquor, and that all might look unto Him for help, comfort, and answers to prayer.

all might look unto Him for help, comfort, and answers to prayer.

'diding in Thee" was sung, after which the Rev. Mr. Pentecost delivered a brief sermon from the ninth chapter of Mark, nineteenth verse, mentioning the casting out of the dumb spirit, and concluding with the twenty-ninth verse, "This kind can come forth by nothing but by prayer and fasting." Drunkenness was a sin which entered into the soul, and, if it was not cast out of man through the grace of God, it would send him to heli. If man would bring the drunkard to Jesus, as the father did the son affected with a dumb spirit, He could cure him. There was adoubt in the minds of a great many good people as to In the minds of a great many good people as to whether Jesus would save drunkards. He could, and would, and He only could. It could be bound in asylums, but, like the strength of be bound in asylums, but, has the strength of Sampson, it would some day burst its fetters. Only Jesus Christ could help. If man could believe/he would be saved. The Lord, though, recired man to honor Him with his belief. Drunkenness was not the greatest of sins. There was sin belief the stone-fronts of Caicago to-day, and in the merchants who walked the streets, that was more appealing than that of drunkenness.

ness.

Now these men, these social lights, who were recking with immoral corruption, could be saved, and, if they could be, could not the blessed Jesus Christ saye the poor, unfortunate drunkard? He could: all that was necessary was to seek Him.

save the poor, unfortunate drunkard? He could; all that was necessary was to seek Him. The speaker illustrated his belief by the relation of an incident which occurred in Fall River, where a man had obtained the grace of God and been saved from a craving appetite for grink. He lost his desire for it, and, by the grace of God that bringeth salvation, he became a reformed man. If a man, then, was ready to surrender himself to the grace of God, the grace of God would save him from drunk-cnness and enable him to live honestly, soberly, and in harmony with His laws.

The "sweet singer" sang the temperance hymn, "Out of darkness into light."

Col. Clark was called upon, and gave testimony as to what the grace of God had done for him. He was a moderate drinker, and used to argue to himself that he was one of those who could use it with safety. The Lord, however, showed him that it was one of the sins he must answer for, and when he came to quit it he realized that without the Lord's help he could not stop its use. By His help he was also enabled to abandon the habit of using tobaccco. There was only one hope for the inebriate, and that was he should have a miracle performed upon him, as did the dumb man in the daily lesson. On Thursday night a man came into the house where the speaker was, so drunk that he couldn't stand. He laid down and slept during

the fore part of the meeting, but woke up during the time allotted to prayer. Prayers were offered for him, and he rose up sober, acknowledged God, and was saved.

Tony Delight next appeared, and testified that he was a living monument of God's saving grace. God was not only able to save, but to keep. He himself was a slick one at one time,—a drunkard, a gambler, a profaner of God's name. He sold whisky, he owned an interest in gambling-houses; but God had saved him. He could save all who sought His saving grace. Let all do this, and they would enjoy that neace of mind which could only corbe from above.

Capt. Bundy had smoked for twenty-five years, and drapk all the whisky he could get his hands on. But God's grace had delivered him. At the conclusion of the Captain's remarks the services were concluded and the meeting was closed with prayer.

closed with prayer.

During the Rev. Mr. Stebbins' rendition of the temperance song, "Where is my boy-to-night?" a lady in the congregation became visibly affected, and with difficulty was able to repress heremotion, which attracted considerable attention.

EDISON'S LIGHT.

lready Perfected, but Requiring to Be Cheapened — Interesting Experiments — What the Professor Has to Say About the

Gas Companies.

New York Herald, Jan. 30.

"I have to-day," said Mr. Edison, "produced

"I have to-day," said has ever beer the highest temperature that has ever been made by artificial means. I concentrated the electricity from a thirteen horse-power machin into the space of half an inch by inclosing carbon points in a block of lime. Pieces of iridium, one of the hardest metals to melt iropped into the flame, volatilized immediatel with an explosion. A small screw-driver passe across the flame would be cut in two, the part ouched by the heat melting instantly. Ever parts of the lime crucible fused under the in tense heat, and the light from it was so glaring that it painfully affected my eyes." The Professor then went on to describe the de-

tails of the experiment which he was conducting in connection with his trial of the electric light. The latter, he said, was an assured success; it only required time to complete it. He ther quoted from a morning paper the following remarks of Mr. Samuel Carter, Vice-President of the New York Gaslight Company: "If there was anything in the discoveries he

(Edison) has professed to have made, don't you think that they would have been put to practical use long ago; that the streets would be lighted by electricity already if he could do what he "Just think of such a thing," said Mr. Edi-

"The idea that a man can go to work and invent a whole new system, overturning an es tablished business, especially such a complicated system as electric lighting, all within a few months."

tablished business, especially such a complicated system as electric lighting, all within a few months."

The Professor then searched among his books and brought out twenty-five large quarto-pamphiets on the science and practice of gas-making. "Now, just see," he said, "twenty-five volumes on that one fining alone, and that mostly mechanical! The electric light is much more complicated and requires a knowledge of the most complicated branches of science,—of heat, light, electricity, magnetism, engineering, mechanics, chemistry, in fact of all the sciences,—except botany," he added, laughing.

"It is very different to make a practical system and to introduce it. A few experiments in the laboratory would prove the practicability of a system long before it could be brought into general use. You can take a pipe and put a little coal in it. close it up, heat it and light the gas that comes out of the stem; but that is not introducing gas-lighting. I'll bet that if it were discovered to-morrow in New York that gas could be made out of coal it would be at least five years before the system would be in general use.

"I want to say, also, that there is no more comparison between my light and the Jablochkoff candle than there is between the moon and the sun. The Jablochkoff light would be too bright for ordinasy purposes. My idea is to make the light about fifteen-candle power—that is, about the same intensity as bright gaslight. It will be whiter, and will show everything in its natural color. The trouble about the delay is, that laboratory-experiments, although they may snow something to be perfectly practicable to one familiar with such things, yet they require careful study before being introduced into general use. I have introduced several systems to the public already, and I know what I am talking about.

"Mr. Zollicoffer, of the Metropolitan Company, says: 'We have watched Edison's experiments, and we do not final that he has done anything more than we expected.' I can't see how he watched my experiments. I was no

anything more than we expected. I can't see how he watched my experiments. I was not aware that Mr. Zollicoffer had any of his grents in my laboratory. Gen. Charles Roome says I do not comprehend the real philosophy of elecin my laboratory. Gen. Charles Roome says I do not comprehend the real philosophy of electricity. I should like to know how Gen. Charles Roome knows. I have comprehended it enough to introduce into this country more telegraphic instruments than any other man, and there are more of my instruments earning money to-day than of any other man's; for instance, the quadruplex system, of which the Western Union Telegraph Company are using more than 120 sets, and which the President in his last report said saved the Company \$500,000 yearly in construction. It won't make a particle of difference what the gas people say pro or con. That won't nelp the thing along or retard it. If it is to be it will be, and if it is not to be we will know the reason why."

"Have you any doubt on the subject?" asked the writer.

"You the sileptest" answered Ma. Edicon.

"Have you any doubt on the subject?" asked the writer.

"Not the slightest," answered Mr. Edison. "The reason the electric light has not been a success heretofore is the ignorance of its principles. There is nothing in it that calls for anything very extraordinary or impracticable. It is not against any of the laws of nature. This cry against my discoveries may help some people to unload their gas stocks. I would like to know how gas men with a large amount of stock could give an unprejudiced opinion. The electric light is an accomplished fact, and it is more economical than gas. But to make a perfect demonstration of it requires that certain requisite machines should be determined upon, because if we do not start with the right kind of machines it would cost a great deal of money to make others."

make others."
"How long will it take to perfect the light, "How long will it take to perfect the light, Professor?"

"Just as soon as I decide upon the form of generators and lamps," he answered, "I shall make as many as my engine will run; but until I have a lamp that is satisfactory to myself, and which I know will prove practicable in the hands of the public, I shall not make an exhibition. We will have it here within a year, but I cannot say that it will be in general use by that time."

or "To what extent has the division of the electric current been accomplished?" asked the writer.

"Well, on one circuit, with sixteen-horse power, I, had 443 lamps of iron wire curled spirally heated red hot. These lamps were made, not to give light, but to test the number that could be brought to a red heat upon one circuit. An experiment with platinum would have been much more costly, therefore I did not use it. The size of these lamps was such that, when one was made of platinum-ridium, it would give a light equal to a gas jet, provided a certain amount of power were used. Mr. W. H. Priest, of the British Postai Telegraph, has a paper in the last number of the Philosoph cal Magazine, in which he proves the impossibility of subdividing the electric light. Under the conditions which he states he does prove it, but changing the conditions afters such calculations to a surprising degree. It only requires the extra amount of electricity which I can bring to raise the temperature of those 448 lamps to a white heat. One might as well talk of the impossibility of subdividing gaslight as of the electric light. We have been conducting some experiments in the subdivision of gas. If a gas-burner is lighted the days are creatin amount of gas. Then if another next to it is lighted the gas has to come faster to make them equally bright. But if you have it so arranged that only a certain amount of gas can be drawn in a given time and just enough to supply one burner of 15-candle power, and if you cause the gas to be burned in six barners, you would get no light at all, but only little blue jets. By letting the gas burn in two burners we found, not that we got 7½-candle power (the half of the amount when one burner was used) in each burner, but a total of 5½-candle power in both burners, or only 3½-candle power in each. This shows the enormous loss of light when you come to subdivide it. Now, if I have an electric light that gives, say 1,000-candle power, and I divide it between two lights. I have a total of about 300-candl time."
To what extent has the division of the electric current been accomplished?" asked the

from one pound of coal. The new Corliss engine at the Pawtucket Water-Works in actual practice consumes but 1 74-100 of a pound of coal per horse-power per hour. I am absolutely certain that with this 1 74-100 pounds of coal I can get four lights each equal to a gas-jet."

Here Mr. Edison dwelt upon the length of time it has taken him to complete his other inventions. None of what he calls his "good inventions" have been finished inside of two years. A new telephone that he has just completed he has hal two men engaged upon steadily for over two years, and until within six weeks he said it was a perfect failure. The phonograph has taken two years, and is not yet phonograph has taken two years, and is not yet perfected so as to take the words of the speaker at any great distance or to report a trial in

THE LOST CITY OF BENGAL. our, the Ruined and Forgotten Capital of

Among the marked peculiarities of Anglo-Indians is one which we have never heard fully explained. As a rule, they know nothing about india. They know their work, often admirably, and sometimes know the section of the people with whom they have come in contact; but as a rule, with, of course, some brilliant exceptions, they know as little of India as an average Frenchman knows of foreign countries. They are not interested in it, and do not study it, do not take even the trouble to see the wonderful things of

which the continent is full. We should like to know how many Anglo-Bengalees know anything of the marvelous city of which the name stands at the head of this article, Gour, the ruined Capital of Bengal, the Ganga Regia of Ptolemy, where Hindoo Kings are believed to have reigned 2,000 years ago, where semi-dependent Mussulman rulers undoubtedly governed Bengal be-fore Richard Cœur de Lion died, and where Kat Kaus Shah, in 1291, founded a sovereignty which, under different dynasties, one of them Abyssipian, endured to 1537. These Kings made Gour, by degrees, one of the greates cities in the world,—greater, as far as mere size is concerned, than Babylon or London. Mr. Ravenshaw, a civilian, who took photographs of every building he could reach, photographs published since his death, believes the ruins to cover s space of from fifteen to twenty miles along the old bed of the river, by three miles in depth, a space which, after allowing for the rich native method of life, with its endless gardens and necessity for trees, must have sheltered a population of at least two millions. These Kings must have been among the richest monarchs of

their time, for they ruled the rice-garden of the world, Eastern Bengal, where rice yields to the cultivator 160 per cent; they controlled the navigation of the Ganges, and their cultivator 160 per cent; they controlled the navigation of the Ganges, and their dominion stretched down to Orissa, where the native Princes—how strange it sounds now, when Orissa is a province forzotten, except for an awful famine!—were always defeating their troops. They spent their wealth necessarily mainly on a mercenary army, often in revolt, for their Bengalees could not fight the stalwart peasants who entered the army of the Kings of Bebar, and their fleet could not always protect the weak side of the Capital; but they covered the city with great structures, opened "broad, straight streets, lined with trees," and built inner and outer embankments of this kind:

"The boundary embankments of this kind:
"The boundary embankments still exist; they were works of vast labor, and were, on the average, about forty feet in hight, being from 180 to 200 feet thick at the base. The facing throughout was of masonry, and numerous buildings and edifices appear to have crowned their summits; out the whole of the masonry has now disappeared, and the embankments are overgrown with a dense jungle, impenetrable tranan, and affording a safe retreat for various beasts of prey. The eastern embankment was double, a deep mont, about 150 yards wide, separating the two lines. A main road ran north and south through the city, its course being still traceable by the remains of bridges and vhaducts. The western face of the city is now open, and probably always was so, having been well protected by the Ganges, which, as already observed, ran under its walls. In the centre of the north and south embankments are openings, showing that these fortifications had been perforated, to afford ingress to and egress from the city. At the northern entrance there are no remains, but at the southern still stands the Kutwali Gate, a beautiful ruin, measuring fifty-one feet in hight, under the archway. Within the space southern still stands the Kutwail Gate, a beau-tiful ruin, measuring fifty-one feet in hight, under the archway. Within the space in-closed by these embankments and the river stood the City of Gour prop-er; and in the southwest corner was situated the fort, containing the palace, of

er; and in the southwest corner was situated the fort, containing the palace, of which it is decoly to be regretted that so little is left. Early in the present century there was much to be found here worthy of notice, including many elegantly carved marbles; but these are said to have become the prey of the Calcutta undertakers and others for monumental purposes. On the roadside, between the palace and the Bhagirathi River, there now lies, split in twain, a vast block of hornbiende, which, having been carried thus far, has been dropped and left as broken on the highway, to bear its testimony against the spoilers. Surrounding the epalace is an inner embankment of similar construction to that which surrounds the city, and even more overgrown with jungle. A deep moat protects it on the outside. Radiating north, south, and east from the city, other embankments are to be traced running through the suburbs and extending in certain directions for thirty or forty miles. These include the great causeways or main roads leading to the city, which were constructed by Sultan Ghivasuddin. The greater part of them were metaled, and here and there they are still used as roads, but most of them are, like those within the city, overgrown with thick jungle."

Within the embankment, ten miles by three, the Kings constructed splendid mosques by the dozen, palaces, public buildings, deep and huge reservoirs, and so my y bouses, that after three centuries of sooliation "there is not a village, scarce a house, in the district of Maldah (which is as big as an English county), or in the surrounding county, that does not bear evidence of having been partially constructed from its ruins. The Cities of Murshidabad, Maldah, Rajmahal, and Rangpur have almost entirely been built with materials from Gour, and even its few remaining edifices are being daily despoiled." The Kings built in brick and stone, and used for many mosques a material which Mr. Ravenshaw calls marble, but is more like what a hard free-stone would be if it could be a deep faith, known to be 800 years old, and the letters, cut to the depth of a line, are as clear as if the work had been done yesterday. The Gour architects built splendid Saracenic arches, gateways, and domes, and spared no expense or time on elaborate decoration, in a style which deserves separate study, for it marks the deep influence of Hindoo antiquities on men who were certainly Mussulmans, and probably Moors from Spain. There is evidence that the grandeur and luxury of the city made a deep impression in Asia, for in one or two of the later Arabian stones it is treated as country-folk treat London; while its civilization and polish so impressed the people, that to this hour a Bengalee Pundit desirous of describing and honoring his native tongue, calls it not Bengalee, but Goureyo bhasha, "The tongue of Gour," just as a Frenchman says, "That is Parisian."

Parisian."

And then, as it were in a day, the city died. The native prediction is that it was struck by the wrath of the gods, in the form of an epidemic which slew the whole population; but it is more reasonable to believe, with Mr. Raven-

shaw, that an epidemic, probably akin to cholera, fluished a ruin partly accomplished by war, and by the recession of the Ganges, which, after cutting its way into a channel four miles off, is now slowly cutting its way back again, MREND'S KUMYSS

has been used with highly benedicial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consump-tion, etc. It often restores health when medicine fail. Kumyse is not a medicine, it is a pleasant beverage (a food), made from milk, grateful to a delicate stomach, highly nourishing, easily digest-ed, and an aid to digestion. Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Every invalid fiesh and blood and strength of the first should drink it in place of beef-tea, gruels, beer, wine, or medicinal tonics. Beware of imitations. Send for treatise on kumyss. A. Arend, chemist, originator, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

THE TAPPAN, M'KILLOP & CO. AGENCY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Leeds' letter in yesterday's TRIBUNE is generally understood to be a continuation of the scheme of a rival Agency to damage this institution. The ap-plication for an injunction against our Book of Ratings was and is a failure. We are prepared to Ratings was and is a failure. We are prepared to defend ourselves and patrons in the courts if ever

called upon, but decline further newspaper con-troversy with myths. Tappan, McKillor & Co. DRUNKENNESS CURED---FACT VS. FOLLY. "NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTERS SOLDIERS, DAYTON, O., Jan. 6, 1879. - Dr. D Unger, Chicago: After a fair trial of three months in two cases, seemingly incurable, I am glad to at that the result has been all that you could claim and all the most sanguine could hope for. Respectfully, E. F. Brown, Governor." Dr. D'Un-

INDORSED

Dr. Price's cream baking powder eminent chemists indorse as being perfectly pure and wholesome, and use it in their own families.

er's office, Rooms 21-23, Palmer House.

Buck & Rayner have been made general agents

DEATHER. BALL—The funeral of Mrs. J. M. Ball will take place from residence of her uncle, P. P. Matthews, 1272 Prairie-av., 11 a. m. to-day. Friends of the family cordially invited.

Fig. N. Ken Burgh—In Deadwood, D. T., Jan. 24, Alex Frankenburgh, aged 21 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Isadore Goldstine, 485 Wabash-av., Sunday, Feb. 2, 31 11 o'clock a. m.

TALBOT - Friday morning. Jan. 31, Walter H., in-ant son of T. E. and Anna Talbot. Funeral at 10:30 a. m. to-day, from residence, Lava-ale, Chicago. ale, Chicago.

CARPENTER—At her son's residence, 56 Walnut-st.,

irs. M. A. Carpenter, aged 71, wife of John Carpeser, deceased.
Funeral from above number Sunday, Feb. 2, at 11
o'clock a. m. by carriages to Rosehili. Friends invited
without further notice. without further notice.

AIOSS—Monday morning, Jan. 27. Minerya Cos. wifs of William Lathrop Moss, of Jubilee, Peoria County. Ill., and mother of William L. Moss, Jr., of this city.

MACKAY—Jan. 31, at Washington fieldhts, John Mackay, architect.

Mackay, architect, Futer and the second and a control of the figure 1 from his late residence, Monday, Feb. at 2 o'clock. Carriages for Washington Heights and Oakwood Cemetery leave Russ & Co.*a. Washington Armonia of the control o

A. J. GROVER, ESQ., WALL LECTURE BEYOR the Philosophical Society this evening at 8 ociock at the Athenseum, 50 Dearborn-v. Subject: "lates perance: Christianity its Ally, Science its Remady." OrTICE—PROPERTY-OWNERS OF NORTH HALsted-st, and Chicago-av. will please meet at the
Scandinavian Workingmen's Hall on Haisted, sear Chicago-av., Saturday, Feb. 1, at 7,339 p. m., in regard to
the Viaduct on Halsted-st and Chicago-av. take the
Aldermen of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth,
Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards. Come one, come
al., and look to your own interests. Respectfully,
COMMITTEE. THE REGULAR MONTHLY GOSPEL MEETING OF the W. C. T. U. with the Ribbon Club, Union, and other temperance socioties of the city will be hid to the office of the Union, Room 4, 148 Madison-E., p. 7:30 p. m., to-day.

The REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Society of Friends commences to-day at 11 a.m., on Twenty-sixth-st., near Indiana-av. All members now residing in the city are exacestly invited to attend. Public meeting for worship Sunday, at 10:30 a.m. Calvin Pritchard and other ministers of the Society are expected to be present at all the meetings. specied to be present as an the meeting.

THE THRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB

Will hold its annual meeting for the election of ofdeers for the envulng year at henry Hall, corner last
and Robey-sta., on the eth link., at 7:30 p. m.

AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

TÜESDAY, FEB. 4. REGULAR TRADE SALE. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5. OPENING SALE

IN OUR NEW STORE. BOOTS AND SHOES. And Rubber Sandals.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

loneers and Real-Estate Agents 178 and 175 Randolph-st. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. NEW AND USED FURNITURE.

rlor Sets. Chamber Sets. Bedsteads, Bureau
Lounges, other Merchandise. AT AUCTION,

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, at 9:30 o'clock, at out la les rooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneera WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.

ARKANSAS, AHOY Centents of a 10-room! House.

Parties going WEST, and goods must be sold. Elegan Chamber Sets, Carpets, Oll Cloth, Linen, Crockery, Warvirobes, Hair and Wool Mattresses. Dealers atten-tion is called to the sale. Sale percuptory. WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO. Auctioneers. COLLECTIONS.

CHICAGO TILL 162 Washington-St., Invites any one to examine into its business record, use it if such examination is sail-

CANDY out the Union—expressed to all parts. I had upward, as 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confeortioner, Chicago. TRUNKS.

Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted

BATHS. S. MyTURKISH, Russian, Electro-Thermal, Mercurial, Vapor, and Sujohur Ba THS for Indies and gentlemen are the very best.
A. B. McHENSKY, M. D., Prop., PALMER HOUSE. These Popular and Splendid BATHS have no equal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. ROYAL BAKING Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Indorsed and recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. Hayes, Boston: Professor Genth. Philadelphia, etc. Sold only in cans, by all Gracers.

EF Beware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers and dealers urge you to buy them. because they can afford to sell them at 20 cts. a pound and double their money.

Do not buy Baking Pander leaves. Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum produces rriping, constipation, indigestion, headache, and dyspepsia; affects the blood, causes pimples on the face, etc.

THE PATRONAGE

Of experienced and economical housekeepers is given to Procter & Gamble's Mottled Gorman Soap, because they find it always reliable, on account of its uniform strength and surity. The extent of this "patronage" may be estimated by the fact that more of Procter & Gomble's Mottled German Soap is sold by the retail grocers of Chicago than of any two other brands. Water easily penetrates Soaps made of questionable materials, which weakens and softens them. PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made of Separation Red Oil, the best material known for producing hard, durable and effective Soap, which water will not weaken or soften. The smallest piece can be used to advantage. A trial solicited. Sold everywhere.

JUDGE BLO

The Germania Ch porarily Dro

and the Hibban Indictment Taken U

Testimony of a Number Jurors---Why Bar held the Indic

Feeling on the Part of Thought the Judge Get Rid of Conversations Which

The Point on Which the Per

Based --- A Question

Some of Them -- T

THE GERM Judge Blodgett was contin Committee were promptly counsel were tardy in their oping interest of the procee the increasing number of siderable proportion of places before the bour to was had, and waited expect do for the rising of the curte ing the density and excitem the interruption of the ex overturning of chairs and which formed so conspicut two previous days' proceed diminished, owing to the rethe obliging proprietor of with the suggestion of the r pet should be laid down marble floor.
The Chairman having co

Col. Cooper asked for Simon Florsheim, which w to the Sergeant-at-Arms for Mr. Charles Mechelke wa mined by Col. Cooper. he said that before being ex make a statement, but on t Culberson the examination in the first place.

Mr. Mechelke testified the countant, and has lived in

le was one of the credito urance Company to the an He made an examination of Assignee of the German Ins made it as complete as hecon file in the office. That ago. The examination was the time the Assignee was the time the Assignce was his final account.

Col. Cooper—Mr. Mee has testified in this case th April, or the 23d day of A check upon the National Be the account of the Assign \$5,000; that that check w Homer N. Hibbard, the Re

Homer N. Hibbard, the Re and the check was paid National Bank. I want a accounts show any such charged against himself!

The Chairman—We wou of that shown, Mr. Coope Col. Cooper—It is this make any charges here the County of the Cooper—It is the make any charges here the Cooper—It is an investigation. reaches I am not prepar something very mysteric—that is, in the payur for the Hesing stock and pose to show by this with has never gone to the cred Bankruptey,—to the cred National Bank of Illinoi National Bank of Illinoi that an additional check drawn against the Assigne no mention is made in the Court, and Judge Biodget

Court, and Judge Blodget discharge.

Mr. Culberson—Do you knowledge home to Judge Col. Cooper—I think I a that the Register in Banks sign a check for \$5,000 Vocke as Assignee withorection of the Court, know the practice in that Convoluble: that there mu probable; that there must rection on the part of the izing him to do it. pursuit of the same exwith Mr. Vocke yesterds same subject, wherein t count of irrelevancy. Il tirely remote, even if the Judge Blodgett grants ings about this transs in the complaint which i

tion. Being an entirely

plaint, we have had no

mittee will remember

Col. Cooper-I will Col. Cooper—I will we time, and prepare a char that matter, and give du Mr. Trumbull—One o like to make, as to ho effect of this would be, port of the question, accounts in that transaplace, would tend to dis lead off to a collaters in the Committee cannot portunity to come in an be stated here. We we have accounts; and going to lead away fr which is one against the Mr. Lapham—In pracounts of the Assignee inspection?

Mr. Trumbull—By the practice.

Mr. Trumbull—By the practice.

Col. Cooper—The law approve the final report.
Judge Blodgett—I will tee that I never had a signee referred to me passed upon the acceudance of the Assignee is made ing. He presents his accreditors, and they are ing. He presents his at creditors, and they are a creditors, and they are in The Chairman—I wish the memorialists and the are sent here by Capcific charge against Jution embraced no special charges formulated and facilitate the investigat as possible. The Contact they are bound to to the charges put down that they are bound to to the charges put down course of this examination of the Committed they are the committed that there is matter gation of the Committed that the com

arious forms of dyspep-eral debility, consump-eral health when medicines nourishing, casily digest-n. Nothing else makes theofast. Every invalid beof-tea, graels. beer, Beware of imitations. iss. A. Arend, chemist, treet, Chicago.

OP & CO. AGENCY. y's TRIBUNE is generally nation of the scheme of nation of the scheme of a distinstitution. The apple against our Book of are. We are prepared to one in the courts if ever further newspaper congram, McKillor & Co.

D---FACT VS. FOLLY. DISABLED VOLUNTEER an. 6, 1879. -Dr. D'Unr trial of three months urable, I am glad to sa tine could hope for. Re-Governor." Dr. D'Un-Palmer House.

g powder eminent chem-ctly pure and wholesome. een made general agenta n Liver Pads.

Deadwood, D. T., Jan. 24. I years. com the residence of Isadore ., Sunday, Feb. 2, at 11 ng. Jan. 31. Walter H., in-Talbot. day, from residence, Lawnd'71, wife of John Carpen. Jan. 27. Minerva Coe, wife of Jubilee. Peoria County. L. Moss, Jr., of this city. Washington Heights, John

EMENTS.

MILL LECTURE BEFORE rn-st. Subject: 'y, Science its Rem Mys. Science us remeey."

Wysels of North HAL
w. will please meet at the

s. Hall on Halsted, near Chiat 7:30 p. m.. In regard to

and Chicago-aw. also the

th, Fourteenth, Fifteenth,

h wards. Come due, come

a lateresis. Respectfully,

a lateresis. Respectfully,

all the meetings:

ARD REPUBLICAN CLUB eting for the election of ofat itenz Hall, corner Lake Inst., at 7:30 p. m. N SALES. DRE & CO.

Y, FEB. 4. RADE SALE. DAY, FEB. 5. G SALE Vabash-av.

ND SHOES er Sandals. DRE & CO., Aug TTERES & CO.

Sets. Bedsteads, per Merchandise; JCTION, Feb. 1, at 9:30 TERS & CO., Au HOUSE & CO. AS. AHOY

10-room! House. Sale peremptory.
OUSE & CO., Augtioneers. CTIONS.

162 Washington-st.,

CELEBRATED THROUGH-out the Union-expressed to disparts, 10 and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per la Address orders, GUNTHER, Coafec-loner, Chicago. Tourista, Travelera, Excur-sionista, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Baga &c. it will pay. No. 144 State-St. COODS.

made to order and warrante 2 w. Madison St., Chicago ATHS. TURKISH, Russian, Electro-rhermal, Mercurial, Vapor, Supplur BATHS for ladies and Suiphur BATHS for Indies a lemen are the very best. McCHESNEY, M. D., Prof PALMER HOUSE. adid BATHS have to equal.

CING VDER

as Dr. Mott. New York; Dr. ou to buy them, because they IN SOAP.

GE

le's Mottled Gorman ength and purity. The Proctor & Gamble, my two other brands tens and softens them ified Red Oil, the best water will not weaked. Sold overywhere.

The Germania Charge Temporarily Dropped,

and the Hibbard Perjury Indictment Case Taken Up.

Testimony of a Number of the Grand Jurors---Why Bangs Withheld the Indictment.

Feeling on the Part of the Jury-They Thought the Judge Wanted to Get Rid of Them.

Conversations Which He Had with Some of Them ... Their Impressions.

The Point on Which the Perjury-Indictment Was Based .-- A Question of Law.

THE GERMANIA. The investigation into the charges against Judge Blodgett was continued yesterday. The Committee were promptly on hand, as were also the memorialists, but the Judge and hi mel were tardy in their arrival. The developing interest of the proceedings was shown by reasing number of the audience, a considerable proportion of whom had secured places before the bour to which adjournment was had, and waited expectantly as playgoers do for the rising of the curtain. Notwithstanding the density and excitement of the crowd, overturning of chairs and pushing around, which formed so conspicuous a feature of the two previous days' proceedings, was very much diminished, owing to the ready compliance of the obliging proprietor of the Palmer House with the suggestion of the reporters that a carry would be laid down over the policies.

pet should be laid down over the polished The Chairman having called the Committee Col. Cooper asked for a subpoena for Mr Simon Florsheim, which was promptly handed

to the Sergeant-at-Arms for service. Mr. Charles Mechelke was then called and examined by Col. Cooper. On taking the stand, he said that before being examined he wished to make a statement, but on the suggestion of Mr. Culberson the examination was proceeded with

in the first place.

Mr. Mechelke testified that he is an expert accountant, and has lived in Chicago since 1855. He was one of the creditors of the German Insurance Company to the amount of about \$1,400. He made an examination of the accounts of the Assignee of the German Insurance Company, and made it as complete as be could from the records on file in the office. That was about two years ago. The examination was made subsequent to the time the Assignee was discharged and filed

his final account.

Col. Cooper—Mr. Mechelke, the Assigned has testified in this case that on the 24th day of April, or the 23d day of April, 1874, he drew a check upon the National Bank of Illinois against \$5,000; that that check was countersigned by Homer N. Hibbard, the Register in Bankruptcy, and the check was paid through the German National Bank. I want to ask you whether his accounts show any such check drawn and charged against himself?

The Chairman-We would like the relevancy of that shown, Mr. Cooper.

Col. Cooper—It is this: I do not desire to make any charges here that will not be proven. This is an investigation, and how far this thing reaches I am not prepared to say. There is something very mysterious in this to me, —that is, in the payment of this \$5,000 for the Hesing stock and notes. Now, I propose to show by this witness that that \$5,000 has never gone to the credit of the Assignee in Bankruptey,—to the credit of the fund in the National Bank of Illinois; not only that, but that an additional check of \$5,000 has been drawn against the Assignee's account, of which no mention is made in the accounts filed in the Court, and Judge Biodgett has granted him his

discharge.

Mr. Culberson—Do you propose to bring th knowledge home to Judge Blodgett? Col. Cooper—I think I shall. In other words that the Register in Bankruptcy could counter sign a check for \$5,000 for the services of Mr Vocke as Assignee without some order or direction of the Court, knowing what I do about the practice in that Court, seems to me not probable: that there must have been some di rection on the part of the Judge, directing th Register to countersign this check, and authorizing him to do it.

Mr. Goudy—It is quite evident that this is pursuit of the same examination commenced with Mr. Vocke yesterday evening, and on the Vocke was stopped by the Committee on ac count of irrelevancy. It seems to me it is en tirely remote, even if the counsel could bring t the knowledge of the Committee the fact that Judge Blodgett granted a discharge knowing that there was any irregularity in the proceed ings about this transaction; it is not embraced in the complaint which is now made, and there fore is foreign to the subject of the investiga tion. Being an entirely new subject of con plaint, we have had no opportunity to answer it, and no opportunity to contradict it. The Com-mittee will remember we asked no questions in

regard to that matter yesterday.

Col. Cooper—I will waive that at the present Col. Cooper—I will waive that at the present time, and prepare a charge and specification on that matter, and give due service of it.

Mr. Trumoull—One other suggestion I would like to make, as to how this strikes me. The effect of this would be, if I understand the purport of the question, to impeach Mr. Vocke's accounts in that transaction. That, in the first blace, would tend to discredit him, and it would lead off to acollateral investigation. Of course, the Committee cannot refuse Mr. Vocke an opportunity to come in and contradict what may be stated here. We would have an issue then on his accounts; and it occurs to me that it is going to lead away from the leading charge, which is one against the conduct of the Judge.

Mr. Lapham—In practice, how are the accounts of the Assignee passed? Under whose inspection?

Mr. Trumbull—By the Register, I think, is the

Mr. Trumbull—By the Register, I think, is the practice.

Col. Cooper—The law requires the Judge to approve the final report.

Judge Blodgett—I will state to the Committee that I never had the accounts of the Assignee referred to me in my life, and never passed upon the accounts of the Assignee. It is takenent of fees and charges of the Assignee is made at the creditors' meeting. He presents his accounts there, before the creditors, and they are passed upon by them.

The Chairman—I wish to make a statement to the memorialists and counsel: This Committee are sent here by Congress, not upon any specific charge against Judge Blodgett: the resolution embraced no specific charge at all, and the auggrestion made by the Committee to have the charges formulated and answers put in was to suggestion made ov the Committee to have the charges formulated and answers put in was to facilitate the investigation and abriege it as far as possible. The Committee do not consider that they are bound to limit their investigation to the charges put down in writing. If, in the course of this examination, it should crop out that there is matter worthy of the investigation of the Committe, they will feel it their duty to make that investigation. As the memorialists propose, however, to waive this matter for the present, and put in a specification of the fact, we will let this witness stand back for the present, until we see from the investigation what connection it may have with the subject we are now investigating, and whether it may be worth while to go into the examination.

Gen Leake handed to the Chairman a letter from Mr. Vocke, the contents of which he did not know, but which Mr. Vocke wished sub-

mitted to the counsel upon both sides. The Chairman declined to make its contents public. Mr. Trumbull—If the Chairman will allow me, we do not desire on the part of Judge Blodgett anything but the fullest investigation. The suggestions we made were not with that view at all, but because we thought it might lead off to other matters. JUDGE BLODGETT.

other matters.

The Chairman—I am glad you have made that remark, because it affords me an opportunity to say that the Committee have never had any doubt but Judge Blodgett desired the fullest in-

doubt but Judge Blodgett desired the fulsest investigation.

Col. Cooper said he had some additional witnesses in this matter who had not been subprensed, and suggested that the other side might now introduce their evidence; but, if they were not prepared to go on, he would ask leave to bring the matter of the indictment against Mr. Hibbard before the Committee.

Mr Goudy said that Judge Blodgett's counsel had consulted on that question. They expected to introduce some testimony touching the charge now under examination, but they did not wish to put their testimony in until the

not wish to put their testimony in until the memorialists had concluded their testimony on the subject. THE HIBBARD - GRAND JURY CHARGE.

Mr. Knott asked Mr. Gondy if he had an an-

swer to the charge with regard to the Grand Jury matter. Mr. Goudy said he had prepared an answer, but, on further consideration, they had con-cluded not to put in an answer. The answer was simply a traverse of the charges and speci-

fications in each item. Mr. Knott suggested that the parties proceed with the investigation of this subject, as there were a number of witnesses present from the country who desired to return to their homes

as soon as possible. Mr. Goudy had no objection to this except as Mr. Knott said it was a matter of economy of time, and, so far as the order went, the testinony could be arranged afterwards.

Mr. Goudy said he had no objection to calling the witnesses in this matter for the time being, until the other witnesses in the Germania mat ter came in. The list of witnesses in the Hibbard case, as

t is now known to fame, was read over. In view of the fact that the answer to the charge consisted in a mere gene, al and whole-

charge consisted in a mere gene, al and wholesale denial to the allegations therein set up.
Col. Cooper did not read the charge, although
he had a copy of it close at hand. The formal
piling-up of allegations in this particular instance was as follows:

That the said Henry W., Blodgett, being District
Jadge of the United States for the Northern District of Hilnois, wrongfully and willfully procured
an indictment which had been found by a Grand
Jury of said Court against an officer thereof to be
suppressed, he the said Henry W. Blodgett, havinp prior to the finding of such indictment improperly attempted to prevent such Grand Jury
from making the investigation which resulted in
such indictment.

First specification—That such Grand Jury, on
or about Nov. 20. 1876, resolved to indict one
Home N. Hibbard, a Register in Bankruptcy of
said Court, amongst other things for having committed the crime of perjury, and instructed the
District Attorney of the United States for said
district to prepare a bill of indictment therefor, to
be presented to such Grand Jury for signature, to
be returned into said Court as a true bill. That
after said District Attorney had so prepared said
indictment, and was about to present the same to
said Grand Jury for the purpose aforesaid, said
Henry W. Blodgett, voluntarily and improperly be returned into said Court as a true bill. That after said District Attorner had so prepared said indictment, and was about to present the same to said Grand Jury for the purpose aforesaid, said Henry W. Blodgett voluntarily and improperly sought the said District Attorney and procured him to withhold said indictment from said Grand Jury, and thereby prevented said Grand Jury from returning said indictment into court as a true bill.

Second specification—That said Henry W. Blodgett, for the wrongful purpose of inducing said District Attorney to withhold said indictment from said Grand Jury, made a false and pretended construction of law to said District Attorney, which he, the said Henry W. Blodgett, then and there stated he had given to said Hibbard with reference to the making and swearing to the documents for the willfulf falsity of which said Grand Jury had resolved to indict the said Hibbard.

Third specification—That said Henry W. Blodgett, in order to further induce said District Attorney to withhold said indictment from the Grand Jury and procure its suppression, falsely assumed that said Hibbard, in making and swearing to said documents, had followed the said pretended construction of law of him, the said Henry W. Blodgett, whereas the said Hibbard had not followed or observed such pretended construction of law, and said indictment for forgery was proper and valid, even had such pretended construction of law been correct.

Fourth specification—That said Henry W. Blodgett, whereas the said Hibbard had not followed were not said Hibbard.

even had such pretended construction of law been correct.

Fourth specification—That said Henry W Blodgett, in order to further wrongfully induce said District. Attorney to withhold said indictment from said Grand Jury and to procure their assent to its suppression, stated to said District. Attorney for the purpose of having him communicate the same to said drand Jury (and which he did so communicate that the United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit and said district agreed with him, the said Henry W. Blodgett, in said pretended construction of law, which statement was false and untrue.

Fifth specification—That said Henry W. Blodgett, whilst said Grand Jury were engaged in investigating the official conduct of said Hibbard vestigating the official conduct of said Hibbard and other officers of said Court, wrongfully and improperly endeavored by private conversations with certain of the members of the Grand Jury to persuade and prevent such jury from making said

Williamson Durley, the well-known old farm-er from Hennepin, was first called, and in answer to Mr. Knickerbocker's interrogatories-Col. Cooper took a rest at this stage of the pro ceedings—testified regarding his connection with the October Grand Jury for the United States District Court of this district, the time it commenced, length of its session, and other facts that have become historical. He was asked how it was that Register Hibbard's case came up, and replied that one of the Grand Jurors suggested early in the session that they call in Col. Cooper for this purpose. He could not say was Mr. Flynn, of Winnebago County. The jury also investigated the affairs of Register

Crain's office during its sessions. Mr. Knickerbocker asked the witness as to the charge which Judge Blodgett gave the fury when it was first summoned, and inquired if it called their attention to the administrator of the Bankrupt law in this district, but the witness didn't remember. Mr. Knickerbocker then asked him if the Grand Jury made an investigation of the affairs of Register Hibbard's office. and, if so, what were the facts which were

brought to their knowledge.

The witness answered that the Grand Jury did make the investigation, and found that Register make the investigation, and found that kegister Hibbard had made a report under oath to the Government officials of the amount of fees he had received as Register. It was found, also, that he had received in three years about \$10,000 more than he had reported. They also paid attention to the charge against the Register of receiving illegal fees.

Judge Trumbull made a suggestion which was simply a repetition of a previous one,—that

ceiving illegal lees.

Judge Trumbull made a suggestion which was simply a repetition of a previous one,—that they would admit that the investigation had taken place and that an indictment was found against Mr. Hibbard. It seemed to nim that the investigation, judging from the course it was now taking, was an inquiry with reference to Mr. Hibbard's conduct.

Mr. Knott—Another charge is this: that an investigation was made and an indictment found but not presented.

Judge Trumbull—We admit the fact that an investigation took place and no indictment was returned. Now, this Committee, I apprehend, isn't going to try Mr. Hibbard. He is under indictment in this Court, and if an attempt is made here to go on and prove what Mr. Hibbard did, the Committee will do him the justice to allow him to be heard. The point is Judge Blodgett's alleged interference in some way with the action of the Grand Jury, and it occurs to us that it is improper to go into any investigation of Mr. Hibbard's right or wrong action, and if it is gone into it would necessarily raise an issue foreign to the one the Committee desires to investigate

Judge Blodgett—Mr. Chairman, Layee a single

mittee desires to investigate

Judge Blodgett—Mr. Chairman, I nave a single
suggestion to make. I have no doubt but what
the Grand Jury had before them charges against
Mr. Hibbard in regard to his conduct as Register of the Court, and that matters appeared to
their minds of sufficient gravity to justify them
in fluding an indictment for the willful receipt
of iees which are not allowed by the law, and
also that they did indict him for perjury in
making his reports. I am charged, as I understand, with having suppressed by my influence
on that occasion the return of that indictment
into the Court. That is the only
question that really we are to try
here,—whether I improperly suppressed that indictment, or prevented the Grand Jury from
returning an indictment which they thought
ought to have been returned. Now, I think it
will shorten the whole matter to come right to
the question of what I did in the business.

The Committee drew their chairs together,
consulted a moment, and Mr. Knott aunounced
that the Committee was of the coinion that, as
long as the testimony was relative to the charge
made, the memorialists might proceed to examine the witness as to the facts.

"How many estates in bankruptcy," continued Mr. Knickerbocker, "that were referred
to Mr. Hibbard as Register did you examine
with reference to ascertaining whether or not he nittee desires to investigate

Judge Blodgett—Mr. Chairman, I have a single

made illegal charges, and had been receiving lees to which he was not entitled by law?"

"I couldn't tell how many," said the witness.
"There were overcharges of different amounts in different estates."

"Well, name some of the amounts."

Judge Trumbull—That involves a legal question.

"I can't," said the witness. "Probably some of the other witnesses can."

Continuing, the witness said he did not sum up the illegal fees,—that is, the overcharges. The Grand Jury voted to indict Mr. Hibbard for taking illegal fees in some cases, but he

could not tell the amounts.
Judge Blodgett—There was an indictment returned for filegal fees into court.
Col. Cooper—Yes; for \$18.50 in just three

Judge Blodgett-Well; that is all.

Mr. Campbell-There was an indication. Col. Cooper—Yes; and that is the one we are

after.
Mr. Lapham asked the witness as to who kept

Mr. Lapham asked the witness as to who kept the minutes of the session; and the reply was, that the jury had a clerk and an official shorthand reporter Mr. Lapham stated that in his own State the clerk's minutes were the highest evidence of Grand Jury proceedings, but he didn't know what the practice was here.

None of the counsel had anything to say to this, but the witness ventured the opinion that the record kept by the clerk in this case would not amount to very much, but the stenographer had a complete report.

Continuing, witness said they indicted Mr. Hibbard for receiving illegal fees first. All the jurors were present but one when they voted to indict him for making false returns. It was a rising vote. One man didn't rise, but there was no objection, and it was called a unanimous vote. He remembered they were excited a good deal about it. Judge Bangs and one of his associates, Mr. Baldwin, conducted the proceedings. They had the law presented to them, examined it, and discussed it.

"Did you have any lawyers to explain it to

t, and discussed it.
"Did you have any lawyers to explain it to "Two lawyers. Who called them I can't tell."
"Did the Grand Jurors call them!"
"I don't know. They were Judge Trumbull and Judge Lawrence. I don't know who called them." [Smiles.]
"Was Judge Trumbull examined by the jury by Judge Banos!"

"Was Judge Trumbull examined by the jury or by Judge Bangs?"
"By Judge Bangs."
"Upon what points was his testimony taken?"
"Simply the law with reference to making the Register's reports. He was very careful in giving his opinion." [Smiles.]
"Do you remember any question that was asked him while he was before you?"
"I wouldn't want to say, sir. I probably remember some, but I would rather not say."
"Do you remember whether he gave you any opinion upon the construction of the law?"
"Well, sir, he was very careful at that time. He was very careful, indeed."
The witness, Judge Trumbull blimself, and about everybody else, took refuge behind a smile.

smile.

"When you resolved to indict Mr. Hibbard for making false returns, was that in the form of a resolution, and what was the language of it, if you remember?"

"Some person moved to indict him, and a vote was taken, after a good deal of talk on the matter, in which we all expressed ourselves as being well satisfied, from the evidence before us, that Mr. Hibbard was guilty."

"Was that resolution reduced to writing?"

"I think it was."

"I think it was." When did you get through with the evidence "When did you get through with the evidence in this case,—how long before you adjourned?"
"I think one whole day—the evening of Wednesday. We expected to have the indictment made on Thursday, some time faythe day, but it was not ready then, but it was expected to be by a certain time the next day—Friday; so we waited till 7 o'clock, and were assured it would be ready then. And still it didn't come."

"Who held the indictment that was not ready?"

"Judge Bangs." "Then you had several meetings Friday?"

"Then you had several meetings Friday?"

"Yes; we had no other business."

"You returned the indictment into court, did you not?"

"No, sir. We couldn't get it. Judge Bangs said he would have it by 7 o'clock. We adjourned, and went to supper, came back, and he came in and said that he had been instructed by Judge Blodgett to withhold that indictment and not return it. That was after 7 o'clock. We asked him then—I don't remember what juror it was—if he would make that statement in writing. It created a good deal of excitement in the jury-room."

"How did it create excitement?"

"I supposed any man would know what cre-

"How did it create excitement?"

"I supposed any man would know what created the excitement. [Laughter.] After we had found an indictment, and then they had refused to return it to us, we feit that somebody had been doing wrong. We then asked Judge Bangs if he would make that statement in writing. He said he would rather not. He said he had received instructions from Judge Blodgett to withhold that indictment,—from the fact that Hibbard had made his report as he construed the law, under his directions. That was the amount of it, but it may not be exactly his words."

"As who construed the law?"

'Judge Blodgett."

What took place then?"

"It would take a good while to tell it all; I can't tell it, there was so much said. We talked about what we could do; and, after talking an hour or more, we went in and were discharged." "Was Judge Bangs in the room when you were having this conversation?"
"No, sir; we sent him out." [Laughter.]
"Do you know whether there was any effort made by any of the Grand Jurors to draft an indictment themselves?"

made by any of the Grand Jurors to draft an in-dictment themselves?"

"The proposition was made, and we talked it over; but we concluded that it didn't amount to anything. There was a good deal of excite-ment, and we were anxious, because we thought it was a case which should go before the Court." "What made you think that?"
"From the evidence, we thought we had

"From the evidence, we thought we had a case."
"During this investigation did you communicate with Judge Blodgett?"
"We did not, as a jury. A committee was appointed, some of whom are probably here, or will be here. It consisted of Mr. Keith, Mr. Shoop, and another gentleman. Mr. Shoop would not go before the Judge."
"When Judge Bangs came into the jury-room that evening, do you know whether or not he had the perjury indictment prepared?"
"He said he had."
"Did he say anything at that time to the jury about their being discharged?"
"He said the Judge would wait till 9 or 10 o'clock for us to zet through. The whole jury was anxious to zet through. The whole jury was anxious to zet away, having been here a long time."

"You finally went into Court without that

indictment!"
"We did, and the Judge discharged us." "Do you remember of any address being nade to the jury by the Judge when he dis-harged you?"
"Yes, it was published; but I can't tell it

just as it was."
"Do you remember the tone and the manner of the Judge!"
"I wouldn't like to answer that."
"Why did you not return this indictment at an early day, together with all the other indict-"Well, we hadn't been into Court in three of

four weeks, and we didn't intend to until we got through. We got up some fever between the jury and the Judge and we concluded that we woulde! and we concluded that we wouldn't go before him any more until we were done. I don't know that I could tell what got it up: it would be a pretty long story, and I don't think I'll try."

Mr. Knott—What was it the 'Judge had been

Mr. Knott—What was it the Judge had been doing?

"I don't know as he had done anything."

"What information had the jury as to what he had been doing?"

"Some of us got the impression that he wanted us away from there."

Mr. Knickerbocker—How did you get that?

"It was told in the jury-room. We had to examine the Hibbard case two weeks after we had arrived, and we knew that this Custom-House investigation would come up, and one juror came in, one day, and made the remark that if we didn't commence the Custom-House case that week we would be discharged. Col. Turnley said that, I think. We dropped the Hibbard case just there, and afterward took it up."

Mr. Knott-I understand you to state that the Grand Jury had determined on a true bill against Mr. Hibbard for having made a false re-turn of fees received by him? "We did, by a vote; Every man rose to his feet but one."

"In what year did you find that that false return had been made?"

"I think it was from 1874 to 1877."

"Was there more than one year in which that

had occurred?"
"I think three years."

had occurred?"

"I think three years."

"In your examination, did you find that Hibbard had failed to return the fees received by him in cases instituted during any one year?"

"In relation to that matter, some evidence came in there stating that Hibbard had returned all the fees that he had received within that year in cases that had been commenced that year; but all that was paid after that—the next year—be didn't say anything about."

"You mean to be understood that you found that Hibbard had returned all the fees received by him in cases which had been brought during the year!"

"Yes, sir."

"But the lees received by him in cases which

had been brought before the beginning of the year, during the year he had omitted from his

report!"

"Entirely. That is the way we understeed it: that was the proof."

"The Grand Jury's conclusion was that he ought to have returned all the fees that he re-

ought to have returned all the fees that he recived during the year?"

"We so understood it, by the law, and by the
rules laid down by the Supreme Court of the
United States, that that was his dut,."

"I understand you to say the Grand Jury-did
return one indicament!"

"Yes, sir, for receiving illegal fees,—taking
fees that we considered the law did not allow
him—overcharges."

"Did the District-Attorney give you any instruction of the law in regard to finding any
indictment!" dictment!" "I am not positive, but I think he did. We had the law and the constructions laid down by the Supreme Court, and we talked it over a good

Mr. Lapham-What was the District-Attor mey's advice?

"I couldn't say positively: I wouldn't commence telling it for fear I would tell it different. You will get that from the reporter."
[Laughter.]

There was a lull, and counsel for Judge Biodgett said there would be no cross examination.

tion.

Judge Trumbull—We are entirely satisfied with the Committee's examination. with the Committee's examination.

Mr. Culberson (To witness)—You say you do
not know whether the District Attorney gave
you any advice as to the law or not in that

"I think he did. I am not positive. Lean't "What opinion did be give you?"
"I could not tell you. I tell you I could no

"Wasn't he informed that the Grand Jury had agreed to find a bill?" a greed to find a bill.

He was, sir."
And didn't he prepare the bill?"
He said he did. We never saw it."
Did he tell you that you could not indict

"I don't think he did, sir." "Didn't he say that you could?"
"I think he did. I would not say positive. I suppose he would not have prepared the indictment unless he thought we could." "Didn't he tell you that, under the law and the facts, if you believed the facts, Hibbard could be indicted for that offense?"
"We so understood it. I did at least."
"And wasn't he furnished with a memorandum of the facts and charges?"

"He was, sir."
"And didn't he prepare the bill against him upon those facts!"
"He said he did, and I bave no doubt that he "Did he say it to the jury in a body in the

"Did he say it to the jury-room?"
"He did."
"Did he offer to read it?"
"No, sir. He said he was instructed to with-hold it by the Judge."
"And refuse to give the jury the instructions which he had received from the Judge in writh-

which he had received from the Judge in writing?"

"He would rather not."

Judge Trumbull—Did you undertake to decide for yourselves what the law was as to the requirement to make a return of all the fees received during the year, or only of those received in new cases during the year?

"According to the rules the Supreme Court had laid down to govern the Registers in Bankrupter, our understanding of the law was that he (Hibbard) should return the whole amount that he received."

"Did you decide for yourselves, or ask advice as to what the law was?"

"You can remember whether that question

"You can remember whether that question was asked you (Trumbull) or not, I don't remember." [Laughter. member." [Laughter.]
"I ask it of you as a Grand Juror. Did you decide that for yourselves?"
"I decided it myself, without advice from anybody. I was very firm in that opinion. I read the law and the rules myself, and I can an-

read the law and the rules myself, and I can answer for myself."

"Was it a question of discussion in the Grand July room as to the proper construction of the law in that respect?"

"It was discussed some, but we were of the universal opinion that he had to return all the fees according to the rules laid down under that law."

despective of the rules had down under that law."

"Were von informed that the District Judge had given a different construction of the law from that entertained by yourselves?"

"That is what Judge Bangs said was the reason he withheld the indictment."

"Were you informed of that before Judge Bangs came back and withheld the indictment?"

"No, sir."

"That was the first information you had as to the construction which had been put upon the law by the District Judge?"

"We adjourned, the Attorney telling us he could not have the indictment ready until 7 o'clock, when we could come in and be discharged, so as to go home in the morning. We had no idea about this, only that he had been working at it all day."

"Had the jury requested the Judge to remain in order to enable you to get off that "Had the jury requested the Judge to re-

"I don't know that the jury requested it, but he sent us word that he would requin."
"How did he know that the jury was desir-ous of leaving?"
"I think it was generally understood we were

"I think it was generally understood we were through for twenty or twenty-four hours before we were distnissed, waiting for the preparation of this indictment."

Did he remain to an unusual hour for the accommodation of the jury!"

Yes, about 9 o'clock."

When Mr. Bangs Brought this message to you from Judge Blodgett, did he tell the jury that they could, if they thought proper, go before the Judge and receive instructions as to the law?"

He said that we could go before the Judge.

He said that we could go before the Judge if we chose to and get instruction, and we didn't choose to." didn't choose to."

Mr. Culberson—Why didn't you choose to go?
"Well, I don't know as I can answer that
definitely. We had concluded two or three
weeks before we would not go before him any

nore until we got through,-take our indi Why did you conclude that?"

"Why did you conclude that?"
I have answered that some time ago."
I didn't understand you."
"That there was an intimation that he wanted toget us away from there, and we were going to finish our business."
This ended the examination of the witness, and, as he was leaving the chair,
Col. Cooper said he would have to subpona him in another matter, and asked if he was not on the Rush and Pahlman jury.
Mr. Durley said he was.

Mr. Durley said he was.
Mr. Knott—You will not be discharged, but Mr. Knott—You will not be discharged, but remain on the present subpena.
Col. Cooper—You will have to remain until we come to that.
Mr. Durley—Will that be this week?
Col. Cooper—Yes.
Mr. Durley—I don't think I could tell much about that it was a long ago, and there was a contract of the country of the co

about that, it was so long ago, and there was a good deal of it.

P. M. SHOOP. P. M. Shoop, of Abington, Ill., was sworn. He used to be in the mercantile business, but was now looking after "outside matters," Had ived in Abington twenty-nine years. He was a member of the United States Grand Jury which convened in this city in October last. Mr. Knickerbocker-Were you charged by the Court to examine into the conduct of the bankruptcy officials in this city?

Witness stated that the jury investigated the conduct of Hibbard. He did not know who called their attention to him. The complaint came in through some member of the jury whom he didn't know. The matter was spoken of by Judge Bangs, but whether he was the first one who referred to it witness did not remember. The jury devoted a day or two to the case before the election, and when they reconvened they took up the Custom-House business, and, they took up the Custom-House business, and, after spending two or three weeks on it, then the Register's case again, devoting several days to it. A large number of witnesses were called. He was satisfied, as a juror, that Hibbard had taken illegitimate fees in several instances. He could not say how many of the estates referred to the Register were examined by the jury. The result of the examination was an indictment against him for charging illegal fees.

the examination was an indictment against him for charging illegal fees.

"Can you remember what was the average amount of illegal feee he had demanded and received in the different estates?"

"From my own figures and the estimates I made—each seemed to figure for himself and come to his own conclusion—from \$14 to \$20, or \$22 in each estate."

"Can you remember of having found any estate which had been referred to Hibbard where there were no illegal charges?"

"I think we found in every case that I looked at that there were fliegal charges. We also ex-

at that there were filegal charges. We also examined his annual reports which were sent to Washington,—the ones the law required him to make of fees earned or received during the year. They ran from 1875 to 1877."

Mr. Culberson—"You say you found filegal

They ran from 1875 to 1877."

Mr. Culberson—"You say you found illegal fees had been charged to the extent of \$14 or \$15 in each case. What did they all aggregate?"

"I didn't put them together."

"Do you recollect about how much?"

"No, sir, I couldn't say about that."

Mr. Knickerbocker—"Do you know that you

indicted him for only \$18.50,—only charged him with receiving illegal fees to that amount?" "I didn't know the particular dollars and

"I didn't know the particular dollars and cents."

"Did you ever know before that the whole amount for which you indicted him was \$18.50!"

"That was not my understanding of it. My understanding was that we found irregular:lies in the charges, and that we had found an indictment for taking illegal fees, to a large amount I should suppose,—in the aggregate a considerable amount of money, thousands of dollars, perhaps, taking the number of cases that we had, and so much in each; but I made no fleures or estimate."

"Do you remember what the discrepancy was between the amount of fees Hibbard reported in these three years (1875, 1876, and 1877) and what you found he had actually received?"

"I have in my mind, and always have bad, about \$10,000."

about \$10,000."

"Can you tell the Committee whether that \$10,000 was made up of fees earned or received in cases which had been referred to Mr. Hibbard during the particular year covered by the report, or whether it was made up of all fees earned or

or whether it was made-up of all fees carned or received by him as Register, either in that year or the preceding year?"

"My impression was, and is now, that that amount was received and not-reported,—that he had received that much more than he had reported for the year."

"How many "timesses did you have before you on this question of the amount of fees that he had received during those three years correct by his report, and also upon the construction of the law!"

"There were some witnesses, but I do not remember now—several." "Did the jury resolve to indict Hibbard for

perjury?

"Yes, sir, near the close of our session; I would not save ractly the day—a day or two before we finished our business. Some member made a motion to find an indictment, as in other cases. I am not sure whether it was in writing."
"Was Mr. Bangs present at the time you "I couldn't say whether he was or not. He was in and out quite frequently. Sometimes we sent him out and sometimes we called him

How soon after the resolution was passed

"How soon after the resolution was passed did you inform Mr. Bangs!"

"Our custom was, as soon as we had found an indictment, to send for him. I don't know that this was different from others. I don't remember about it."

"Do you know how many Grand Jurors were present when you voted to find an indictment against Hibbard for perjury!"

"I think there were twenty-two present. A man from Kankakee, Mr. Brady, was absent. There was none who voted against it. I think it was a rising vote, I think all rose to their feet except one man, and he didn't vote. We had the law before us as to the duty of Mr. Hibbard in making these returns. I do not rememfeet except one man, and he didn't vote. We had the law before us as to the dutyof Mr. Hibbard in making these returns. I do not remember who brought it there. I think, probably. Judge Bangs. It was read to us, and I read it over, and I think most of the jurors did."

"Did Judge Bangs give vou any construction of the law before you voted on the indictment?"

"I think, perhaps, he read the law. We quite often asked the Judge to read the law to us."

quite often asked the Judge to read the law to us."

"Do you remember whether he told you you could or could not indiet Hibbard under the law and facts!"

"It may have come from him, but we were clear. We thought it was a clear case, and Hibbard should be indicted, and acted so."

"What lawvers had you had before you to give you opinious on the requirements of the law as to Hibbard reporting his fees!"

"We had Judge Lawrence and Judge Trumbull. They were sworn as witnesses before the jury, and Judge Bangs asked them some questions. I remember a remark Judge Trumbull made. Judge Bangs asked Judge Trumbull a question, and he declined to answer it. It was relative to that point. After waiting for a moment, Judge Bangs said he would like him to answer that in his own way, or something to that effect. After Judge Trumbull waited a moment he remarked:

"That is what is the matter with the country pow, each man construing the law for his own

now, each man construing the law for his own convenience in making reports and receiving pay. Those are pretty near the words—the substance anyway."

"Is that all the advice you got from Judge

"Is that all the advice you got from Judge Trumbull on the question of the construction of this law, and the rules laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States?"

"About all I can think of now. The Judge made other remarks in keeping with other statements we had had. I do not remember them now specially. I was struck very much by that remark as proper."

"Did Judge Trumbull, when on the stand, construe the law requiring Hibbard to make returns agreeably to Mr. Hibbard's construction?" We thought that Judge Trumbult gave us "We thought that Judge Framonii gave us the law as we read it. It agreed with my no-tion of the law as I had read it before he came in. He confirmed me in my former opinion that we should indict."

"He did not, then, construe the law as Hib-

bard did!

"What construction did Judge Lawrence give "What construction did Judge Lawrence give von?"

"I cannot call now to mind anything that the Judge instructed us in in relation to the law."

"You had this indictment prepared against Mr. Hibbard for perjury in making out these returns of fees, earned or received, and your foreman indorsed it, and the District Attorney signed it, and you returned it into court!"

"No. We could not get it. We ordered Judge Bangs to draw the indictment, as in other cases, and finished our business up to that, and adjourned from time to time, waiting on that indictment. I think we finished up on Thursday evening, and had nothing on Friday but to receive that indictment and make a return to Court and adjourn; but we couldn't get it either Friday morning or Friday pight. We met in the morning, and adjourned to meet at our usual time, 3 o'clock. We concluded taking evidence Thursday evening, and we were waiting for that indictment to be returned and to pass on and return it to the Court. We met in the morning. It was not ready. And I think we met at 5 again, and the attorney said it would be ready at 7. It was not ready. We sent for the attorney (Bangs), and he came in and made a statement that the indictment was drawn, but he had had an interview with Judge Biodgett, and was ordered to withhold it from the jury.

It was at first proposed we should draw up an indictment, and some member of the jury asked Judge Bangs what would be the effect if we did so,—if he would sign it. He refused to sign any indictment we might draw up as a jury."

"No, but they discussed it."

"No, but they discussed it."

"Yo you know whether if was undertaken by any member of the jury and partly done?"

"I am not sure on that. Perhaps ence or twice one did commence writing it, but I don't think it amounted to anything."

"The interview you had with Bangs in the jury-room, when he came in and said the Judge had ordered you not to find any indictment against Hibbard occurred about 7 o'clock in the evening?"

"After we convened, we waited a little while for t "I cannot call now to mind anything that the

evening!"
"After we convened, we waited a little while
for the Judge. Then, after consulting together
and thinking the matter over,—I believe I made
the remark to the jurors that I didn't see what
we could do; it was not worth while to kick

we could do; it was not worth while to kick against the pricks, and we might as well go into Court and return the indictment and let Judge Blodgett take the responsibility of his position."

"Did Mr. Bangs have the indictment with him when he came to the Grand Jury room about 70'clock or shortly after?"

"I think not. I don't know about that. He said that he had it prepared, for I asked him the question myself. I understood him to say that it had been prepared for some hours, but had been withheld."

"Now, did you gentlemen, as members of the Grand Jury, make any effort to get that indictment from the District-Attorney, Mark Bangs!"

"We asked him for it, and wanted him to give his statement to us in writing,—a state-

give his statement to us in writing,—a state ment of the instructions he had received from Judge Blodgett,—and he said he preferred no

doing it."

"Did he give you any reason, as having been given him by Judge Blodgett, directing him not to let this indictment be returned?"

"I understood the Attorney to say that the Judge nad said to him that this was an old matter, and these returns were made under his instructions."

"Do you remember whether or not there was anything said, like this: that Judge Blodgett said this was an old matter, and that these returns were made by Mr. Hibbard under his direction, in which Judge Drummond concurred?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Culberson—Do I understand you to say that Mr. Bangs said that Judge Drummond courred in the opinion expressed by Judge Blod-Witness-Yes, sir.

Witness—Yes, sir.
In further answer to Mr. Knickerbocker the witness said the indictment against Mr. Hibbard for taking illegal fees was found some time before the 22d of November, but was not returned because it was thought best for the jury to finish all their business and make one return. "What made you think that way, if there was any reason?"

"There seemed to be some reasons in the minds of some of the jury that there was not the best feeling existing between the jury and Judge Blodgett, particularly when we would get on to that Hibbard case."

"How did you know that?"

"From remarks of the jurers, and some

things that had been said to some of the jurors by Judge Blodgett, or so reported to us."
"Do you know who these jurors were to whom this was said by Judge Blodgett!"
"Well, there were some remarks—I don't know but perhaps it was indirect, and came in a roundabout way—that we were all Grangers, and he did not know what we we doing there so long, and such kind of things."
"You had been called what!"
"Grangers."

long, and such kind of things."

"You had been called what?"
"Grangers."

"You had been called that by whom?"

"Judge Blodgett."

The witness went on to say that he was appointed on a committee to wait on the Judge by the Foreman of the Grand Jury, but declined to act upon it. Word had come to the Grand Jury that Judge Blodgett had spoken to one of the jurors in the halls of the building, or on the stairway, and had said some things about the Grand Jury remaining there and wasting time; and the jury felt afflicted about the course that had been pursued, which was one reason that made them not feel like going before the Judge. The jury felt that they would like to satisfy Judge Blodgett that they were trying to do their duty, and not wasting their time and the Government mouey. They appointed as a committee for that purpose Mr. Keith, of this city, Mr. Earle, of Batavia, and himself. His reasons for not acting were that if Judge Blodgett had any business with the jury there was a way to communicate with them, instead of talking to one man in the hull or stairway; and therefore he did not care to respect his appointment. He made a remark that after Thanksgiving he would wait on Judge Blodgett ought to have sent for the Grand Jury, or sent a communication to them, if he had anything to say to them.

"Did there exist in the Grand-Jury room any feeling that the investigation that you were making as the Grand Jury of this district into

"Did there exist in the Grand-Jury room any feeling that the investigation that you were making as the Grand Jury of this district into the conduct of Mr. Hibbard as Register in Bankruptcy was disapproved of by the Judge?"

Mr. Culberson—Suppose you change that word "feeling" to "knowledge."

The amenament was accepted by Mr. Knickerbocker, and the question put in that form.

"Well, as we got the information, indirectly,—I got it from a member of the jury,—Judge Blodgett was not in favor of that investigation."

"What made you feel that way?"

"I can hardly tell you; a chain of circumstances—everything seemed working in that way, and there seemed to be a great deal of uncasiness."

"In short, you came to the conclusion, from the reports made to you, that the Judge was going to prevent the indictment against Mr. Hibbard, if he count?"

"I felt so."
"Do you know if any of the other jurors felt that way?"

"I think so."
"Were you with the rest of the Grand Jury when they returned the indictment that had been found into court?"
"After we adjourned, yes, sir."
"About what bour was it when you were discharged !"
"It was in the neighborhood of 9 o'cleck at

"It was in the neighborhood of 9 o'clock at night."

"Judge Blodgett was on the Bench?"

"Yes, sir, in his room."

"Did he make any observations, or any commen's, upon the work of the Grand Jury!"

"Well, he made one remark, that perhaps if it had not been for what had passed before I would not have noticed so much, that I thought rather reflected a little upon us."

The Chairman—What was the remark?

"Well, it was something that we were honest in our purpose in looking after these things; but it seemed to reflect a little,—that we were looking after business that did not belong to us."

Mr. Knickerbocker-Was it something like

this, that he had no doubt you were sincere in the conviction that you had been looking after what you deemed to be the cause of public jus-"Well, I think in substance it was."
"Now, what made that remark of the Judge
particularly noticeable to you! Was it anything
in the tone of the man, or the manner in which

"Well I was not much acquainted with Judge Blodgett; I had met him only a few times. I noticed a tremor in his voice, and I did feel that You felt that he was indignant at what you

"You felt that he was indignant at what you had done, did you?"
"I felt as though it did not satisfy him."
"What did not satisfy him?"
"What we had done, or attempted to do."
"You do not know whether that feeling arose in his mind because you had done too much, or had not done enough?"
"I could not say."
Mr. Lyman Trumbull put the witness through a minute cross-examination, elloiting nothing Mr. Lyman Trumbull put the witness through a minute cross-examination, elleiting nothing materially varying from the statements made on the direct examination. Judge Blodgett gave the Grand Jury no specific charge upon any subject at the time they were innoancied. A number of lawyers were called before them, among them Col. Cooper and Mr. Knickerbocker. Col. Cooper had no talk with any of the Grand Jury outside of the Grand-Jury room, nor did Mr. Knickerbocker. These geatlemen brought to the notice of the Grand Jury the accounts of Mr. Hibbard. They were simply

for and Jury outside of the Grand-Jury room, nor did Mr. Knickerbocker. These gentlemen brought to the notice of the Grand Jury the accounts of Mr. Hibbard. They were simply called as witnesses, and did not appear as prosecutors. Their names were suggested as witnesses, along with a number of others. It was not until the Grand Jury began investigating the Hibbard case that they began to receive these reports about what Judge Blodgett had said. He could not tell how these reports got into circulation: he heard them through other jurors.—Mr. Turniev, and Mr. Crow, and perhaps Mr. Flynn. They made remarks about things they had heard, that had come from Judge Blodgett, in regard to their wasting time, and so forth. It was the Hibbard ease that they were investigating then. Somenow or other the deings and business of the tirand Jury began to leak out, and other things would leak in as well. He knew nothing about any outside influence, not being acquainted with anypody in Chicago.

The first thing that made an impression upon the witness' mind was the manner of Mr. Bradley, Clerk of the United States Court, in giving his testimony before the Grand Jury. It made witness a little suspicious, and he felt as if there was something wrong. He felt that there was something wrong them in this investigation. He did not remember that Mr. Bradley said anything as coming from Judge Blodgett. At certain stages of their investigation it seemed that Judge Blodgett did not think well of the Grand Jury; at other times there was not that feeling. They heard that the Judge had asked what these Grand that the Judge Blodgett had stated that these reports and returns were made under his instructions, with the concurrence of Judge Drummond—that Mr. Hibbard had made his returns according to law, as Judge Blodgett understood the law. He stated that he had had an interview with the Jud

return all the fees received in the new cases during the year?"

"From my own estimate of the fees received and not returned."

"You proposed to indict him then for swearing falsely in not returning all the fees he received during the year, and not for failing to report the fees in the new cases of the year?"

"It was all the fees; that was the way I estimated it."

fees in the new cases of the year?"

"It was all the fees; that was the way I estimated it."

"Was there any evidence before you that he had not reported all the fees in the new cases of the year?"

"I think so."

"You think there was evidence that he did not report the fees which he had received in the cases commenced during the year?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was the indictment which you had prepared an indictment for not reporting these fees?"

"Yes, sir. As I stated before, I made my own estimate, and I found, as near as my memory serves me now,—I have a memorandum, but I torgot to bring it with me,—in the neighborhood of \$10,000, in the aggregate, that he had received, that was not included in these reports, for which I as a juror felt it my duty to indict him."

"Now, when you say that you indicted him for not returning all the fees during the year, you mean to include in that all fees he received, whether for cases that were commenced during that year, or on the old cases that had been commenced before, do you not?"

"Well, taking the three years together, I figured in this way,—whether it was the 30th of June or not, whatever he received during the year should be reported somewhere, whether it was the last day of June or the first day of July; and in my estimate I tound, I suppose, \$10,000 that he had not reported at all."

"Well, now, suppose the law did not require him to make a return of fees in a case that was commenced before that year at all—say in 1872; suppose, on the 30th of June, 1875, in making his returns for fees received from the 30th of June, 1874 to the 30th of June, 1875, he had left out fees that were received between the 30th of June, 1875, in a case that was commenced in fil872; you considered that in that he committed perjury!"

"I understand the law to mean that he shall report under eath all fees and earnings."

"Understand the law to mean that he shall report under eath all fees and earnings."

"Understand the law to mean that he shall report under eath all fees and earnings."

"Yes, sir."
"Your indictment for perjury, then, was based on a failure to return all the fees received during the three years, whether it was for cases commenced in the year the report was made or not, was it?"
"Well, my recollection is this that in sum-

not, was it?"
"Well, my recollection is this, that in summing the matter up in my own investigation, I found, according to my understanding of the law, that there was about \$10,000, in round numbers, that he had received that he had not

received from any source in all cases, no

was received from any source in all cases, no matter when commenced?"

"I remember that the time the statute limits going back, I limited that time is my estimate, and I made out, as I supposed, about \$10,000 that he had received that was not reported withia that time."

The Chairman—Did you find that Mr. Hibbard had failed, during any one official year, to report tees that he had received in a case which had been brought during that year?

Witness—I thought so.

Mr. Lapham—In what return of the Register did you find this man guilty of perjury?

"In his sworn returns to Washington."

"Which year?"

"Well, he has to make them each year."

"Well, he has to make them each year."
"Which did you find that he had committed

perjury in!"
"Well, as to the particular year, I am not cer

that effect?"
"I don't remember the remark; he may have made it. There was no one's opinion given there that had as much weight as Judge Trumbull's to me, because he was the man who explained the law himself." [Laughter.]
Judge Trumbull—And you did that for yourself on that remark?

"That was the understanding of the jury?"
"Well, I think so."
"You thought that the other interpretation
was that he was bound only to return fees it

ew cases?"
"Yes, sir. That was very late."
"Yes, but that information came to you a

our work."
"You disagreed with that interpretation of "Yes, sir."
"Yes, sir."
"The jury, as a body?"
"Yes, sir."
"And declined to go and ask the advice of the

"Yes, sir."
"Yes, sir."
"Now, what was there in the manner or conduct of William H. Bradlev, when before you as a witness, that made you refer to him in your examination to-day?"

examination to-day?"

"What was that something that he said or did?"

"It was his general manner."

"Well, describe it."

"As a juror I could not see a willingness on his part to tell us all we wished to know. I felt there was something we couldn't get hold of."

"Did you ask Mr. Bradley, or was he asked by the District-Attorney, if Hibbard had consulted with him about the construction of this law before he made his reports?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was his answer?"

"He (Hibbard) had found decisions of some attorneys that justified him in making those returns."

attorneys that justified him in making those returns."

Mr. Knickerbocker—"What did Bradley state to you, if abything, that he had said to Hibbard! Did he state this: that Hibbard canie to him with his report, that he advised him that it wasn't in compliance with the requirements of the law!"

"There seemed to be a misunderstanding between Hibbard and Bradley."

"Hibbard onstrued the law as Blodgett construed it, and Bradley construed it as the Grand Jury construed it!"

"Yes; something that way"

In reply to Mr. Knott, witness stated that he believed that even under Judge Blodgett's ruling Hibbard had made a false return. On subsequent examination by Judge Trumbull, however, he became much mixed on this particular point.

sequent examination by Judge Irumoult, nowever, he became much mixed on this particular
point.

The Committee then took a recess.

When the Committee again met at 2 o'clock
the corridor leading to the room was so completely crowded by the public that it was with
difficulty the stalwart Sergeant-at-Arms
could get the doors opened. The seata
setl apart for the public were used as
pedestals for curious spectators, and the crowd
pressed forward into the space hitherto reserved
for witnesses and officials. So inefficient was
the arrangements for the preservation of order
that the dense mob overflowed onto the reporters' tables, considerably embarrassing them, and
discussing the proceedings in such loud and excited tones that the Chairman had repeatedly to
call them to order, and threaten to clear the
room if his injunctions were not obeyed. This
is a matter that the stalwat Sergeant-at-Arms
might beneficially regulate for the future.

Mr. Goudy expressed a wish, on the part of
Judge Biodgett, that the inquiry into the Germania Insurance Company matter should be
proceeded with and exhausted.

The Chairman said that some of the witnesses
on the second charge were from the country,
and the Committee desired to get through with
them and let them go bome.

Dr. Hamlin, a member of the Grand Jury of the United States Court for the October term 1878, was then called to the stand and examined by Mr. Knickerbocker. When they assembled he did not think they received any charge from did not think they received any control of the Judge Blodgett, except a few general remarks. There were no remarks made calling their attention to the administration of the Bankruptey law in this district, or to any special subject. Certain gentlemen on that jury were interest in certain matters, and his own interest. from having been connected with banks and from the fact that prominent business men of the city requested it, was devoted to the case of the four or five banks that had recently failed in the city.

"Whell, as to the particular year, I am not certain."

"Then you generalized upon the subject?"

"Well, I did."

"What was the falsebood in any report, as you understood it?"

"My understanding was, that he had sworn to a statement that did not embrace what it purported to embrace."

"That is, it did not embrace all the money he had received?"

"You came to that conclusion without reference to the question welher the moneys were in cases commenced during the year, or in cases existing during the three years?"

"Yes, sir."

The witness, in answer to further questions by Mr. Trumbull, said that Mr. Bangs informed the Grand Jury that he was instructed to withhold the indictment because Mr. Hibbard had made his reports in accordance with the construction which Judge Blodgett had put upon the law. He said they could go before the Judge for instructions, but the Grand Jury declined to go. Mr. Bangs did not say he agreed with Judge Blodgett, but simply gave Judge Blodgett as authority.

"Did not Judge Bangs tell you that it was doubtful as to what the law did mean?"

"Yes, sir; but I do not know that he stated that he had any particular doubt himself. It was not clear; it was an open question, or something like that."

"Did not Judge Bangs tell you that no indictment should be found, when the construction of the law was doubtful, or something to that effect?"

"I don't remember the remark; he may have made it. There was no one's opinion given there

Judge Trumbull—And you did that for yourself on that remerk?
"I thought it was very true, and it had a
great deal of influence with me."
"You say I construed it for him, and hadn't
Hibbard a right to construe it for himself?"
"The Judge [Trumbull] remarked that that
was what was the matter with the country now."
[Lauchter]

was what was the matter with the country now."
[Laughter.]
Juage Trumbull—I believe that is all.
Mr. Lapham—I desire to know if I understand you correctly. The view taken by the jury of the law was that Mr. Hibbard was bound to return all the fees he had received without reference to the year in which the cases were commenced?

"Yes, sir."
That was the understanding of the jury?"

last!"
"Yes, sir."
"Was there any difference in the views entertained by the jury and the Judge except upon
that law question!"
"Well, sir, I didn't settle that question in my
mind because I supposed we were at the end of

"Yes, sir."
"And it was upon that difference of opinion hat the result you have spoken of was arrived

a witness, that made you refer to him in your examination to-day?"

"Well, sir, as I remember, he was before us as a witness, and I had never met him before. I felt satisfied that there was something under it all that he didn't want to tell us."

"You don't mean to say that you and the other members of the jury were satisfied he was not telling the truth!"

"I can't say anything about and other members of the jury, but I made the remark afterwards to a fellow juror that there was something mysterious in the matter."

"What was that something that he said or did?"

"Was he a member of the Grand Jury!" "Yes, sir. The matter came up before Grand Jury as I understood it, in come with the Register in this gentleman's di Mr. Crain; and in connection with that in gation the first witness called was Mr. Br. the Clerk of the Court. We entered in examination which, I think, embraced the bills of all the Registers in the distention

There was one gentleman specially interested in the matters of the Receivers and Registers in bankruptcy."

think the gentleman from the country, Mr. Flynn, bad some personal grievances against Mr. Crain, and the investigation commenced through Mr. Flyon. Witness then detailed at length the examination of Mr. Hibbard's feebills, and the finding of an indictment. The sum of the overlarges set forth in the indictment was exceedingly small, and he called the attention of the District-Attorney to the fact. He said that it was not necessary to embrace any number of part of the case on his trial. The Grand Jury financily made an order in writing directing the District-Attorney to present an indictment against Mr. Hibbard, under the law of the case affecting Mr. Hibbard; swearing to the exact amount of his fees and emoluments received during each year ending on the 30th of June, which order in writing I delivered personally to Judge Bangs. That was some time curing the day previous to our adjournment, either in the morning or afternoon. I think our adjournment on that afternoon was to give the District-Attorney time to prepare the indictment. We next assembled on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The indictments were reported not ready, and we adjourned till 2; I annot be positive as to these hours of adjournment; I think we then adjourned till later in the afternoon. Then we adjourned till after supper, because the indictments still were not ready. We assembled again, I think, between 7 and 8 o'clock. There was a quorum of the Grand Jury present.

"What took place then?"

"There may have been several things that occurred, but one thing occupied the entire attention of the Grand Jury, to the exclusion of everything eise. Judge Bangs came in and informed us that, either by the instruction or under the direction of Judge Biodgett, who had advised with Judge Drummond, he should not present the indictment against the Register in Bankruptcy for perjury. There was a good deal of excitement on this occasion. He stated that the Judge had remained at his rooms, and would remain until an adjournment, in order, if we adjourned, to discharge us; and that the Judge would be pleased to see us and charge us as to the law in the case. I think there was a formal vote taken to not appear before Judge Biodgett. To explain that would require a history of the session of the Grand Jury; and I suppose I should desire to give the history of my personal reasons, as well as those of the Grand Jury."

"State anything known to you of your personal knowledge."

"State support of the Grand Jury with some reluc-

"State anything known to you of your personal knowledge."

"I went on the Grand Jury with some reluctance, and in an unpleasant frame of mind, because, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the Grand Jury was packed. I got that information directly from a person whose case was to be examined before that Grand Jury—that he was informed that he might present to the proper authorities five or six, or six or seven names, of his personal friends, to be placed upon that jury, of whom he informed me I was one. Well, the matter struck me very unpleasantly. I consulted one of the oldest and ablest legal gentlemen of the city, a personal friend of thirty years' standing, whether under the circumstances it was proper for me to serve on the Grand Jury. He asked me if the knowledge of that fact would affect my action. I told him it would not, and he advised me by all means then to serve. After the Grand Jury was charged and assembled, a number of days were devoted to investigating petty criminal cases. I mean by that, in-

dictments against men without friends and without influence. For instance, I remember one case where a man had made two lead nickels; another case where a white man's negro mistress, being turned sdrift, wrote him a scandalous postal-card, and the poor woman was indicted for it; and such things. The major part of the time was taken up with that class of things, which were brought before the Grand Jury by Judge Bangs, the pistrict Attorney. It began to be whispered about among the Grand Jury that notorious criminal acts that had occurred in our midst were not to be investigated; that it was moist were not to be investigated; that it was the determination of the Court and its officers to prevent such an investigation. Well, I must confess that I took no stock in the rumors. When I was called upon the Grand Jury, I left my home supposing I should be gone ten days, and on coming in I wanted to fix my shrubbery too the winter. I heard rumors that there would and on coming in I wanted to fix my shrubbery for the winter. I heard rumors that there would be an adjournment of the Grand Jury to enable them to vote. Judge Blodgett and myself ride up on the same train, he residing at Waukegan, and myself at Evanstou. So I took the liberty of speaking to the Judge at the Kinzie-street depot, in this city, and, stating that I had heard the session was to be long-continued, and that some of the Grand Jury were destrious of a recess to go home and vote, and asked him if there would be such a recess. Judge Blodgett answered me that he did not propose to have a lot of Grangers loafing about there at the Government's expense. They should attend to the business that the District Attorney brought before them, and go home.

for the first time then I began to believe that there might be some ground for these rumors that filled the Grand Jury room, seemingly without a source and without a cause. We passed along through these criminal cases that were brought before us by the District. Attorney, and the feeling grew daily stronger and stronger to compel of the major criminal cases, embracing the erection of the new Custom-House, the defalcation of the Postmaster, the defunct National banks, and the Hibbard case. None of these cases were brought to our attention by the District Attorney. When the Grand Jury by moral force brought them before us Judge Bangs stated in regard to the National bank cases that it was useless for us to investige these matters; that some year or two previously the President of the Cook County National Bank had been indicted,—his case was a notorious one,—that he had been ever ready and willing to try that case, but that political influence had been brought to bear with thim to prevent a trial. When they found they could effect nothing with him they went to Washington and, through political influence (he mentioned several persons, members of Con, gress, and United States Senators), the trial has from term to term been prevented, and that furing the then session of the Grand Jury it had been put off again. That was the statement he made in regard to that case when we compelled its coming before us. There was no statement made by Judge Bangs as to the Custom-House case, but from the remarks he made we judge that he did not desire to take up the case, and we judge so particularly from the fact that the papers, which, as he said, were a car-load, were not ordered from Washington, as he stated, unwe judge so particularly from the fact that the papers, which, as he said, were a car-load, were not ordered from Washington, as he stated, until after we had been in session two weeks. He stated to the Grand Jury, in explanation of his not being ready, and of his tired condition, that he had sat up some hours, or nearly all night, reviewing the testimony which had been taken of the witnesses that were to come before it. In regard to the Postmaster's case, I will say that the testimony developed before the Grand Jury proved that the robbery of the Government in the one case was effected in precisely the same way as that in the case of the Money Order Department, in which department, when a gentlethe one case was effected in precisely the same way as that in the case of the Money Order Department, in which department, when a gentleman wanted funds, he went to the depository, took out funds, and placed what used to be known as an I O U in gambling circles in the drawer; precisely as in the case of the Postmaster, yet the District-Attorney informed us,—and, if I remember correctly, his information was supported by the Chief of the Secret Service Department of the Government here Special Agent Stewart] that they had used all possible means to get the necessary documents and proofs that were held in Washington before as; and the Grand Jury were compelled to go not the investigation without those documents, and drag out the testimony as we best could. All these things created in the Grand Jury a bejef that it was not the intention of the authorises to prosecute the major criminals. And while the attorney made this statement. I wish person the property of the property of the property of the present of the second in the casolution presented and passed by them, that this action did not originate in these cases with him, but it was due largely to the political influence and to the administration of the Department of Justice at Washington."

"Did the Grand Jury, as a body, receive any receive from time to time, coming from Judge

ence and to the administration of the Department of Justice at Washington."

"Did the Grand Jury, as a body, receive any reports from time to time, coming from Judge Blodgett, or which was reported as coming from him, with reference to—"

"We had them every day. We had them through all sorts of parties. And different members of the Grand Jury would report that if we didn't get through our business, Judge Blodgett would call us before him and discharge us. And reports even came so far as to say—I remember a particular report that came in—that the Judge had granted the personal discharge of such and such persons, and was ready to grant the discharge of any number of others, sy that the Grand Jury might dissolve from lack of a quorum. I paid exceeding little sttention to those reports, because I believed that the Judge had no power to discharge that jury until it got through its business. There was a very definite report brought up by Mr. Crow, a member, and the Grand Jury were so impressed with the gravity of the report, that the majority voted that a committee de appointed to wait on Judge Blodgett, and ask him the grounds of his information, and the cause of his remarks. It was a movement that I voted against. I was opposed to the thing utterly, and didn't take much interest in it.

Mr. Knickerbocker—At any subsequent time, did they report having visited Judge Blodgett!

"They reported. As far as I remember the

retraction of what he said; simply stated that he had criticised the jury on what had been rep-resented by somebody to him,—I don't know who." Witness stated that the jury were discharged a little before 9 o'clock Friday night, as he had to hasten to get the 9 o'clock train, telling the Marshal that he would call some other time for his pay.

Marshal that he would call some other time for his pay.

There was a perjury indictment drawn, but the District Attorney refused to give it to them. As to whether Judge Bangs said he had it prepared, he was uncertain.

"Did the jury, or any member of ft, ask him for it, or demand it of him in any other way than you have stated?"

"I think after the first surprise was over, or, perhaps, after consultation, being ignorant of our rights and abilities—I will say right here that many things were proposed—it was proposed that

perhaps, after consultation, being ignorant of our rights and abilities—I will say right here that many things were proposed—it was proposed that we should write an indictment ourselves. One of the members of the jury was an old army officer, who had had much to do with cours like that sitting in the other end of the building ireferring to the Reno Court of Inquiry], and he thought he could write an indictment. [Laughter.] But when we came to figure the thing down we concluded that the signature of the District Attorney was necessary to the indictment,—the indictments all the way through had been signed by him and the foreman,—so we gave that up. We proposed to go into court and make a statement to the Judge,—take in the indictments that we had; but the majority of the jury concluded, if they got before the Judge, he would discharge them at once. They based that conclusion on the remarks and the conversations had with the Judge, as I understood."

Witness stated that an effort was made to get Judge Bangs to put his statement concerning the indictment in writing, but he refused to do it. Then Col. Turnley wrote out a question which covered the ground, but Mr. Bangs "gave a very evasive reply, so that it amounted to nothing." Witness copied a second question of Col. Turnley, and to this Mr. Bangs returned a reluctant "yes" for an answer. The effect of the question was that he took this action after consultation on this special question with Judge Blodgett."

"It wasn't a good, square yes, but it was a yes." [Smites.]

"It wasn't a good, square yes, but it was a yes." [Smiles.].
Mr. Knickerbocker—As a member of that Grand Jury, who had particloated is the action of the jury in indicting Mr. Hibbard, and ordering the indictment prepared so that it might be returned into court, what was it that influenced

returned into court, what was it that influenced you in the final action in not seeing that indictment returned? Was it Judge Blodgett, or was it Judge Baggs?

"It was simply because we did not know how to compel it. If there had been any way within our knowledge to compel the production of that indictment, or if we had known how to prepare an indictment that we thought would stick, an indictment would have gone in certainly."

tainly."

"What class of cases did you consider and examine in determining the amount that Mr. Hibbard had understated his fees in his annual

amine in determining the amount that Mr. Hibbard had understated his fees in his annual reports? In a report covering, say, the year from July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877, did you consider the fees earned or received in any other case than those that had been referred to him during that year?"

""The point appeared to the jury one of law. I would say that, perhaps, owing to an indirect charge from Judge Blodgett, the jury didn't feel inclined to give as much respect as was due to his interpretation of the law. I hope Judge Blodgett will correct me if I am going wrong. It was in connection with the indictment in the Custom-House case. It was a very serious question with a majority of the jury whether to indict those men separately (there was a lazge number of them) for the respective crimes which they had committed, because I don't think, as the jury believed, that they were all of them, at least, guilty of conspiracy; and they believed, moreover, that an indictment for conspiracy, as far as they could learn, was a difficult one to sustain,—to convict under; so some of the jurors, with Judge Bangs, if I remember, called on Judge Blodgett, and he gave an interpretation of the law; and they returned to the Grand Jury room and reported what he had told them. and he gave an interpretation of the law; and they returned to the Grand Jury room and reported what he had told them,—that they might constitute conspiracy under that information, and, contrary to the belief of the Grand Jury, the indictment was found against those gentlemen for conspiracy."

"With all the testimony before you, did you find, even under Judge Blodgett's construction of the law, which Hibbard claimed to have followed, that he had still understated his fees for a period of three years to the amount of \$10,-000?"

"That is not my understanding. The indictment was based on the difference between the two interpretations of the law."

Mr. Knott—In your examination did you ascertain the fact that Mr. Hibbard had fafled to report any fees received by him in any one year in cases which had been commenced during that year?

I think not." "I think not."
"Do you know whether or not Hibbard's reports for any one of the three years included all the fees received in new cases referred to him during that year?"
"My understanding was that he did report

the fees received in cases commenced that year, but that he did not report in cases commenced the previous year."

"Did you talk with the Judge Friday evening

"Did you talk with the Judge Friday evening in the hall?"

"Yes, before the jury was discharged, about 8 o'clock. I had been exceedingly anxious to have Judge Blodgett summoued before the jury. [Laughter.] I don't know but my ideas may be wrong [renewed laughter]; but I supposed the Grand Jury were the superiors of Judge Blodgett or anybody in the United States. I supposed a Grand Juror was a bigger man than the President or anybody." [Laughter.]

Mr. Culberson—You mean in the sphere of their duties?

"Yes, sir. There was testimony that Hib-

Lawrence and Judge Trumbull, however, didn't pump well. [Renewed, laughter.] So far as witness knew, the Committee were no more active than he understood it to be their duty to be as such Committee. They gave the jury a history of the whole action of the Bar-Association, informed them that their report was rejected, that Hibbard's conduct had been approved by the Association, and gave them the number of votes by which it was done, and all that sort of thing. [Derision.] These gentlemen, in short, gave a very fair history of all the testimony against Hibbard, and the gentlemen on the other side of the house showed it up. [Laughter.]

Witness declined to say who told him the jury was packed, for the reason that the man was under indictment, and, while the information was given long before that time, yet, in witness' obtained, the divulging of his name would have a very injurious effect upon his trial. It was no person, however, connected with the present investigation.

After several questions from Mr. Lapham as to the number of indictments returned, and so on, Judge Trumbull asked if the tirand Jury proceedings appeared from day to day in the newspapers. Dr. Hamline answered with great truth that they did, but he did not know that the proceedings were purnosely kept from Judge Blodgett, or that the investigation was so conducted that he did not know of the proceedings. How the newspapers got their information was a mystery. [Laughter.] He did not know anything about Judge Blodgett's impatience at that he knew nothing as to what they were about, and the jury were not returning any indictments. In fact, he must confess that he that he knew nothing as to what they were about, and the jury were not returning any indictments. In fact, he must confess that he was astonished when he found that the Judge knew that the jury had ordered an indictment against Mr. Hibbard. [Laughter.] He didn't know how he was informed, neither did he know what right Judge Blodgett had to know it. The jury knew that Bangs had conferred with Blodgett, but not that Bangs had told him of this indictment. The witness, in fact, didn't suppose there was any necessity for informing the Judge when the papers were full of it every day.

day.

Judge Trumbell asked if they expected Judge Blodgett to get his information from the newspapers and not from the jury, and the witness replied that there was any quantity of information in the newspapers,
—of a good deal that happened and a good deal
that didn't happen. Some days the reports were
perfectly correct, and other days they were an
utter tissue of falsehood.

Judge Trumbull persisted in this line of in-

quiry for some time, but was hardly prepared for the witness' blunt statement that his idea was that the jury was to find the indictments and the Judge was to try the cases.

Judge Trumbull also called the witness' attention to the affidavit to which the latter had referred and the witness and it. referred, and the witness said it was in the hands of the Committee. The Chairman, who was showing it to the other members, said the Committee would of course pay no attention to any ex-parte statements.

Col. Cooper said that this affidavit, together with the receiver was not in the hands of

Col. Cooper said that this affidavit, together with other papers, was put in the hands of Carter Harrison in a confidential wav. When Mr. Harrison was here during the holidays he made his preliminary investigation, taking several affidavits as the basis for his action before the House. These were never before the House, and had never been used to affect the action of the committee, or anybody else, except of Mr. Harrison himself.

M. Campbell asked how such documents could be placed in the hands of a public man in a confidential way.

M. Campbell asked now such occuments could be placed in the hands of a public man in a confidential way.

Col. Cooper sharply retorted that they were placed in Mr. Harrison's hands for his guidance, and if Mr. Campbell thought it proper to make them public, when they never had been made public by Mr. Harrison, that was another thing. Judge Trumbull, who had looked the affidavit over, said it was substantially the same as the testimony of Dr. Hamline on the stand.

Mr. Knott—I wint to say, in justice to Mr. Harrison and all parties concerned, that, on the day of my departure from Washington, I asked him if he had any papers that might serve, possibly, as a guide to the Committee in getting witnesses and so on, and he handed me a bundle of papers. The Committee had not examined them at all until they began to run them over while the investigation was going on. We do not propose to be governed by the affidavit any further than that.

Mr. Laobam—I had never examined one of them until Mr. Hamline mentioned the fact that he had made an affidavit. Then I looked for it. In reply to Mr. Lapham, witness stated that the jury decided to indict Mr. Hibbard for one offense of perjury, which consisted of swearing to a return which was not the jury decided to indict Mr. Hibbard for one offense of perjury, which consisted of swearing to a return which was not true, the return not containing the amount of fees received or earned during the year. The jury did not, to his knowledge, pass on the question whether he had or had not truly returned all the fees he had received in new cases within the year covered by his report.

In answer to Mr. Knott, witness said he understood Mr. Ayer was called at the instigation of Mr. Ketth, who was a juror and a neighbor of Mr. Hibbard. He did not think the Bar Committee gave the jury very fully their ideas of the construction of the law. What the jury wanted of them was their reason for saying such and such a fee was not legal. Ques-tions as to the law were not put very particularly except to those attorneys who were supposed to be Mr. Hibbard's friends. Judge Trumbull and Judge Lawrence declined were supposed to be Mr. Hibbard's friends. Judge Trumbull and Judge Lawrence decliped to give an opinion on the construction. Witness did not vote to send for these lawyers. The Bar Committee testified that the Register told them that he had consulted the Clerk of the Court (Bradley), who told him his return was not according to law; that he consulted Judge Blodgett, and Judge Blodgett refused to advise him in the matter. He did not know whether all the Bar Committee swore that, but that was the testimony. The jury had no information from the Register himself. All the jurors were furnished with the pamphtets containing the Bar committee's report and Hibbard's letter. Witness was surprised that the statement that Judge Blodgett had advised him to make his reports as he did, if true, was not in the letter, as it would have relieved Mr. Hibbard of responsibility to a large extent. Witness took his pamphlet home to examine, as did other jurors. The pamphlets were delivered to the jury when they first took up the bankruptcy cases. He thought one of the Bar Committee brought a pamphlet with him, and when the jury saw it they all wanted one.

States. I supposed a Grand Ture was testimony that His and the constructions of the first testimony. The large had not been whether the first testimony that His had had consulted Bradley and Jodge Blodget and Jodge Blodget had the same that the first had had consulted Bradley and Jodge Blodget had the same that the same to us from other parties before the large and the first parties of Hisbard and consulted Bradley and Jodge Blodget had been the large search to be a search of the large that the same search gladely. Now that below the testimony is a search of the Register, who was an offer of his Courre the Register, who was an offer of his Courre the Register, who was an offer of his Courre the Register, who was an offer of his Courre the Register, who was an offer of his Courre the Register, who was an offer of his Courre the Register, who was a soffer of his Courre the Register, who was a soffer of his Courre the Register, who was a soffer of his Courre the Register, who was a soffer of his Courre the Register, who was a soffer of his Courre the Register, who was a soffer of his Courre the Register, who was a soffer of his Courre that the Register, who was a soffer of his Courre that the Register, who was a soffer of his Courre the Register of the Register of

gating nearly \$2,000. The smallness of the amount in the indictment surprised him, and some of the jurors asked Judge Bangs about it; his reply was that the three cases would be sufficient, and that if they could prove there was an overcharge, the penalty was the same.

The witness generally corroborated the testimony of Dr. Hamilne as to the scenes in the Grand-Jury-room when Judge Bangs refused to present the perjury indictment.

W. T. FARMER.

W. T. FARMER.

William T. Farmer, another Grand Juror, gave similar testimony as to the refusal of Judge Bangs to present the perjury indictment, acting, as he claimed, under special instructions from Judge Blodgett. He did not consider Judge Blodgett's remarks in discharging the Grand Jury improper. Mr. Crow, Dr. Hamline, and Mr. Turney gave the Grand Jury to understand that there was an impression that they stand that there was an impression that they were treading on forbidden ground in taking up the Hibbard matter. Witness went into Judge Blodgett's room about a week before the adjournment, and the Judge said the session adjournment, and the Judge said the session had already been protracted a very long time, and it was about time they closed up and went home, as they were costing the Government a thousand dollars a week, and he insisted that they should adjourn at once. He did not speak with vehemence, but with firmness. Since the investigation proceedings originally started, witness had been waited upon by a gentleman whom, from the tenor of his remarks, he took to be a representative of Judge Blodgett, to whom he gave a full account of the proceedings of the Grand Jury. Immediately after that a Waukegan papier published a column article about a "conspiracy against Judge Blodgett," accusing the Grand Jury of being unduly influenced by cigars and theatre-tickets. [Laughter.] Cross-examination was waived.

In answer to Mr. Lapham, witness stated that before discharging the Grand Jury Judge Blodgett asked the foreman if they had any other business before them, and the foreman replied that they had none.

HENRY J. WILLING. H. J. Willing, of the firm of Field, Letter & Co., and a member of the Grand Jury, was called, and, after the usual run of preliminary questions, testified in regard to the question which agitated the jury, which has been sufficiently explained above. The fact that Hibbard claimed Judge Blodgett's construction to be in his favor was stated before the jury, but witness didn't think the jury considered that construction. He did not recollect any body's having brought a report to the jury room that Blodgett was opposed to an examina-tion of Hibbard's affairs; nordid he know or hear that Blodgett was hostile to the investigation. There were intimations, but they never had any weight with him.
Witness stated that Judge Bangs said he

would not present the indictment,—that he had a right to withhold it, and should do so; that he would not present the indictment,—that he had a right to withhold it, and should do so; that he was confirmed in his position by the fact that Judge Blodgett had just said to him (Friday evening) that if anybody was responsible for the construction of the law he (Blodgett) was. Prior to this the question of construction had not been discussed in the jury-room. Several witnesses had, however, been asked about it. A deduction could be made as to Judge Bangs' opinion from the questions he asked. It was that there was a fair chance for two constructions. He did not give his reasons for withholding the indictment. It rested with him whether he should present it, and he had made up his mind that he would not do it. Witness thought Bangs stated that Judge Drummond had been consulted, and that he told the jury if they wanted any instruction in rerard to the law the Court (Blodgett) would give it to them. Bangs told the jury he had met Judge Blodgett just before coming into the room. Witness had the impression Judge Trumbull said he thought it would be the duty of the Register to return all the fees. Four or five indictments were returned when the jury was discharged. They were asked, when they went into court, if they had any further business, and the foreman said no. Nothing was said about the perjury indictment. That was at 9 o'clock in the evening. A large number of the jurors lived out of the city, and a few of them said the perjury indictment. That was at 9 o'clock in the evening. A large number of the jurors lived out of the city, and a few of them said they would "go home anyhow." No vote was taken on going before the Judge for instructions. Witness thought there was no question in the minds of the jurors as to what the law was, and that they felt that they wanted no instructions,—that they had nothing to call them into court, and didn't care to go. All acquiesced in Judge Bang's statement as to Judge Blodgett's views, and, he thought, accepted it with full faith. Some were quite indignant when the statement was made and protested against it, but the number who made remarks was not large. Some of the jurors said it didn't seem to be necessary for them to go before the Judge for an opinion when they didn't want one.

At 5.40 the Committee adjourned until halfpast 9 this morning.

past 9 this morning.

MEMPHIS. City Charter Annulled and Bonded Debt

Repudiated.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 29.—Two bills were to-day passed in the Legislature,—one repealing the charter of Memphis, the other remanding it to State territory. Local government was provided for under the same of Taxing District. Gov. Marks will to-morrow sign both bills. By this action the entire bonded debt of Memphis is virtually wiped out. The debt amounted to \$5,000,000. A member of the Legislature from Memphis says they must not be regarded as repudiators. The city has paid until her taxes have now reached \$3.85 on \$100 of taxable property, back taxes amounting to \$2.000,000 now due, with total inability to collect. The continuance of the charter would have forced the city to pay a mandamus assessment of \$310,000 this year, and in a few years more 7 per cent of all the taxable values would have been paid. In one case four levies of mandamus writs from the United States Circuit Court had been made, and the fith was ordered only a few days ago. These five mandamuses were made to collect one debt of \$125,000. In the face of the fact that uncollected levies now amount to \$416,000, the system of collecting taxes was so defective that prompt taxabayers had to pay over and over again for the delinquents. The stocks of merchants could be levied on and sold. Home creditors were more importunate than foreign. Altogether they had sapped its life-blood. Yellow fever reduced the population one-tenth. The have now reached \$3.85 on \$100 of taxable propfever reduced the population one-tenth. The expenses of refugeeing during the scourge amounted to \$3,000,000. Almost the entire bonded debt was created while the people were disfranchised, and the bonds brought only 50 cents on the dollar. Sewerage must be provided to seem the either the entire bonder the either the entire become to secure the city against vellow iever the coming summer, and impassable streets repaired and rebuilt. It was a life-and-death struggle. It it was attempted to pay the debt, death was at the door; if refused, lile was vouchsafed.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29.—The Biuff City will the total before a cast taying district and will MEMPHIS, Jan. 29.—The Biuff City will in future be known as a taxing district, and will be described on the maps as opposite Hopefield, Ark. Yesterday afternoon bills were fited in the United States and Chancery Courts, whose objects were the appointment of a Receiver for the city. It was thought this would cause the Legislature to halt in its proposed repeal of the charter, but it did not have the desired effect, and now the prospects are most flattering for innumerable lawsuits. Lawyers are divided in their opinions as to the constitutionality of the repeal of the charter, and a big fight is inevitable. Meanwhile the funding of bonds continues. To-day \$40,000 was funded, and if the Governor's signature is withheld for ten days Governor's signature is withheld for ten days it is thought fully \$1,000,000 more of city in-debtedness will be compromised. Everything is at sea, so to speak, and only the future can be relied upon to straighten matters. The only thing positively known is that the Legislature has wiped Memphis out of existence.

INFLUENCE.

Onward, ever onward, going
In our journey, day by day,
We are sowing, always sowing,
Seeds along the world's highway:
None lives to himself alone—
Who will reap what we have sown?

Those below and those above us
In the varying walks of life—
Those we love and those who love us,
Brother, sister, husband, wife—
Friends whose lives have blest our own—
These will reap what we have sown.

Others to the heart still nearer, Children of our hopes and fears, Seeming ever to grow dearer With the lapse of passing years— When we leave them here alone, They will reap what we have sown.

Is it good or iil we're sowing
All along the worid's highway?
What will by-and-by be growing
From the seed we sow to-day?
Thorns to nierce the weary feet—
Or flowers to make Life's pathway sweet?
ANNA M. WARD.

THE LAST BULL.

The Pope's Encyclical Letter Against the Communists.

He Charges Protestantism and Freedom of Conscience with Causing Socialism.

If Germany and France Want Peace They Must Go to Rome.

London Times, Jan. 17.

The Pope has put forth a long encyclical let-

The Pope has put forth a long encyclical let-ter, which is at once a denunciation and an ap-peal. It is a denunciation of "Socialists, Com-munists, and Ninilists," the parties or sects which he supposes to be the chief scourges of modern life; and it is an intimation that society would not have been disturbed by those preach-ers of anarchy if it had not cast itself, loose from the guidance of Rome. Germany, it would seem, is suffering from the feverish folly of Socialism because the disciplinary power of the Church was broken in the sixteenth century. The present attack of the disease is peculiarly keen because Prince Bismarck has crippled the power of the clergy by means of the Falk laws. And Socialism is only one form of the errors which are destroy ing democratic societies. That there should be equality between man and man, that the everpeople and not on divine ordinance, and that either the higher or the lower education may be freed from the control of the Catholic Church—all these heresies are condemned as vehemently as attacks on property. If France and Germany want to be peaceful and happy, they must go meekly to Rome. Such is the burden of this lengthy spiritual harangue when it is translated from Papal phrascology into the language of common speech. Precisely the same things were said by the late Pope. Indeed, the only difference between the epistles of Leo XIII. and those of Plus IX. is that the newer documents are somewhat more urbane. Both bear the stamp of the Vatican. Both are written in that curious style of mingled unction and vagueness which is as much a hereditary possession as the regulations of the Papacy. It seems to matter little whether the Pope has or has not any sympathies with modern society, for he signs his name to the same set of phrases. It would be foolish to blame or gven wonder at a literary and theological monotony which is entirely akin to the whole spirit of the Papacy. An institution which would be always consistent with itself, and which would address all Christian peoples, must above everything avoid originality.

The chief interest of the document comes from the indirect appeal which it makes to Prince Bismarck for the abolition of the Falk freed from the control of the Catholic Church-

The chief interest of the document comes from the indirect appeal which it makes to Prince Bismarck for the abolition of the Falk laws. The Church, he is told, possesses such a power of turning aside the plague of Socialism as he will not find either in the rigor of magistrates or in the arms of soldiers. But the Church must be free before she can exercise the full measure of her salutary influence. Much the same kind of message was addressed to the French people after the war with Germany. They were told that they had been disastrously defeated because they had not gone to mass or French people after the war with Germany. They were told that they had been disastrously defeated because they had not zone to mass or intrusted the teaching of the voung to the priesthood, but had thought that progress consisted in the essentially freligious edicts of the Revolution. For a time it seemed as if the Vatican would at last make some impression on the thick crust of French indifference or incredulity. Crowds of people, with Deputies at their thead, made pilgrimages to Bourdes and Paray-le-Monial. The clergy were more favored by the Government than they had been for half a contury. The machinery of education seemed to be falling into their hands. But the change was merely spasmodic, and it had affected only a small part of the nation. It was soon checked by the discovery that it was as much political as religious. The champions of the Courch were found to be devoted partisans of the Courch were found to be devoted partisans of the Courch were found to be devoted partisans of the Courch were found to be devoted partisans of the Courch were found to be devoted partisans of the Courch were found to be devoted partisans of the Courch were found to be devoted partisans of the Courch were found to be devoted partisans of the Courch were found to be devoted partisans of the Courch were found to be devoted partisans of the Courch were found to be devoted partisans of the Courch were found to be devoted partisans of the courch were found to be devoted partisans of the courch were found to be devoted partisans of the courch will be clearly will display its traditional and mischlevous hostility to a clergy which does very good work so long as it keeps away from the strife of politics. The Papal encyclical will meet with attention in France chiefly because it seems to attack the democrations titutions of the country. Certainly the Republicans will not be pleased by the denunciation of the belief that men ought to have equally of rigitis in modern occiety, and that it is wrong to rebel against even unjust rulers

equality of rigits in modern society, and that it is wrong to rebel against even unjust rulers. During the debates on the participation of the clergy in the granting of degrees, the Papal argument will be cited to show that there can be no truce between an institution which claims absolute authority and a society which rests on minging freedom and toleration.

It might appear that the Papal appeals ought to have somewhat more success in Germany, because the Imperial Government at least is at one with the Vaticat in opposing all kinds of Democratic as well as Socialistic ideas. The Emperor could echo some of the Pope's precents; Prince Bismarck might translate others into his own vigorous phrases. A excentity published book has shown that the Chancellor is firmly convinced that political power would not last in Germany unless the people believed it to rest on a divine basis. Most of them, he thinks, are still religious in spite of materialistic teaching. Most of them are made loyal to the Emperor by deeper feelings than those which proceed from the necessity of obedience to a constituted authority. Such sentiments, as Prince Bismarck rightly thinks, are the best nourishment of the despotism which he holds to be an essential element in the stability of States. So far he could go with the Vatican. Practically, he may find the agreement of some use, for the Ultramontane party in Germany would not scruple to put down every form of Socialistic action and speech if, the Chancellor were to grant his own demands. But he has too much hard common sense to believe that such an alliance could last long, or that he could pay the only price at which the Vatican could sell its aid. Germany, so far as it is collical, must be essentially Protestant. No country was more profoundly changed by that great religious revoit to which Leo XIII. traces the chief evils of modern society, and no Government lis more Protestant in tone than that of Prussia. The interference of the State with religious as well as civil life, the endownent of

per cent in the quotation of values not only here, but abroad. Scientific men all over the world have experimented, and nearly all have produced an electric light from which, at the outset, they expected great things, but latterly have confessed their inability to divide and make it practicable as a competitor of gas.

These statements, however, have not been made with the force that should always accompany a positive declaration. Probably the scientists preferred that Mr. Edison should have all time and opportunity to perfect his theory or acknowledge his failure, without the possibility of jealousy being insinuated against them. Dr. Ozario Lugo, an electrician and chemical expert of this city, who has spent time and money in experimenting, is of the opinion that until an electrical current, now unknown, is discovered, a divissible electrical light must remain a problem, an opinion that Mr. Edison may share in and yet acknowledge.

Although it is hardly fair for the public to expect that Mr. Edison will take it fully into his confidence, yet it has a right to know if he has made any progress that gives assurance of ulti-

expect that Mr. Edison will take it fully into his confidence, yet it has a right to know if he has made any progress that gives assurance of ultimate success. This right to know Mr. Edison gave to the public when he aroused its cariosity and from time to time admitted minor successes. His silence leaves but one impression, and it is daily gaining strength,—that he has failed.

OHIO POLITICS.

Who Will Be the Republican Candidate for Governor?

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 30.—The principal subject of conversation in political circles in this State at present is in regard to the "foisting of the Candidate of the Conversation of the Candidate of the Conversation of the Candidate of the C Foster," as it is called, upon the coming Republican Convention for Governor. This talk is all instituted, and principally carried forward, by the little coterie of disgruntled politicians of which—for lo these several years past—Gen. John Beatty has been the head and front. Of Beatty the readers of THE TRIBUNE have had occasion to read before. He was at one time a fervent supporter of President Hayes, but, failing to obtain a certain appointment, he at once became a full-fledged howler against the Ading to obtain a certain appointment, he at once became a full-fledged howler against the Administration, and has for many months made the echoes of his native heath resound with fervent declamation against Civil-Service reform, the Southern policy, and various other matters that do not seem exactly square to him. Of all beings upon the earth, the most subtlimely terrible in its wrath is an Ohio office-seeker scorned. Well, as I said before, Beatty and his crowd have started the cry that there is to be an attempt at "foisting" on the part of Foster and his friends; but this is simply a mistake, to put the most charitable interpretation upon it. No such attempt has been made, or will be made.

In the first place, it must be admitted that it is pretty early to settle upon such matters with any great degree of definiteness. There may a thousand combinations and different shapings of policy come up between now and the time of the election, which will put Mr. Foster's name entirely out of the question; but, as everybody seems to insist upon talking about the subject, there can be no harm in defending one of the best, most popular, and purest men in the State from any such ridiculous assumption. Neither Mr. Foster nor his friends are, so far as can be ascertained, making any efforts in his behalf in any way whatever; and there is no certainty that he would accept the nomination if it were offered to him. This much is known: Mr. Foster is a man of the soundest business-sense and integrity. He was taken up a few years ago by the Republicans of his district and sent to Congress. He has proved a very valuable and industrious Member, and has become very popular both at home and in the Councils of the Nation. His district was

taken up a few years ago by the Republicans of his district and sent to Congress. He has proved a very valuable and industrious Member, and has become very popular both at home and in the Councils of the Nation. His district was strongly Democratic, but his personal popularity enabled him to overcome this adverse majority, and he had a prospect of being returned for an indefinite period. Realizing this, the O'Connor Legislature, when it gerrymandered the State, hopelessly shut him out of his district by nearly 4,000 adverse majority. He was offered the nomination in the Toledo portion of his old district, where he could have been successful; but he refused it, and stood his ground in the hopeless portion, where he greatly reduced the Democratic vote, and contributed largely to the success of the general State ticket. At that time it was generally remarked that, if Mr. Foster were unsuccessful in carrying his district, he would be putting himself in trim for the next campaign, when he would have the right to expect the nomination for Governor. This statement met with general favor, and was, so far as could be ascertained, accepted as a matter of course. It is simply the continuation of this general understanding, coupled with the fact that Mr. Foster is a business-man of well-known reputation, a fair speaker, and a man who makes reputation and friends wherever he goes, that has made his candidacy, or proposed candidacy, assume quite formidable proportions. He has been talked of everywhere as the man, and no one has thought of any one else until within the past few weeks, when it has been said that a man of greater reputation should be put forward, with Mr. Foster for the second place. within the past few weeks, when it has been said that a man of greater reputation should be put forward, with Mr. Foster for the second place.

Considering all the circumstances, it is provable this is what will be done; and perhaps it is the best that can be done. It is well to say that Beatty should be ignored, and so he should; but his influence when on the kick is considerable in the State, after all. He came out and opposed Judge West at the last Gubernatorial glection, and the result was that his opposition served as a prominent factor in that candidate's defeat. Next fall the party will have no strength whatever to lose, and only a combination that will harmonize the elements and bring out the voters will be able to secure the United States Senator and place the party on the proper basis for the contest of 1880. But the question comes up, Will not the red flag be just as badly waved at the mad Beatty crowd with Foster as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor? This is a point well to consider, and it is to be hoped that the party-leaders will be shrewd enough to take up a man who will win, and pay no attention to the claims on the party of any man.

No objection thus far has been heard to the plan of putting Gen. Garfield on the ticket as its head. He gives out that he does not want the nomination; but it is probable that, with the proper application, he can be persuaded. He will barmonize all the strength of the party of every kind. The Beatty men would support him with a hurrah, it is said, and the State could be carried with a rush that would recall the troublous times of 1863, when Brough was elected over the Copperhead Vallandigham.

GARY.

CALVIN FAIRBANK.

elected over the Copperhead Vallandigha

His Work for the Slaves-Imprisonment for Twelve Years under Inhuman Treatment

His Present Poverty. Correspondence New York Trib une.
NEWPORT, R. 1., Jan. 17.—Recently there appeared in the Tribune a brief commu from the Rev. Dr. Charles Howard Malcom. they are all forms of what the Pope colleves to be disease. He would cure it, he says, if modera society would learn the virtue of obedience, but the obedience of which he speaks would mean the oxtinction of Germany. But the obedience of which he speaks would mean the oxtinction of Germany and the continue of the same of the sam Secretary of the American Peace Society, in re-lation to the poverty of Calvin Fairbank, who

and almost daily, for failing in task was unable to complete, he was floo blows were inflicted upon the bare different times. was unable to complete, he was florged. The blows were inflicted upon the bare skin 1000 different times. Sometimes he was whitped as often as four times a day, and has received as many as 282 stripes in one day. Twica he was lashed on the bare back with a rawhide, receiving thirty-nine lashes, which cut through the flesh and cansed the blood to run as freely as though he had been gashed with a knife. Not content with the lash, his keeper often caused his hands and feet to be manacled and attached twenty-five pound bars to his ankies which was the flesh completely from the bones. Once he was chained to a negro who was to be executed the following day for killing his mistress.

It appeared to be the aim and delight of the jail-keepers to give him jobs to perform which were beyond the possibility of human performance and endurance. He never expected togurates this freatment. He was released after he had served about eight years.

Mr. Fairbank was married after his first imprisonment (not after his second and last as generally supposed) to a worthy Massachusens lady, who remained true to him during his long imprisonment, and who pleaded ramily through those weary years for his release. She did not live long to enjoy her husband's freedem. Other domestic afflictions have sirice fallen upon Mr. Fairbank, but he has borne them manfully.

Mr. Fairbank, but he has borne them manfully.

Mr. Fairbank wisted Newport is the same of 1877, in company with the Res. Mr. Troy of Richmond, Va., who was engaged in a missionary work for the negroes of Virginia. An effort was made by a few of his friends to aid him personally, but it was a feeble effort, with small results. Mrs. Sophia Little raised a liberal sum of nonev for Mr. Fairbank after his second release. She intrusted it to a man who said he was Mr. Fairbank's friend; but sich proved not to be the case. He kept the more value and dearning of one whom she considers as "merowned hero." She has long been aware of his destitute condition, and is rejoiced to know that a determ

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in Regard to the Imports and Exports of the United States, December, 1878.

1878.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STATISTICS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1872.—The Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasure. ury—Sir: I have the honor to submit to you the sixth monthly statement of this Bureau for the current fiscal year:

The excess of exports over imports of mer-A comparison of the exports and imports of gold and silver coin and bullion chibts the fol-

lowing:
Month ended Dec, 31, 1878, excess of imports. 3 223,167
Month ended Dec. 31, 1877, excess of Monta ended Dec. 31, 1877, excess if exports
Six months ended Dec. 31, 1878, incess of imports.
Six months ended Dec. 31, 1878, incess of imports.

Six months ended Dec. 31, 1877, incess of exports.

Twelve montas ended Dec. 31, 1878, excess of imports.

Twelve montas ended Dec. 31, 1877, excess of exports.

The total values of domestic and foreign exports for the month of December, 1878, and the twelve months ended the same, are presented

twelve months ended the same, are presented in the accompanying tables. Very respectfull
JOSEPH NIMEO, JR.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTY FOR DECEMBER, 1878, Statement, by Custome-Districts, showing the Values of Merchandise Imported into, and Exported from, the United States during the Month of December, 1878:

Domestic exports.

Domestic exports.

**Blixed values—

**Customs—
District.**

| Imports.**

| Mass
Brazos, etc., Tex
Buffalo Creek,
N. Y.
Cape Vincent,
N. Y. 326, 193 26, 240 40,675 28,947 68,319 87,516 21,292 3,540,782 6,815 104,461 372,666 29,473 70,140 5,604 38,534 82,877 1,040,049 98,946 Minnesota, Minn Mobile, Ala.... Newark, N. J... New Bedford, | Correction | Cor 9,414 43,224 361 113,643 6,691 55,455 W.T.
Richmond, Va.
Saluria, Tex.
San Francisco,
Cal.
Savannah, Ga.
Vermont, Vi.
Wilmington, N.C
All other dist's. 3,935

Total \$31, 494, 603 65, 596, \$24 1.000,005 \$95, 533, 185 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Excess of exports over 1mports ... \$39, 751, 122 \$140, 086, 113 Gold and Silver (Coin and Bullion). 1878. Exports, domestic... \$942,094 \$ 19,561,300 Exports, foreign... 520, 452 7, 303, 810 Total \$ 1,462,546 \$ 26,865,200 nports 1,686,513 28,839,373

Excess of imports over exports ... \$223, 967 \$ 1,974,173

1877. Exports, domestic \$ 1,530,446 \$ 37,496,561

Exports, foreign \$ 380,451 \$ 10,883,006

Total \$ 1,919,897 \$ 48,319,567

Imports \$ 1,670,265 \$ 23,771,215 Excess of exports over 249, 632 \$ 24, 548, 352

Imports ... \$ 249,632 \$ 24,055, 270 \$7041 Merchandise and Specie. 1878. Exports, domestic. \$66,475,270 \$742,080,551 Exports, foreign... 1,610,487 21,103,032 Excess of exports over imports \$34, 904, 560 \$302, 508, 308

Excess of exports over imports \$40,000,754 \$164,604.464

JOSEPH NIMMO, JR., Chief of Bureau.

A SONNET.

Mere words are idle, howe'er well conceived.
To paint the passion of a bosom grieved.
Thoughts, struggling in ward with a wild snreet.
For lack of language cannot be expressed.
Tears fill the eyes, and gently overflow.
To pour their balm upon your pressing wo.
Sealed in the mouth, the words you fain world
speak.
For utterance, must trickle down the cheek.
A soothing sadness o'er the soul doth creen,
And silent eloquence its chords doth sweep.
Then in your breast the dear one's head is laid;
Then on your arms the silent vow is made;
Then, when love thrills with tamultuous swell,
You press the lips and sigh a fond Farewell!

FRANK T. BALDFEL.

AUGUSTA, Ill., Jan. 29, 1879.

A Parisian Pilgrima vieve and Her

PARI

At the Pantheon --- A Catholic Eloquene Religio

The Senatorial Election Interesting Statist Unfairn Dramatic Gossip --- Zola's Actress and the G

Law-Con

Paris, Jan. 8.—The Fre described by imaginative we described by imaginative we Greeks, and Paris as the less right) was, and I belie apply to itself in its mon complacency. Athens had Paris has no goddess re Church, but, in imitating the intitutions of the ancient institutions of the ancient under the protection of a C suppose, is at a least goddess,-supposed to ta less inhabitants, and ever rare petitions a favorable This patron-saint, -female,

a patriot who aid her fel citizens good service durin Paris by the ruthless h Scourge of God," has gi hill on which stand now to Pantheon and. St. Etienne with many other handsome irgs, colleges, libraries, and Genevieve is the citadel Quarter Latin. From t you look down upon the by vard 18t. Michel, the La odeon. The whole neigh students,—wild, noisy yo greater part, haters of prie beer, declared enemies of saints and sanctity. An o choose for a Catholic de churches with pilgrims. Impossible! The very ass is ridiculous; but not the a week and more crowds ! the hill of St. Genevieve t parted heroine homage and pence, -especially THE "NEUVAINE DE

as it is called, is an event For nine days, St. Etien of stone supposed to have the tomb of the fair sain wherein, earefully inclose lie a few of her remaining centres of a very remary you had bappened to be Rue Soufflot with me this have found the pavement street lined with a success booths, at which you might bargaining with much with the sain with the sain but chiefly of her with was invented to honor, on, the Place du Pantheur booths. At some, they such as I have enumerat may buy carnal gauds brooches, and purses; but in number, and seem in trast to the surrounding wherein, earefully incli in number, and seem in trast to the aurrounding Pantheon itself, you we walls richly hung with his splendid exteralques of gring from the roof, and lighted candles before the dorn the church. This edorn the church. Three celebrated daily. At 9 Mass; High Mass follows

When are the grand tentianity more mysteriously hours of evening t 'Tis timind is most easily impre the sacred edifice, artifus of flames of a few hund can trom the garish light. soft flames of a few hund ent from the garish light once prepares it for the r doctrines presently to be eloquent preacher, in transparent clearness; till the minds of the been still further/ sweet music of chol how perfectly these Fru the art of oratory. Or it it may be, it is most ment, and contrasts str ment, and contrasts atment, and contrasts atment painful preaching of American ministers. The last night was superior to Protestant preachers I and these the efforts of there are hundreds of who could have done score who could make it parison with their own ence to notes all the tim of an hour. All was delast sermons she ence to notes all the tim of an hour. All was del as SERMONS SIN without a blunder of sp naturally,—the action at word to the action. It as treat to watch the movas, unhampered by the rover pages of manuscripoutstretched arm, or usecompanied the impass ed doubly moving the azeal of the silent crowd lie sermons, it had one of tial to a good epigram, a good homily. There and the sting was politic Superior of the Carm not resist the templa at the Republicans. It and necessity of living illustrated by the pathe blessed Genevieve another: the patriotic Catholic priesthood. It to a vigorous denunciat but a step, and he mad very admirable discour To be sure, the Catholic priesthous CA

szrious ca election, by returning against fifteen Monar utterly swept away it clung to. The priests passionate cry, utd 'Eau during the 1877: "Le clericalism wark 1877: "Le clericalism, mark as some mischievousl might be (and doubtle fensive and God-servin distinct. In Paris, how parts of France, they a arable; nor do I think of such men as Father est chance of alterin length mistress of beauting. She need n will thwarted, even fe and De Broglies. Bat Dupanloups may be repolitical evil as their I is one of the rocks the SHOULD STI

should stri
t is not by intolerant
pulsion of the Jesuits
cals) that the country
thampion of Liberty,
(even going the lpn
magical words on the
teries), should stri
The Church may ga
from persecution,
alone (not the spirit
right, and perhaps sho
destroy. Violence wi
the Ruformation beet
that we would not be
Christians, simply an Christians, simply and lies and Protestants of To return to the mistake to imagine the publican majority of the comment of the

if it be looked to a

r failing in tasks which he etc, he was florged. The upon the bare skin Loog et upon the bare skin Loog etimes he was whipped as day, and has received as none day. Twica he was none day. Twica he was none day. Twica he was not the standard of the cut through the blood to run as freely as ashed with a knife. Not, his keeper often caused be manacled and attached to his ankles which work rom the bones. Once he owho was to be executed killing his mistress. killing his mistress, the aim and delight of the him jobs to perform which sibility of human perform. He never expected to sur-He was released after he at years.

narried after his first imter his second and last as to a worthy Massachusetta true to him during his long ho pleaded vainly through this release. She did not her husband's freedom tions have since fallen upon has borne them manfully, d Newport in the summer with the Rev. Mr. Troy, of was engaged in a mission-roes of Virginia. An effort his friends to aid him perfectle effort, with small restitle raised a liberal sum rbank after his second relit to a man who said he riend; but such proved not tept the money and decartions. Mrs. Little, although years, is determined to do not constitute of the money and decartions. Mrs. Little, although years, is determined to do rears, is determined to do hom she considers an "un-has long been aware of his and is rejoiced to know that s to be made at once for his

ND EXPORTS.

MENT, BUREAU OF STATIS D. C., Jan. 28, 1879.—The N, Secretary of the Treas-honor to submit to you ets over imports of mer-

te been as follows

1877, excess of 228,967 c. 31, 1878, exc. 31, 1877, ex- 2, 818, 794 Dec. 31, 1878, 2, 979, 190 Dec. 31, 1877, 1,974,173 of domestic and foreign ex-of December, 1878, and the

tables. Very respectfully,
JOSEPH NIMMO, JR. ome-Districts, showing the dise Imported into, and Ex-ited States during the Month

Domestic exports.
Mixed values
Go'd and Foreign exports. curvency. s. 3,060 6, 193 26, 240

6,923 1,507,331 7, 098 7, 396 15, 809 67, 628 349 399, 591 10, 268 4, 605, 961 2, 310 7,038 400,553 12,845 43, 224 113, 043 55, 455 62,677 2,451,225 12,307 3,423,564 41,334 140,006 2,026 .658,362 70,273 417,158 51,578

04, 693 65, 596, 224 1, 090, 085 \$65, 533, 185 TIVE STATEMENT xports of the United States ad Dec. 31, 1878, and for the led the Same. Compared with Corresponding Periods of the Preceding. Specie-Values. 28, 1879. [Prepared by the For the month For the twelve of Decemmonths end-ber. ed Dec. 31.

...\$66, 623, 220 \$736, 333, 413 ... 31, 494, 693 481, 790, 843 er ...\$35, 128, 527 \$304, 542, 571 ..\$69, 088, 594 \$607, 566, 495 ... 1, 196, 604 12, 735, 917 ..\$70, 285, 198 \$620, 302, 412 .. 30, 534, 676 480, 246, 300

.. \$39, 751, 122 \$140, 056, 112 in and Button). ...\$ 942,094 \$ 19,561,390 ...\$ 520,452 7.303,810 ...\$ 1,462,546 \$ 26,865,200 1,686,513 28,839,373

ver 223, 967 \$ 1, 974, 173 ...\$ 1,539,446 \$ 37,436,561 ... 380,451 10,883,003 ...\$ 1,919,897 \$ 48,319,567 ... 1,670,265 \$3,771,215 ret 249, 632 \$ 24, 548, 352 and Specie.

..\$68, 085, 766 \$763, 198, 613 ... 33, 181, 206 460, 630, 215 er . \$34, 904, 560 \$302, 568, 398

\$70.628,040 \$645,003,056 1,577,055 28,618,923 .\$70, 205, 095 \$668, 621, 97 32, 204, 341 504, 017, 51

JOSEPH NIMMO, JR., Chief of Bureau.

ONNET.

we'er well conceived.

f a bosom grieved,
ward with a wild unrest,
unto be expressed,
gently overflow,
u your pressing wo,
the words you fain would ckle down the cheek.

PARIS. A Parisian Pilgrimage---St. Genevieve and Her Devotees. At the Pantheon .-- A French Sermon-Catholic Eloquence-Sensuous

Religion.

The Senatorial Elections and the Priests-Interesting Statistics-Electoral Unfairness.

pramatic Gossip --- Zela's "Assemmeir" --- The Actress and the Grocer in the Law-Courts.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PARIS, Jan. 8.—The French are occasionally Greeks, and Paris as the modern Athens: a name which "Auld Reekie" (with considerably less right) was, and I believe still is, wont to apply to itself in its moments of modest selfplacency. Athens had its patron goddess. Paris has no goddess recognized by Mother Church, but, in imitating various customs and institutions of the ancients, it has placed itself under the protection of a Christian saint,—who, I suppose, is at a least as good as a Pagan goddess,—supposed to take special interest in the welfare of its too often forgetful and graceless inhabitants, and ever ready to assure their rare petitions a favorable hearing by the Deity. This patron-saint, -female, of course,-ONCE SIMPLE GENEVIEVE.

a patriot who aid her fellow-countrymen and citizens good service during the investment of Paris by the ruthless hordes of Attila, the Scourge of God," has given her name to the hill on which stand now two fine churches, the Pantheon and St. Etienne du Mont, together with many other handsome and venerable build-irgs, colleges, libraries, and schools. Mont St. Genevieve is the citadel, so to speak, of the Quartier Latin. From this place of vantage you look down upon the busy and joyous Boulevard St. Michel, the Luxembourg, and the Odeon. The whole neighborhood teems with students,-wild, noisy young fellows, for the greater part, haters of priests and lovers of sour beer, declared enemies of churches and crowns, saints and sapetity. An odd place, therefore, to that which for a week past has crowded the two churches with pilgrims. A Parisian pilgrimag . Impossible! The very association of the words is ridiculous; but not the less is it true that for n week and more crowds have been flocking to the hill of St. Genevieve to pay that long-departed heroine homage in . prayers, penitence, and pence, -especially pence.

THE "NEUVAINE DE ST. GENEVIEVE," as it is called, is an event of annual occurrence. For nine days, St. Etienne, which boasts a slab of stone supposed to have at some time covered the tomb of the fair saint, and the Pantheon, wherein, carefully inclosed in a convenient box, wherein, carefully inclosed in a convenient box, lie a few of her remaining bones, become the centres of a very remarkable movement. If you had bappened to be strolling through the Rue Soufflot with me this afternoon you would have found the pavements of that magnificent street lined with a succession of little wooden booths, at which you might have seen people bargaining with much worldly sharpness for chaplets, crucifixes, pious pictures, and statuettes of all the saints in the calendar, but chiefly of her whom the Neuvaine was invented to honor,—Genevieve. Farther on, the Place du Pantheon is filled with similar booths. At some, they sell religious symbols such as I have enumerated. At others, you may buy carnal gauds and trinkets,—rings, brooches, and purses; but these latter are tew in number, and seem in most unsightly contrast to the surrounding piety. Entering the Pantheon itself, you would have found the walls richly hung with blue and white drapery, splendid estafaiques of gold and velvet depending from the roof, and a duzzling display of lighted candles before the many altars which adorn the church. Three grand services are celebrated daity. At 9 there is an ordinary Mass; High Mass follows at 11, with much pomp of music and incense: then, in the evening, comes the "Salut" and a sermon. It is the evening-service which appears to be most attractive to the faithful; wherein, carefully inclosed in a convenient box,

the evening-service which appears to be most attractive to the faithful;

AND NO WONDER.

When are the grand temples of Roman Christianity more mysteriously beautiful than in the hours of evening! 'Its then that the sensuous mind is most easily impressed. The dimness of the sacred edifice, artfully illuminated by the soft flames of a few hundred candles (so different from the garish light of Protestant gas), at once prepares it for the reception of the mystic doctrines presently to be expounded by some eloquent preacher, in words seemingly of transparent clearness; presently, but not till the minds of the congregation have been still further prepared by the sweet music of choir and organ. And how perfectly these Freuch priests understand the art of oratory. Or is it nature! Whatever it may be, it is most captivating for the moment, and contrasts strangely with the halting and painful preaching of too many English and American ministers. The sermon I listened to last night was superior to similar efforts of all Protestant preachers I have heard but a few, and these the efforts of very famous men; yet there are hundreds of priests in this country who could have done as well, and at least a score who could make it cold and tame by comparison with their own sermons. Not a reference to notes all the time,—fully three-quarters of an hour. All was delivered,

As SERMONS SHOULD EVER BE,
without a blunder of speech or action,—easily, naturally,—the action suited to the word, the word to the action. It was a treat to hear it; a treat to watch the movements of the orator, as, unhampered by the pitiful obligation to turn over pages of manuscript,—often illegible,—his outstretched arm, or unlifted hand and face, accommanied the impassioned prayer, or rendered doubly moving the appeal to the Christian zeal of the silent crowd. But, like most Catholic sermons, it had one quality which, if essential to a good epigram, is quite out of place in a good homily. There was a sting in its tail, and the sting was political. The preach

To be sure, the Catholic priesthood has

SERIOUS CAUSE TO FEAR

the hated Republic, now that the Senatorial election, by returning sixty-five Republicans against fifteen Monarchists, has signally and atterly swept away the last straw of hope it clung to. The priests remember Gambutta's passionate cry, uttered at the Chateau d'Eau during the electoral agitation of 1877: "Le clericalisme, voila l'ennemi!" Clericalism, mark you, not Catholicism, as some mischievously reported it. The two might be fand doubtless to thousands of inoffensive and God-serving country cures they are distinct. In Paris, however, and in most other parts of France, they are become almost inseparable; nor do I think the well-meant exertions of such men as Father Hyacinthe have the faintest chance of altering matters. France is at length mistress of her destinies, humanely speaking. She need no longer fear to see her will thwarted, even for a time, by De Fourtous and De Broglies. Before long the Guiberts and Dupanloups may be rendered as powerless for political evil as their lay allies. But—and here is one of the rocks the Republic

election in the important Department of the Gironde. Here I find 2,642 electors went to the election in the important Department of the Gironde. Here I find 2,642 electors went to the urn to choose four Senators. The argregate of Republican votes was 1,373. The Conservatives (Bonapartist and Legitimist Monarchists) numbesed together 1,267. Yet all the four Senators returned are Republican. Evidently gross injustice is here done the opponents of the Republic. In equity they should be represented at Versailles by one, if not two (rather two than one), Senators. It is a significant circumstance that the Bonapartists have been beaten in every department which they contested. Even in the Nord and the Nievre (supposed to be thoroughly Bonapartist) the Republicans have won the day. In Maine-et-Loire and Morbihan, on the other hand, the Monarchists carried all the seats. The departments in which the Monarchists have been victorious are, according to the Republicans, precisely those in which education is least widely spread: but I would not pin my faith to any party-statistics of this sort. THREE IMPORTANT NOVELTIES

TRREE IMPORTANT NOVELTIES

are set down for production within the week.

M. Olivier Mctra's ballet, "Yedda," at the
Opera, heads the list. Next comes a new
operetta at the Bouffes, entitled "La Marocaine." Lastly we are promised the dramatized
version of Emfle Zola's "Assommoir," at the
Ambigu. This will be an event of such great
importance that I may devote a whole letter to
it. Emfle Zola is the high-priest of the realistic
or "naturalistie" school of literature, and
"L'Assommoir" is the most striking work the
"naturalists" have so tar produced. Pending
the production of all these novelties, the dramatic world is gossiping about a very amusing
actior brought against a worthy, well-to-do
grocer named Legru, by Mile. Gelabert, a pretty
actress at the Folies Dramatiques. In 1877 the
grocer fell in love with the actress (then
playing a leading part in the "Cloches de
Corneville"), proposed and was accepted. With
much prudence M. Legru made his inamorata's
withdrawal from the stage

much prudence M. Legru made his inamorata's

withdrawal from the stage
a sine-qua-non of the marriage. The condition
was accepted. M. Legru agreed to pay Mile.
Gelabert's manager the forfeit of 20,000fr.
stipulated for in her contract, and actually did
pay half. Some time after, the bride-elect had
offers of an engagement abroad on liberal
terms; but, trusting to the plighted word of
her grocer, she declined them. Too confident
Gelabert! Her lover tired of her charms. His
visits suddenly ceased, and she heard nothing of
him for close upon a year. The neglect stung
her to the heart, and she brought the present
action against him. First, she claims the remaining 10,000fr. due to the manager; next,
18,000fr. lost by the refusal of the foreign engagement; together, 23,000fr., and costs.
Legru protests he owes nothing, and threatens
a counter-action for damages sustained by his a counter-action for damages sustained by hi reputation. A touching satire on our frail human affections, is it not? HARRY MELTZER.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

How a Brilliant American Lady Imperils

the Peace of Europe.
Correspondence New York World.
PARIS, Jan. 14.—You will find in some of the English society journals of the last fortnight various vague allusions to an accomplished American lady with matchless hair and a wonin the British metropolis, or at least in that part of it which lives, moves, and has its being about the Prince and Princess of Wales. This lady was a guest at Luton Hoo of Mrs. Gerard Leigh during a recent visit there of their Royal Highnesses. But perhaps it will not occur to you to connect this dazzling transatlantic apparition with the small war-cloud which has for some connect this dazzing transatiantic apparation with the small war-cloud which has for some time been gathering over the relations of France and Italy with the comparatively obscure but not unimportant African State of Tunis! Yet the connection exists, and it is one of the most curious and interesting jegacies of the late Imperial regime in France. There is nothing in it, I need not say, in the least discreditable to the American lady of whom I speak. She has been residing in the vicinity of Tunis, under the protection of her father, for some years past, and it is in the natural course of events that she has come to be the potential factor in an affair which has already given the French Foreign Office a good deal of trouble, and may yet give it more. And really there is nothing odd in the fact that an American family should fix itself in Tunis. For there died your American poet the author of "Home, Sweet Home," who was for long years your Consulthere, and there still is his tomb to be seen, restored and decorated not many years ago by the pious care of some charming and distinguished travelers from your City of New York. But now to the lady in this new imbroglio!

To lay your finger, on her you must go back a long time—fourteen or fifteen years—which open a considerable gap in the life of a pretty woman. She might, it she liked, fourteen years.

woman. She might, if she liked, fourteen years, ago, have set up Generals' epaulettes and Marshals' batons to auction: and sace was hunted down by promoters of financial enterprises as keenly as a hare would be by English harriers, or a fair Belgravian by photographers. The soprano voice recently heard at the party of Mrs. Weinheim, wife of the Cologne money-bag residing in South Kensington, and in the Prince of Wales' set at Luton Hoo, was at the time to which I go back fresh and silvery. It but needed, to have held its own against Patti's in the official drawing-rooms, to be warmer and sympathetic. The physiognomy of the tashionable amateur vocalist had a corresponding defect, which struck me when she was in her zenith. Her chin lacked a dimple; her manners also wanted the softness which generally go with a dimpling face and with lad-like softness. Not that a fashionable gloss did not pervade them, for they bore the indubitable stamp of official bail-rooms and courtly festivities. But this polish was a fruit of the wil, and the produce of a speedy forcing process. Looking closely into the grain of what underlaid the varuish, one understood that veracity and jealano voice recently heard at the party of Mrs. ing closely into the grain of what underlaid the varnish, one understood that veracity and jealousy might have gone hand in hand when eclipsed Bostonian ladies declared that the bright particular American star had risen from over livery stables. However, as women have an admirable talent of making their inventions, dovetail with facts, I should be sorry to swear in this instance to the truth of their unkind

dovetail with facts, I should be sorry to swear in this instance to the truth of their unkind whisperings.

I was afraid that Waddington would have sent a man-of-war to Tunis to coerce the Bey into a limiting Comte de Sancy's claim. A whole tribe of what used to be Tulleries Americans are mixed up in the diplomatic wrangle into which Waddington has been drawn. He is on the side of some of them who elbow him forward, and against others. I imagine that Beaconsfield and Bismarck, for different reasons, would be glad were our Minister of Foreign Affairs to cause Tunis to be shelled. Italy hungers for a colony on the southern coast of the Mediterranean. As there are many Italians settled at Tunis, and memories of old Mome attached to that part of Africa, Italy has kept her eye fixed upon it. No Continental Power has felt more annoyed than that one at the Cyprus affair. Ciaidini was the principal obstruction to the plan for taking Egypt, which I learn from a Quaid Orsay source Beaconstield has not definitely dropped. By interfering in the internal affairs of Tunis Waddington would have created bad blood between France and Italy, who would probably be encouraged to nurse her anger by Germany. What advantage this would be to Beaconfield, looking at the matter from his Levantine point of view, I need not explain.

The De Sancy claim came about in this manner: A New-Yorker of fortune, married to a Boston belle, having had a child paralyzed through the nelect of a bonne, made his home rather unhappy. He wanted his wite to isolate herself from the world with him. She was pretty, musical, stylish, a light, graceful dancer, and the most accomplished of the skaters on the Madrid Pond. If her child's infirmities had

interesting by returning sixty-free Republicans against fitteen Monarchists, has signally and utterly swept away the last straw of hope passionate cry, uttered at the Chateut d'Eau during the electoral agritation of 1577: "Le clericalisme, voil l'ennemi?" Clericalism, will remain as some mischievously reported it. The womight be fand doubtless to thousands of inoffensive and God-serving country cures they are distinct. In Paris, however, and in most other parts of France, they are become almost inseparable; nor do I think the well-meant exertions of such me as Father Hyacinthe have the faintest chance of altering matters. France is at length mistress of her destines, humanic est chance of altering matters. France is at length mistress of her destines, humanic est chance of altering matters, because and Dupanions and De Broglies. Before long the Guiberts and Dupanions may be rendered as powerless of such as the expulsion of the Jesuits (demanded by the Radicals) that the country which proclaims itself the hamplon of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity leven going the lpugth of writing up these magical words on the doors of prisons and cemeration (not the spiritual) the Republic has find the Country which proclaims itself the right, and perhaps should consider it a duty, to destroy. Violence will but defeat itself. Had the Reformation been less brutal, who can say that we would not be to-day calling ourselved the right, and perhaps should consider it a duty, to destroy. Violence will but defeat itself. Had the Reformation been less brutal, who can say that we would not be to-day calling ourselved control of the spiritual the Republic has the right, and perhaps should consider it a duty, to destroy. Violence will but defeat itself. Had the Reformation been less brutal, who can say that we would not be to-day calling ourselved the right, and perhaps should consider it a duty, to destroy. Violence will but defeat itself. Had the Reformation been less brutal, who can say that we would not be to-day calling ourselved th

Advances of money were made to the grantees of the Bey, and a deed of partnership drawn up for them to sign. They, not undersanding law as well as they did horses, stripped themselves in signing of their proprietary rights. An appeal against the "smartness" of Counte de Sancy was made to a Consular tribunal and dismissed. It was carried to the Tribunal of Air, with no greater success. The Bey finally put his foot down upon De Sancy. His Highness granted the tract of land to the cousin of the Emperor and to a lady who was a paragon of prettiness and skilled in every art calculated to embellish a woman. The object of his grant was to retain the Lieutenant and his fair American friend in Tunis by opening a field there for their energies. It was not his intention to recognize anybody 'else as owner or owners of the haras. Tunis was made too hot to hold De Sancy, and the original grantees are invited to re-enter into passession of the 10 000 heateres.

Tunis was made too hot to hold De Sancy, and the original grantees are invited to re-enter into possession of the 10,000 hectares, which are now well stocked with horses. M. Waldington upholds De Sancy's claim, based on a legal quibble, but recognized by a Consular tribunal. "French honor is attacked by the Bey." Dufaure, a sounder thinker and unbiased by American friends, is unable to take in this position. If the Foreign Minister persovere he will probably be turned out. Gambetta does not see the use of saddling the Regablic with a pendant of Pafaire Jecker. LIQUEFACTION OF THE GASES.

SCIENCE IN 1878.

Progress Made in Astronomical and Physical Research—Wonders of the Sun and of the Workshop.

London Times.

Simply to register the scientific work of the past year which has found its way to the light through the many scientific societies all over the world would pretty well occupy an issue of this paper. But this multitude of organizations by no means absorbs all the scientific work of the world, though probably most of it gravitates toward them. There is a host of scientific periodicals, home and foreign, quite indepen-dent of the societies, which are often the first to give to the world the results of research of the first importance. In this intensely scientific age even the daily press is sometimes the first to announce scientific discoveries of the first importance; as witness the announcements of Edison's inventions. We ourselves, we be lieve, were the first, in this country at least, to publish, about a year ago, the news of the liquefaction of the "permanet" gasss. Our readers must see that it is a hopeless task to give a comthe space at our disposal. We can only allude to a few points of the greatest importance, and that

country. The principal scientific "event" of the year was, however, without nationality, notwithstanding the rumor that the American astronomers "got up" the eclipse of July 39 to give themselves and their English conferes an excuse for a holiday. The results of this eclipse have been prefix thoroughly discussed in our columns; it a holiday. The results of this eclipse have been pretty thoroughly discussed in our columns; it has enabled us to obtain a more definite knowledge of the character of the sun's activity, of the true nature of his wonderful appendage, the corona, and possibly, also, of the origin of the zodiacal light. But, in the eyes of some astronomers and of the "general public," probably a more interesting result was the discovery of one, if not two, intra-mercurial planets. There can be little doubt, we think, as to the accuracy of the observations on this point, and it is just announced that an American scientist (we wish of the observations on this point, and it is just announced that an American scientist (we wish we knew of a more palatable term). Prof. Davison, has invented a method of observing the region near the sun without an eclipse, which, if efficient, will probably piace Watson's and Swift's observations beyond cavil. Independently of the eclipse, the spectroscope and photographic observation of the sun has been actively carried on during the past year, especially by Janssen, of Paris, and Tacchini, and others in Italy, the former having invented a most ingenious apparatus, the photo-heliograph, by means of which he is able to obtain larger and much better defined photographs of the sun's disk than ever were obtained before. SOLAR OXYGEN.

By this means some very remarkable results have been obtained. Huggins, we may say here, has been continuing his solid spectroscopic work, photographing the spectra of the fixed stars. An important contribution to this department of solar observation is the just published first part of the "Publications of the Astrophysical (a new and significant term) Observatory of Potsday." containing observations of physical (a new and significant term) Observatory of Potsdan," containing observators of sun-spots from October, 1871, to December, 1873, by Dr. Sporer. Draper's announcement of the discovery of oxygen in the sun is one of great moment, but we believe some competent solar observers consider the proof insufficient. A vast deal has been written during the past year by Broun, Balfour Stewart, Meldrum, Blantord, Buchan, Fave, and others, on the sun-spot Buchan, Fare, and others, on the sun-spot period and its supposed connection with certain terrestrial pienomena. Jevons has made out a wonderfully plausible case for their connection with commercial crises, Walford with famines, and Mr. E. D. Archibald with iocust plagues. Although the transit of Mercury has not the important bearings attaching to a like event in the case of his sister planet Venus, still it is of great astronomical value, and that of May 6 was as carefully observed by French and American astronomers, as weather, and and American astronomers as weather and other conditions would admit. Eleven new minor planets have been added to the already long nor planets have been added to the already long list during the year. These now number, we believe, 191. Of other planetary observations those of Asaph Hall on the satellites of Mara should be mentioned. The announcement that a new crater had been discovered in the moon astounded astronomers at the time, though cool reflection showed that volcanic action need not necessarily be supposed to be at the bottom of it. The publication of Newcomb's 'Lunar Researches' is an addition of great value to mathematical astronomy, and the charts of Lohrmann and Schmidt of the moon are each the result of nearly half a century's work. In conresult of nearly half a century's work. In connection with astronomy we should note the reorganization of the Paris Observatory and the Astronomer Royal's annual report, with its summary of the transit of Venus observations as far as they bear on the sun's distance.

far as they bear on the sun's distance.

MR. LOCKYER'S THEORIES.

From the bewilderingly wide and varied field of physics we cannot hope to pluck anything like a representative bouquet, but only one or two of the most prominent flowers of research that have blossomed during the past year. Mr. Lockyer's implicit announcement of the abolition of the elements is universal in its bearings, but belongs especially to physics by the method of research followed. Mr. Lockyer does not pretend to have completed his brief; and at this, the preliminary stage of his announcement, it is to be expected that he would meet with adverse and even depreciatory criticism. There is it is to be expected that he would meet with adverse and even depreciatory criticism. There is often too much human nature among men of science, and the older chemists be naturally piqued that so great a triumph should be gained in this irregular fashion on their own ground. Should Mr. Lockeyer be able to complete his proof, then 1878 will be a red-letter year in the history of scientific discovery. There can be no doubt about the certainty and value of the strange results achieved by Mr. Crookes in his recently described experiments with rarefied gases by means of his radiometer. The most noteworthy point in Mr. Crookes' experiments is the revelation of a kind of ultra-gaseous state of matter means of his radiometer. The most noteworthy point in Mr. Crookes' experiments is the revelation of a kind of ultra-gaseous state of matter which comes into play when the number of molecules in a given space is enormously reduced. Here molecular reflection occurs, obeying the laws of light, and molocular foci are formed which can raise to incandescence platinum foil. Moreover, in this state the molecular stream readily obeys the influence of a magnet. All Mr. Crookes' recent as well as his previous experiments have given a remarkable confirmation of Mr. Johnstone Stoney's theoretical views concerning the action of the ridiometer. The lastnamed physicist has lately placed his theory upon a firm mathematical basis in a series of valuable papers, contributed to the "Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society."—a society which during the past year has exhibited a remarkable scientific activity. A great deal of important work has been registered in connection with spectroscopic research. We can only mention Abnev's new method of photographing the least refrangible or red end of the spectrum as one of the grand achievements of the year in this department.

this department.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PHENOMENON.

Edison's phonograph belongs to the past year. so far at least as its announcement is concerned, it has not yet realized the expectations formed as to its practical value, though it has been of great service in connection with researches on sound, and especially on the human voice. In this respect the experiments of Fleming Jenkin and Ewing, Ellis, and Barrett on the waveforms of articulate sounds are noteworthy. The telephone itself has undergone various improvements during the year, adding much to its practical utility: the most marked advance being the introduction in America of Edison's carbon telephone. But perhaps of most popular interest in this direction is Hughes' microphone. As sensitive to heat as the microphone is to sound is Edison's microtasimeter, which was brought into play at the eclipse of July. We need do no more thap refer to the subject of electric lighting, the great popular scientific sensation of the year—of more practical than purely scientific interest. In this connection we should mention Tyndall's experiments on fogsignals, which, besides their great practical importance, have a distinct scientific value. Early in the year Joule announced the results of a new determination of the mechanical equivalent of THE GREAT AMERICAN PHENOMENON.

heat, the value now given being 772.55 foot pounds. Out of much other valuable work during the year in various departments of physics we can only mention De La Rue and Muller's elaborate researches on the phenomena accompanying electric discharge in gases, which have their complement in the researches on similar phenomena by Dr. Macfarlane, described in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh"; Sedley Taylor's curious experiments on the color figures produced on thin films by varying sounds; Gore's researches on the thermo-electric properties of liquids; Capt. Evans' important contribution to a knowledge of the earth's magnetism and its remarkable changes, in his Geographical Society lectures; G. H. Darwin's various papers on the viscosity of the earth, which have both a physical and geological bearing; the invaluable paper of Thomson, at the United-Service Institution, on compass adjustment in iron ships; the duplexing of long submarine cables. Among works of importance published during the year we can only mention Draper's "Scientific Papers," Rayleigh's "Theory of Sound," and the first part of a valuable "History of Physics," by the late Prof. Poggendorff, just issued.

LIQUEFACTION OF THE GASES.

Of course, the mathematicians have been busy, but their work has little interest for the public generally; but we must mention Prof. Svivester's ingenious discovery of the wonderful analogies that exist between the atoms as combined in modern chemistry, and certain expressions in the most modern geometry. In the borderland between physics and chemistry, the work of Caliletet and Pictet in the liquefaction of the "permanent" gases belongs strictly to 1877, though much has been done during the past year in continuing the experiments. In the department of mineral chemistry we find that during the past year M. Lecoed de Boisbaudran has continued his researches on the new metallic galitum, discovered two years ago, but which has only now been thoroughly investigated; he has also perfected his methods for the separation of that body from other substances. M. Boisbaudran has now determined the specific gravity of gallium as nearly six times that of water. The equivalent of gallium has also been determined by its discoverer, who assigns to it the number 69,855. During the past year also Sergius Kern has continued his investigations on the metal davyum. The determination of the equivalent of davyum is now being accurately performed, but preliminary experiments have shown that it is most probably 154. Intelligence has also been given during the year of the isolation of certain new metals and metallic oxides from the minerals gadolinite and samarskite, found in America.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ELEMENT. DISCOVERY OF A NEW ELEMENT.

To one of these, discovered by M. Mare De-lafontaine, he has given the name Philippium, and has shown that, although closely allied to the already known metals yttrium and terbium, it still possesses characteristics separating it from these two bodies. From the mineral from these two bodies. From the mineral gadolinite M. Marignac reports that he has extracted an earth, which at first he considered as erbis, but which in reality is a mixture of two oxides. For this new earth he proposes the name of Ytterbis, not only on account of its resemblance to yttris by being coloriess, but also to erbis by its high equivalent, as well as its resemblance to those earths in most of its properties. The latest addition to the metals belonging to this group of earths is the extraction of one by the chemist already mentioned, M. Delafontaine, to which he assigns the name deciptum.

deciplum.

In the department of organic chemistry the year 1878 will ever be remarkable for the discovery by Prof. Baver, of Munich, of what is termed among chemists the synthetical preparation of fiddigo, the blue coloring matter contained in the plant isatus Tinctoria, found in India. Although the chemical transformations by which this most interesting synthetical formation is brought about are at present too costly to permit of their mercantile application, they still present, like the reactions of Graebe and Lieberman, one of the best examples of the powers man, one of the best examples of the power placed in the hands of the organic chemist by modern synthetical research.

CORRUPT OFFICERS.

Heavy Sentences Imposed upon New Jersey

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 25 .- It early became apparent that the Court-House could not hold an eighth of the persons who had come long distances to hear the sentences to be passed upon the ten convicted officers found guilty of conspiracy and forgery in their treatment of the county funds. Many were relatives, friends, and neighbors of the prisoners. By 9 o'clock the Sheriff shut the doors of the Court-House, as every inch of standing-room was occupied, and after that time only those entitled to the privilege were admitted. Outside the building a crowd of several hundred persons assembled and waited patiently for the news, which friends them from the windows.

The train bringing Chief-Justice Beasley from Trepton was delayed, and it was not until 11:30 a. m. that the Judge took his seat. He at once ordered Mattison, Strader, and Sliker, the three prisoners in the jail, to be brought up, and they were placed in the jury-box with six of the others who had been out on bail, while Cummibs, the ex-Collector, occupied a seat among the lawyers. Prosecutor Harris then moved for sentence upon the ten, when Counselor Shipman made a motion for a new trial for McDermott, the convicted officer of Phillipsburg, on the grounds that certain testimony in bis previous trial was illegal, and that new evidence had been secured in his favor. The Chief-Justice refused to grant the motion, saying that the objections were ourely technical. Counselors Shipman and Robeson then presented voluminous affidavits on behalf of the convicted men, as well as petitions for a light sentence upon Lawyer Givens and ex-Collector Teel, and made earneft appeals for mercy in behalf of all the prisoners. The Chief-Justice took the papers, and withdrew into a private room with Lay Judges Kern and Rusling for consultation. They were about half-an-hour, and the time was one of feverish expectation for the prisoners, their friends, and, indeed, for all present. It had been rumored that the Lay Judges were somewhat in favor of keeping the sentences down to as light a point as possible, and that perhaps two or three of the prisoners would escape with a heavy fine, but those who knew the Chief-Justice prophesied who had been out on bail, while Cummins, the as possible, and that perhaps two or three of the prisoners would escape with a heavy fine, but those who knew the Chief-Justice prophesied that even with the intervention, or at the request of, the Lay Judges, he would stand out for severe punishment, and all that could be accomplished would be the reduction of the time of imprisonment in the State Prison. When, therefore, the Judges again took their seats, silence prevailed, and the murmurings of the crowd without the building alone broke the stillness.

hess.

The first prisoner sentenced was Cummins, and the old man rose up from his seat when his name was called, and stood facing the Chief-Justice. His eyes were red with weeping, his head bent forward on his breast, and his whole appearance was most pituable. Addressing him, the Chief-Justice reviewed his crimes, and there was a plainly-perceptible termor in his voice as was a plainly-perceptible tremor in his voice as he spoke. In the course of his remarks the Chief-Justice said: "You have been convicted, he spoke. In the course of his remarks the Chief-Justice said: "You have been convicted, after a long and careful investigation, on two indictments for conspiracy. The series of crimes which you and your associates have perpetrated stands unexampled in this State, and, I may say, in all the States of this country. Such occurrences as these have taken place at times in the crowded cities, where men, urged on by the mania of speculation, and uncurbed by moral or religious training, have, ere now, proved recalcitrant to the trusts confided in them; but in an agricultural community, with schools and churches and all moral influences surrounding you, it is monstrous, fearful, appalling. It is proper to ask what led to this. The answer is, the remissness of the citizens themselves. It was their business to watch and supervise the actions of those they placed in office, but they have not done so, and they have learned a stern lesson which I hope will do them good. It will teach the taxpayers that it will not do to allow one set of knaves to propose another set of kna es for office. You and your associates made crime your business. You met secretly, laid your plans to defraud the county, and in looking over the case I cannot find, as I wish I could, any mitigating circumstances. The judgment of the Court is that you, Simon Cummins, are sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for two years upon the first indictment, upon which you have been found guilty, and stand committed until the costs are paid, and upon the second indictment a like sentence of two years, but both sentences shall commence at the same time, so that your term of imprisonment shall be two years in all."

The next man sentenced was Edwin E. Bulgin, the go-between of Cummins and the content of the content of the courts are the Child Instituted the

be two years in all."

The next man sentenced was Edwin E. Bulgin, the go-between of Cummins and the conspirators, to whom the Chief-Justice said that his case differed from the others, inasmuch as he was not an officer, and, therefore, for the two cases of conspiracy proved against him, the sentence would be eighteen months in the State-Prison.

Edmund Teel, the ex-Collector, found guilty of forgery and conspiracy, was next directed to

standing Teel, the ex-Collector, found gull; of forgery and conspiracy, was next directed to stand up, which he did in a feeble manner, while the Rev. Mr. Townsend, pastor of the Presbyterian thurch of Philipsbury, of which Teel was an Eider, stood beside him to catch him, if, as was expected, he should fall. To Teel the Chief-Justice was equally stern as to the others,

and, after directing him to take to himself the same words of condemnation which he had addressed to Cummins, sentenced him to two years in the State-Prison for the forgery and one for the conspiracy, both sentences to begin at the same time. Teel bore the sentence unflinchingly, but at its close leaned on the neck of Mr. Townsend and whispered a few words in his ear. The frames of both men shook with suppressed emotion as they thus stood together, and then Teel took his seat, while the minister remained at his side.

Teel took his seat, while the minister remained at his side.
Charles S. Strader, the ex-Director of the Board, found guilty on one charge of forgery and three of conspiracy, next was sentenced to two years in the State Prison for the first offense, and a like term for each of the other three, but all to commence at the same time.
Dr. Mattison, the ex-Clerk of the Board, under four, convictions of forgery, was next sentenced, and received four years in the State Prison for each offense, but all to commence at the same time. the same time.

Dr. H. M. Cox, member of the Finance Com-

Prison for each offense, but all to commence at the same time.

Dr. H. M. Cox, member of the Finance Committee and a physician in excellent practice, was sentenced to eighteen mouths in State Prison for each of the three charges of conspiracy proved against him, but all to commence at the same time.

John N. Givens, the Attorney to the Board of Freeholders, came next, and to him the Chief-Justice again spoke most severely. He said: "This is the first time since I have been on the bench that I have been called upoo to pronounce sentence upon a member of the Bar convicted of crime, and the duty is a most painful one. You have had a fair and impartial trial, v:t have been poved guilty. It is my duty to give notice to you that on the first day of the next term of the Supreme Court I shall move to nave your name stricken from the rolls of practicing counselors, as you are no longer worthy to remain in the ranks of an honorable profession. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined at hard labor in the State Prison for eighteen months on each of the two charges of conspiracy proved against you, both sentences to commence at the same time." This sentence was almost entirely unexpected by Givens, whose friends had presented to the Court a petition for a light sentence, signed by nearly every member of the Bar of the county, and it was thought that he would escape with a heavy fine. In this hope a brother of Givens was present in Court prepared to pay the fine. The sentenced man bit his lin until the blood came when he heard the judgment of the Court, and more pity was felt for him perhaps than for any of the others, as he had oeen confident of escaping State Prison.

Jesse King, the ex-member of the Finance Committee, who pleaded non vult to the charge of conspiring with Teel and others to defrand the county out of over \$5,000, was sentenced to the State Prison for one year, and bowed unconcernedly to the bench as he received his sentence. He is a man of large frame, with a flowing black beard, and he seened to

John 3. Silker, the Contractor to the Board, who had been convicted on two charges of conspiracy, was the last of the county conspirators sentenced, and completed the nine so far convicted. As he was not an officeholder, the Chief-Juatice was more lenient with him than with the others, and he escaped with a fine of \$500 and imprisonment in the County Jali for six months. six months.

Charles McDermott, the Phillipsburg officer,

six months.

Charles McDermott, the Phillipsburg officer, who was the only person convicted during the trials of the present week, was next sentenced. For the two charges of conspiracy of which he was found guilty, he was sent to the State Prison for one year, and then the Court adjourned for three weeks, as the Chief-Justice was compelled to attend the Mercer courts in the meantime. Slowly, and as if both to leave the spot while the prisoners were there, the crowd was driven out to the Court-room, while the Sheriff and his Constables closed around the sentenced men, and, when the way was clear, conducted them down to the cells beneath the Court-room. Friends crowded up to them before they were taken away and tried to say a few words to cheer them. The prisoners will remain in the County Juli a few days, and then will be taken to the State Prison at Trenton. Each of them will have to pay the heavy costs incurred on their trials before they can leave the State Prison, and to the families of most of them the expense will be more than they can afford or perhaps obtain. The sentences are generally concurred in here, although there are many who think lighter punishments in some of the cases would have been sufficient. Several indicted men yet remain to be tried. and his Constables closed around the sentenced men, and, when the way was clear, conducted them down to the cells beneath the Court-room. Friends crowded up to them before they were taken away and tried to say a few words to cheer them. The prisoners will remain in the County Juli a few days, and then will be taken to the State Prison at Trenton. Each of them will have to pay the heavy costs incurred on their trials before they can leave the State Prison, and to the families of most of them will have to pay the heavy costs incurred on the expense will be more than they can afford or perhaps obtain. The sentences are generally concurred in here, although there are many who think lighter punishments in some of the cases would have been sufficient. Several indicted men yet remain to be tried.

ORVILLE GRANT.

His \$200,000 Restaurant in San Francisco— What He Says of His Brother in Connection with a Third Term.

A bearded man, in a heavy ulster and an old slouch bat, walked into Lipton's restaurant, at Sixth and Arch streets, yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, and inquired for a young man connected with the establishment, who had recently been in the restaurant business in New York. The bearded man said he had just that

"Bo you mean by that that you will defy the law of 1882 as construed by the Supreme Court."

"Oh, no. We expect to abide by the Supreme Cohe, we annot undo what has been done. We are wives and mothers. Our families have endured for years. To attempt to enforce that law in its retroactive sense would be to break up our homes, fllegitimatize our children, and avaricious men will urge the Government on to such a course in the matte our children, and waste our substance. Hand the perison, merely to enter into and enjoy the fruits of our hard labor. It is that that we do not intend to stand."

"Then what do you want!"

"First, we ask for a repeal of the law of 1832. Falling in that, we ask for a numesty for all violations of that law since 1802. We also want such legislation as will legitimatize our ch

York. The bearded man said he had just that morning arrived from New Rork, and, intending opening a \$200,000 restaurant in San Francisco, was on the look-out for an assistant. Parties in New York bad referred him to the young man in question. He was on his way to Washington, where he had business to transact, prior to his departure to San Fran-cisco. He expressed himself pleased with the looks of the young man and thought be would "do." He talked about immense sums the looks of the young man and thought be would "do." He talked about immense sums of money he had tied up in various places, and said he had lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Chicago fire. He was full of plans for making money in San Fraucisco. Not only was he going to open a great restaurant, but he had several hundred thousand dollars invested in a Pacific Slove tamery, and the immense sum in a brewery, and was in partnership with several parties with other concerns. He said he had made immense sums of money in Washington and lost large sums of money in Washington and lost large sums of money in Washington and lost large sums of money there. He spoke lightly of his losses, and proposed to make up for them very shortly. He ordered breakfast, and while he ate he talked. He was impatient to get to San Francisco. His partners were waiting for him there. As soon as he got through his business in Washington he would go through to his destination without delay. There would be no end to the money he was going to make.

After he got through breakfast he drew out a roll of greenbacks and paid his bill. Then he lighted a cigar and began to smoke vigorously. He was a rather good-looking man; a strong face, with full beard, a strong head, a prominent forehead, and rather small, steel-blue eyes. He had removed his ulster, showing a dark undercoat, considerably the worse for wear, and dark trousers the same. A pair of high overshoes were drawn over his boots, and he looked as though he had been walking a good deal in the mud. The hat was rather too small for him, and when he put it on it gave him a queer, jaunty look. There was an air of easy assurance about him, and he talked with everybody. It was soon whispered among those who heard him that he was insane.

about him, and he talked with everybody. It was soon whispered among those who heard him that he was insane.

The young man whom he had called to see asked him his name. "Grant, Orvil Grant," he replied. "President Grant has a brother of that name," some one said. "Yes," said the stranger, "Ulysses is my brother. He is thirteen years older than 1 am. I am 44 and he is 57."

Persons who were at first disposed to regard Persons who were at first disposed to regard this only as an insane man's fancytwere suddenly struck with the resemblance he bore to Gen. Grant. There was the same beard, the same strong face, and the same head. He let's the restaurant shortly afterward and returned in the evening for his supper.

5. Meantime it turned out to be as he said. He was the ex-President's brother. It will be remembered that a few months ago Orville Grant was placed in the Insane Asylum at Morristown, N. J., having lost his reason, it is said, through unlucky investments. A few weeks ago the papers noticed his release, it being believed that he had regained his reason. Until his appearance in Poiladelphia yesterday nothing had been heard of him. His family reside in Elizabeth, N. J. When his mind is off of money matters be seens sensible enough. He entered freely into a talk about his brother's prospects for the next Presidency.

Presidency.

"A good many people, Mr. Grant, are opposed to your brother running for a third term."

Mr. Grant gave a sbrug of his shoulders and a

Mr. Grant gave a sbrug of his shoulders and a slight laugh.

"What reason is there in that?" he said. "If a man makes a good President why not elect him so long as the people are pleased with him? Why not keep him in for life if he does right, electing him every four years? If a man has a good clerk, ought he to discharge him simply because he's been with him a certain length of time?"

time?"
"Do you think your brother will be nominated for the next Presidency?"
"I can tell more about it after the nominations are made. He doesn't want the office; I know that I'd like to see him President, though. I want to make some more money. Money's the only thing that seems to take now-allays."

Money's the only thing that seems to take boundary."

"When is your brother expected home?"

"Next fall; he will arrive by way of San Francisco. He intended to be home sooner, but he changed his mind a few weeks ago and thought he'd better stay away a while longer."

"Is not the Cincinnat Engairer in favor of your brother for a third term!"

"Yes, McLoan, the proprietor, is a great

friend of Ulysses. But the Enquirer, you know, is a Democratic paper. McLean told me himself that he was in favor of my brother for the next Presidency, but I guess he'll have to make a sort of a show of supporting a Democrat, so as to keep his paper square with his party."

Mr. Grant exhibited two photographs, one of a bright little girl, aged about 7 years, and the other of a boy of about 17. They were his son and daurhter, he said. One had the name of an Elizabeth photographer, and the other of a Philadelphia gallery. The latter was taken several years ago, he said, when he was in this city with his family. He paid a visit in the foremon to J. R. Casselberry, of this city, with whom he was associated in the post-tradership business, took dinner at his house, and last night took a train for Washington.

TWO MORMON WOMEN.

And What They Have to Say for Them-selves and Their Kind-Brigham Young's Daughter-Views of Polygamy and the Law of 1862. Washington Post.

The Post, though not much in the Mormon way itself, was yesterday visited by two of the Mormonest women in Mormondom. The younger visitor, who is by no means bad looking, was the widow of a man named Williams, and his second wife while in the flesh, and is the thir-tieth or fortieth child of Brigham Young—she didn't know which. The elderly lady was Mrs. Emeline B. Wells, the wife of Daniel H. Wells, a Mormon pounder and expounder of note and the editor of the Woman's Exponent, of Salt Lake City. Having visited the Fraudulent President, examined the housekeeping de-partment of the White House with Mrs. Haves, explored every nook and cranny of the Capitol, rummaged through all the Departments and talked to all the good-looking members of Congress, Mrs. Wells and the relict and heir of the olygamous Young and Williams, determined to visit the only newspaper in Washington and make the acquaintance of its staff, editorial and reportorial. They came, they saw, and were in-

reportorial. They came, they saw, and were in-terviewed:

"How long have you been a Mormon wife?" said the premium interlocutor of the Post, who had been summoned by telephone while the ladies were engaged in desultory conversa-

"Nearly twenty-five years."
"And all that time have lived in reasonable peace and quiet!"
"Never had a quarrel during the whole

"With neither."
"What do you call the other wives of your "We call each 'sister.'"

"And what do the children call them?"
"They call their own mother 'nother' and the other wives 'aunt."
"Your husband was one of the high dignita-

"Your husband was one of the high dignitaries, was he not?"

"Yes, in President Young's time he was Councillor to the President, commander of the militia of the Territory, Mayor of Salt Lake City, and one of the Apostles."

"How long have you been in Utah?"

"With the first sottlement. I went from Nauvoo to Kanesyille, and from there to Salt Lake, and there I intend to die if a roof is left over me to die under. If you people ciric us out of Utah there will be nothing leit but ashes. Nobody shall enjoy the fruits of our hard labor and privations for over a quarter of a century if we can prevent it."

"Is that the sentiment of all the Mormons,—male as well as female?"

"I think it is. We all feel that we would be justified in such a course."

"Do you mean by that that you will defy the law of 1862 as construed by the Supreme Court?"

-call their extra wives their inistresses."

"Have you been sent here to urge action on

"Have you been sent here to urge action on Congress?"

"No. We knew nothing about the Supreme Court's decision when we left home, but we have remained at the request of our people to endeavor to have something done. The condition of our coreligionists is a very peculiar one. If the law is enforced half of the men in the Territory could be put in jail, and the women and children would starve."

"Isn't that an incident of all religious wars?"

"Not necessarily. We believed we were doing right, and that under the Constitution polygamy was as legal as we considered it moral. The Congress passed a law against us, and now the Supreme Court sustains the law. We do not believe that we have done wrong; nor do we believe our children are illegitimate, but the law sars differently. We ask, therefore, to be protected from absolute ruin."

"And how do you succeed?"

"Well, we find strong friends everywhere. Senstors and members woom we expected the

"Well, we find strong friends everywhere. Senstors and members waom we expected the least from have shown themselves ready to listen, quick to understand, and disposed to act. Mrs. Spencer has helped us amazingly. She has been with us almost constantly, and I have great hopes that a law will be passed before Congress adjourns that will give us the require i relief."

Congress adjourns that will give us the require i relief."

"And you are one of Brigham Young's daughters?" said the remorseless interviewer turning to the other caller,—a lady who might be 18 or 28 years of age.

"Yes, sir." quite pleasantly; "I am one of his youngest children."

"But you don't know which?"

"I do not. We never go by numbers."

"Did your father leave you much property?"

"He left me my share. We all were treated precisely alike. He left my mother a good home, and me a house and a certain interest in property, the same as every other child."

"Your husband is dead?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."
"How many wives had he?" "Two. I was his second."
"Did he leave you anything?"
"Yes; he left me a nice bouse, and one equaly good to his other wife. I rent mine, and we with my mother."
"How long have you been a widow?"
"Nearly three years."

"Nearly three years."
"And do you believe in polygamy?"
"I certainly do. I married the man of my
choice; he was kind to me, and our home was

"How have you been treated since you have been in Washington?"

"By members of Congress and the press, and by men generally, well. By Christians, badly."

"What do you mean by Christians?"

"Professing Christians, ministers, and church ladies. One would think that when the happiness and moral well-being of 50,000 of their own people were at stake that women who shiver at the mere thought of naked Africans, would take some better interest in our cause. Instead of that, they gather up their skirts and look at us as though we were a contagion." us as though we were a contagion."
"And does that make you feel bad or indig-

"Neither. We were only telling you who had treated us well. Let me make one exception, however. Nobody could be more kind and considerate than Mr. and Mrs. Spofford, of the

"Do you want me to say so?"
"I do, because it is true."
"Then we will print it. The Post always prints the truth." Saying which the ladies were bowed out with Chesterfieldian politeness.

HOMEWARD-BOUND.

How quickly throbs the gushing heart
When homeward-bound from absence long!
How doth each gentle mem'ry start
The fruitful tide of joyful song!
Loved features that we deemed forgot
Loom up before in mystic way.
And old-time scenes are fondly brought
To Mem'ry's throne in bright array.
How weary do the hours seem
That part us from the scenes we love!
And e'en in slumber do our dreams
A most their ancient shadows move.
Our waking hours are fondly wrought
With hope and sweet expectancy;
And c'rv word and pleasing thought
And c'rv word and pleasing thought
Minesat r'Oint, Wis.

L. A. OSBOENS.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Reliet in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

Dr. Banway: With me your Relief has worked won-ders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both lower limits. the lumbar regions to my angles, and at times in both lower lumbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted, I have rired almost all the remedies recommended by vise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most omisent physicians, all of which faked to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself; I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, entirely a way, although I have alight periodical attacks approaching the manuel of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and of little is my triend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly,

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA. DIPHTHERIA.

INFLUENZA. Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headsche, whether sick or nervous: rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidness; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of alkinds, chilbiains and frostblica, Radway? Ready Relief will afford immediate case, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 ets.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEI CURE FOR EVERY PAIN It was the first and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, all lays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs by one applies for In from One to Twenty Minutes. No matter how violent of exeruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, andren, Crippied, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Ridneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Livels, Concession of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza,

Headache, Toothache,

Cold Chills, Agne Chills,
Chilblains, and Prost Bites The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Son Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headacae, Diarrhea, Dyssatry, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

FEVER AND AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure leaver and Ague, and all other Maisrious, Billous, Searlet, Typhold, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Rudway, Phils), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEFFifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian

Resolvent THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.

SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC. HEREDITARY OR
CONTAGIOUS.

BE IT SEATED IN THE
Langs of Stomach, Skin or Benes, Flesh of
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FUIDS.
Chronic Rheumstism, Scrofnia, Giandular Sweiling.
Nacking Dry Cough, Cancerona Affections. Syphilitic
Complaints, Biceding of the Lungs, Dysocpsia, Water
Brash, Tio Doloreaux, White Swellings, Fumors Uicers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Disease, Femaic Complaints, Gout, Dropay, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Saraparillian Resolvent excel all emediai agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrotulous, constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS, Urinary and Wemb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Droopy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Brights Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white slik, or there is a merbid, dark, billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and sloughte loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DULLAIL.

OVARIAN TUMOR "But you only had one-half of him."

"But you only had one-half of him."

"That is a good deal more than most women have of their husbands, if the truth was known."

"How have you been treated since you have heen in Washington?"

By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

> DR. RADWAY'S **REGULATING PILLS**

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gure, purge, regulate, purity, cleanse, and strengthen, Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, kidneys, Bladder, Kerrous Diseases, Headache, Consipation, Coativeness, Indigestion, Dyspepsis, Billiousness, Fever, Infasmation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscers. Warracted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing ne mercury mineral or delections of the Disease of the Piles Pulless of the Blood in Consipation, Inward Piles, Pulless of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Heardburn, Disgust of Food, Pullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Ernotations, Sinkings or Flusterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficul Breathing. Funtering at the Heart, Choding or suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Web before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Ferspiration. Tellowness of the Skim and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chek, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Picah.

A few doess of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Frica, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ " False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 War-renest., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent son.

THE HOME.

More Sensible Advice to Young Ladies by "Grandma Oldways."

A Rockford Maiden Who Repudiates the Marriage Laws of the Ancients.

Revelations and Views Concerning Boarding-Schools by Several Parties.

Interesting Letters on Ploriculture by " Bennie." "Susan." and Others.

The Subject of Hair-Dressing Discuss ed by an Advocate of Crimping.

liancous Contributions on All Kinds of jects--- Recipes Wanted, Etc., Etc.

APART.

"Tis said that absence conquers love, But O, it cannot be, For all my dreams that wayward rove Are filled with thoughts of thec.

When morning o'er the grassy hill Looks with her golden eye, And winds that through the night are still Are breathing softest sighs,

Then do I think of one, to me The noblest and the best, And bid my wandering thoughts, and free Fly to my heart's love nest.

When the moon is in the azure sea With all its magic light, I think of hours I've passed with thee In just such lovely nights

But now thou art so far, so far away, Thy care is not for me; Yet ever will my spirit stray.

And sweetly rest with thee.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

MIZPAH.

Several new contributors are on hand this week, but, as they failed to send real names and dresses, their efforts reached the waste-

THE MARCHIONESS—Read "Canary's" letter in to-day's issue for answers to your questions

In as plcy communication this week, "M.E.W." refers to Candidate as a man. The same mismade by another contributor. If . "M. E. W. desires to change her argument because of the mistake, she is at liberty to do so.

In a spicy communication this week, "M. E. W." refers to Candidate as a man. The same mistake in regard to the sex of that writer was made by another contributor. H "M. E. W. mistake, she is at liberty to do so.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, postal-cards, or papers a this office for the following persons. Those living outside of the city will please send their adwith a three cent stamp, and the matter will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 TRIB UNE Building: Mary Heath. C. E. E. Ollie W.

THE HOME CLUB.

THE COMING MEETING. CHICAGO, Jan. 30 .- The regular monthly neeting of THE TRIBUNE Home Club will be held at the Tremont, House as usual on Wednesday, Feb. 12, commencing at 1:30 p. m. Busi

son; if not, better late than never. We have business of importance before us, and let us not be backward in manifesting desire to be foremost in the ranks of workers, now that the culmination of our hopes seems

desire to be foremost in the ranks of workers, now that the culmination of our hopes seems but a little way ahead. Those wishing to join us as working members should send in their names promptly, and assist us in the work before us.

Please be careful in sending packages to address them to Mr. John W. Sha, s, 225 East Jackson street, Chicago. The printer very kindly dropped some of his mistakes in the letter of Grandma Oldways of Saturday last. He is notable for that sort of kindness. People sending letters or parcels to the city are not careful enough in stating the adoress. It in the West Division, it should always be so stated. If East, the same care should be observed. The same in reference to the North and South Sides. Egourney, you are a treasure. That package of elegant lace was received this morning, for which accept our thanks. For your benefit as well as others that we are in hopes will forward packages for our Fair, I would say, instead of scaling un your offering as you did this time, making it cost letter-postage, do it up nicely, leaving it so it can be opened by the Government officials, for there are a great many prying eyes in the Government service. Two cents would have saved yourself six cents at least, for you are one of a thousand perhaps who are careful to shoulder the whole expense. Hence it was all prevaidd. It costs only a trifle to transport articles now, if neatly done up with paper and string, whereas, if closely scaled in any way, letter postage is be demanded.

Some of us are very negligent, I fear, in the commion courtesics of life, for a friend writing are states that she has furnished stamps in forty-eight cases of inquiries for lace samples and directions, and only one lady has taken the trouble to acknowledge the receipt of the goods. In the first place we forget to inclose stamps, and wher, the mail bring us the result we are awaiting, we forget the civilities due the occasion, and let the one who has served us remain in gnorance as to the result of her indulgence in giving u

OUR GIRLS. BE READY FOR EMERGENCIES. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—I want to talk to our girls

a little more, and hope they will listen patiently to one who wishes most earnestly to help them over some of the quicksands which are so thickly scattered over the great highway called life. Did you ever think, dear girls, what sort of a world this would be to you if any sudden misfortune should at one blow deprive you of parents and home? Are you armed with the necessary weapons for such an unequal battle? They are not agreeable questions, I know, but they may be forced upon you some time, and would it not be wise to have an answer ready? Would you not an answer ready? Would you not then wish yourself able to take rank and wages with men? It has been said that girls cannot be thorough; have not the requisite patience to apply themselves; that they could never conduct a business equal to men. I do not believe it. Many women have disproved it. Not a man in Chicago believes he could conduct the intricate details of the Pension Agency with greater ability than Miss Sweet has shown. And why has she succeeded any better than any other young girl might have done? Because her father taught her thoroughly to understand her business. So few are thoroughly taught suything,—"Oh, the pity of it!"

Edison has been nuzzling his brains over a means to lessen the noise on the Elevated Railway in New York, and while he pondered and experimented a woman thought she had an idea, tried a plan of her own, placed the result before the Company, which gave her \$10,000 for her "idea." These are only two of the many cases all over the civilized world where women are showing that their brains are good enough if they will only subject them to the same discipline men are compelled to endure.

After all, I think parents are more to blame than the girls, for while they have insisted on making the boys learn some king or business perfectly, the girls have been allowed to grow up with no more idea of responsibility than the flowers in the garden outside, nodding to

the breath of every passing breeze. As soon as a boy is old enough to understand anything beyond tops and marbles, he is made to know something of business. He hears his father and other men talk about it, and absorbs a knowledge of it with every waking breath. Then at school he is taught with a view to that, and made to feel that in a short time he will take his father's place as a man amongst men. But the girls, poor things! it is quite enough if they have sufficient knowledge of arithmetic to count the change when they buy their gloves and ribbons; quite enough of the other common English branches if they know that Paris is in Europe, and can speak with tolerable correctness so as to circulate the small coin which passes current as couversation; and these with a slight knowledge of music, possibly a smattering of French or German, and a great deal of dancing, are all the fitting given them for their part in the great, busy world. Is it any wonder we have so many wasted lives? Is it strange that nearly every week brings to me the waiting cry of some poor, stricken child begging in almost frantic despair that I will find something which she can do! How my heart aches for them, but how powerless I am! Men who have situations in their gift are besieged on all sides by applications. One of our first merchants, a grand-souled man, said to me aimost with tears in his eyes that he wished most heartily be could find room for all, but he had already more help than he could utilize, and had on his application-book over fifty names for any possible vacancy. Another gentleman who had advertised for an assistant bookkeeper at a very moderate salary told me he had 147 replies, and he added, "I felt as if I could weep over such a state of things."

But so many avenues are now open to women that I would have every girl, whatever her social status, take a thorough course of training in some sort of business which would enable her, if the sad necessity ever came, to place herself beyond the reach of want, dependence, or tempta

if the sad necessity ever came, to place berself beyond the reach of want, dependence, or temptation. Compel yourselves to pass a certain portion of every week-day in mastering the principles of the branch you have chosen, letting nothing short of positive illness interfere, and never ceasing your efforts till sure of the victory. There will be plenty of time for other things, "tucks and ruffles" leduded, and you will not look less attractive because you know how to fill up a draft, send a telegram, take a shorthand report, count a pulse, or make a plea in a hand report, count a pulse, or make a plea in court of law. You may never be compelled to

court of law. You may never be compelled to use your knowledge, but if you are, you can feel sure that you have a friend which will serve you well, for "knowledge is power."

It seems to me that every one feels a greater degree of self-respect who knows that her character has been symmetrically rounded by making the most of all the talents intrusted to her; cultivating all that is best of her, and so, though the never needs to "toil or soil." once they she never needs to "toil or spin" more than the fairest fly of them all, she knows she is prepared for whatever comes, and her innuence on those around her, as well as on her children, should any be sent her, will be of the grand, fine, glorious sort which never ceases, but gathers stream than the service of the grand, fine, glorious sort which never ceases, but gathers stream than the service of the grand, the service of the grand that the grand that

res strength and volume like a mountain stream.

Dear girls, each of us may do something to better the world. Let us do it. This life is like a piece of music, and each individual life is a single note. Let it be our care to so place ours upon the score that no discord shall be heard when the Divine Director raises His baton for the great final chord. Grandma Oldwars.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 27 .- How little thought do the large majority of parents give to the judicious preparation of their daughters for womanhood. One would think very strange of parents who should educate their sons without having in view some particular branch of study that might best fit them for the calling in life for which they showed a preference. Mankind are supposed to be the stronger vessels, better fitted naturally to contend with

wessels, better fitted naturally to contend with the stern realities that must be met, and it would be thought unjust to start them out to meet all, without due oreparation. Can any one tell me why a girl should not be as well prepared? Are we doing justice to them? We may have great wealth, but what assurance have we that we will always have it to provide for them, to shield them? Disaster may, and death will come. The girls may marry and all appear bright, but are there not many ways for wealth to take wings? And what then shall these helpless girls or women dot. The greater number, can girls or women do? The greater number can only think of the hardest of all ways of eking only think of the hardest of all ways of eking out an existence, taking boarders. I would that every man should confide the state of his business affairs to his wife, and if she is a true woman she will prove his most valuable helper. This knowing the exact amount that can be safely expended has kept down the extravagant expenditures that have, through ignorance on the part of the wife, brought many a man to hope for a full attendance of the members. I publish the announcement thus early to give you all a chance to gather together your dormant forces and make one grand effort to put in an appearance, if possible in great together the variation of the wife, brought many a man to boverty. Live within your means, strive to lay by for the rainy day that many come, live carefully, climb slowly together, be content with the certain, though slow, returns; this staking all, getting everything in a tangled condition in gaining large sums does not always prove the wisest course. Suppose death steps in and claims that strong right arm before the snarl is straightened; can that which puzzled the educated business man's mind be straightened by a woman who knows naught of such, and perhaps knows no one thing sufficiently well to support herself and dependent little ones until order can be brought out of chaos! With this in mind, does it not cause one to stop and think! I fear too many parents are strangely neglectful in preparing their daughters to meet life's probable duties and supposable perplexities. Are not such cases their daughters to meet life's probable duties and supposable perplexities. Are not such cases brought forcibly with sorrow to our hearts almost daily,—where we know the widow turns from the grave to hear of entanglements, pressing debts, and poverty, even the luxury of grief denied, swallowed up in the battling for the immediate necessities of life! As we would value our daughters' future, as ye would shield thy was leave them, but in igno-

WIFELY DUTIES.

ANCIENT MARRIAGE LAWS. To the Editor of The Tribune ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 22.—It makes philoso-phy blush to witness the contributors of The Home ransacking the archives of antiquity for precedents and authority determining the inequality of man and wife in the connubial relations. Reason hides its face in a concealment of derision and shame as it beholds the spectacle of modern intelligence endeavoring to embellish the royal tapestry of the civilization of this pineteenth century with shreds of mummy rags redolent with the aroma of the ancient catacombs. With one majestic expression of Divine au

thority and rhetoric, Christ and Paul abrogated the Hebrew dispensation, making its ceremopial laws and ritual a nullity, and constituting the literature of the Old Testament, fom Genesis to the close of Malachi, a preface or an in roduction to the sublime revelations and docrines of the Christian dispensation. It is a burlesque upon modern developments and scientific progress to institute a research among the records of an idolatrous and semi-parbarous nation for an exegesis of matrimonial ob-ligations. It is impossible to discover the highest achievements of civilization contiguous to the sources of our great conti-nental rivers. So we roll up the panorama of the ages, and thus navigating upwards the rolling current of the centuries, we discover a gradual retrograde in all the arts which give mankind dominion over the resources and pos-sibilities of Nature. We discover also a corre-arounding injustice and tyrange, buttal force sibilities of Nature. We discover also a corresponding injustice and tyranns, brutal force and usurpation, in the might which was accredited to be the authority for right in the domestic relations. Why is it not equally proper to replace the brilliant evidences of modern civilization with the rude methods and instruments of the "desert wanderers" who worshiped golden calves, as it is to disfigure the social relations of this calibrate ages with the crude

golden calves, as it is to disfigure the social re-lations of this enlightened age with the crude and imperfect customs of an undeveloped and superstitious race?

If we are under Divine obligations to repro-duce and recopy the comubial isws and regula-tions of a people groping in the night of mate-rialism and image-worship four thousand years ago, are we not, under the same requirements, held responsible to blot out the achievements of man's inventive faculties of to-day, and re-adopt the devices of the ancient civilizations? Religion, theology, jurisprudence, art, and liter-ature are measured in their developments by the capacities, opportunities, and local habitations of the respective nationali-ties. Christianity with every epoch has thrown off its incrustations of popular error and superstition. The Grecian mythology swarmed with subordinate detries, but they be-came a unit under the authority of the Jewish

at a mill," by which operation the meal was hardly reduced to hominy, or the wheat barely fit for mush, for the ingenious devices of this age, by which corn and wheat have yielded their fullest possibilities in the methods of grinding and bolting, resulting in accomplishments almost miraculous? Instead of the modern reaper and binder, opening up highways in broad areas of waving wheat fields, why is it not equally authoritative to resort to the ancient sickle, and reap our prairies, as it is to copy the ignorance of the antiquated Jews in the formulas of their matrimonial rights and observances. Why not do away with the modern printing press, throwing off its folios, folded and cut, at the rate of sixty or a hundred thousand an hour, and readout the old method of

and cut, at the rate of sixty or a hundred thou-sand an hour, and readopt the old method of copying, because it has the authority of antiqui-ty? Why not wind up into colls our telegraph wires, and reinstitute the ancient custom of "foot-runners" in the conveyance of messages; Why not tear up our railroad tracks, demolish our steam engines, and introduce the inter-change of national products by opening up the highway of commerce by the means of caravans? If there be any authority for constituting per-petually the rights and privileges of the sexes under the Hebrew dispensation obligatory upon under the Hebrew dispensation obligatory upon the people of this age, then there is also the same reason wby, as moderns, we should copy and readopt the other accomplishments of their

Why not introduce the customs of the ancien Tartars in securing a wife? They placed the beautiful candidate on a fleet horse, and gave beautiful candidate on a neet noise, and gave the privilege of pursuit to any who relished the tournament. The one who overtook her before reaching the goal claimed her as his wife. It is the responsibility of this age "to leave the things which are behind and press forward

the things which are behind and press forwar to those things which are before." The nine teenth century in its high elevation and gloriou outlook has no reason to descend the ladder of its attainments to reconstruct the alphabet of its progress. The sublime syntax of its marvel ous achievements in the anthems of labor-saving machinery, in the clicks of telegraph-wires in the rumble of car-wheels, in the throbbing pulsations of steep which proped our occasion.

ing machinery, in the clicks of telegraph-wires, in the rumble of car-wheels, in the throbling pulsations of steam which propei our ocean steamers, in the low bass of our threshers, and rattling rythm of our reapers rolls over the Continent in waves of an unbroken chorus.

There is more divinity in one cultivated woman's nature than there can be in a half a dozen men. Her esthetical, affectionate, trustful, and loyal temperament gives her pre-eminence over the average developments of the genus homo. Her nature is like an Æolian harp,—every whisper of allegiance, every low-breathed word of preference and esteem, will bring back a response of spiritual melody so sweet that it would seem as if it was a lost strain from the unseen universe, floating down as a surprise to the inhabitants of carth.

If Delty made woman from the rib taken from Adam's side, the analogy is perfect and conclusive, that He intended that woman, in individual rights,—legal, ecclesiastical, and matrimonial,—should stand on an equality with man. Behold woman moving as a Queen in the sphere of domestic life. How patiently she fulfills her alloted tasks! How vigilently and devotedly she provides for the entertainments, comforts and felicity of her little family. devotedly she provides for the entertainments, comforts, and felicity of her little family! Witness the evidences of her taste and skill in making home an earthly paradise, a shrine where angels might love to loiter.

How would the self-will of a husband and the

exercise of his tyranny impress such a sensitive and impressible nature?

I would not marry a man if I understood and impressible nature?

I would not marry a man if I understeed that his characteristics exemplified the disposition of a slave-driver or I discovered him to be a stubborn, inexorable, authoritative person. Nor would I live with him ten minutes upon the first revelation of his domineering nature and mulish disposition. Women are supposed to marry companions, not masters,—congental associates, not heartless tyrants; persons to appreciate caress, and tenderyrants; persons to appreciate, caress, and tender by provides for them, instead of the barsh, rough unlettered, uncouth natures with an inherent instinct for "bulldozing" and intimidation. One word of love whispered into a wife's ear will accomplish infinitely more than all and taunts, mandates, threats, and insinuations that an irritable husband could utter in twentyfour hours. Love with its silken halter draws more powerfully than all the whiplashes of vituperation in the universe. But love, like the invisible quality of the magnet, must select its proper temperaments, or there will be repulsion. Married life should be like two beautiful propers on the corporate pages of the same

poems on the opposite pages of the same volume, corresponding in rhythm and sentiment, which, when closed with a golden clasp, the ines interface, forming complete harmony.

The nature of the nusband should be receptive and refined, beautiful and sweet, as the patals of a rose, absorbure the invisible chemive and refined, beautiful and sweet, as the petals of a rose, absorbing the invisible chemistry of the sunlight. The honeymoon has got to be a very snort preface to the elaborate volume of matrimony. It is like the opening prelude to a negro ministrel show,—a sentimental overture to a drama of ridiculous comicalities. Modern courtships are deceptions and frauds in masqurade! The young Romeo who parts his hair in the middle, embellishes his coat with a brilliant carnation, and grantum leaf. parts his hair in the middle, embedianes his coat with a brilliant, carnation and geranium leaf, fills his hair and raiment with sprays of cologne, swings a gold-headed cane, crowns his side pocket with the tip of a protruding handker-cnief, calls upon his Juliet. He looks as if he had rolled out of a bureau-drawer, and his adored looks as if she was an angel just stepped out of the New Testament.

out of the New Testament.

The very next day one might discover this golden censor in his father's back-yard cracking jokes with the hired-men, and endeavoring to squirt tobacco juice through a knot-hole in his squire tobacco junce through a knot-noise in his father's hen-coop, ten feet distant. Like attracts like the world over, but many an honest young lady is deceived and disappointed by the enamel of a fair exterior, sweet promises, and fulsome flatteries. The ideality with which she invested her gay cavalier rube off, in contact with the responsibilities of lite as easily as challenge.

invested her gav cavalier rubs off, in contact with the responsibilities of life, as easily as chalkmarks are erased from a blackboard.

In the progress of human civilization, every department of personal privilege and responsibility has been enlarged and modified with the advancement of knowledge. The customs and observances of one nation have no binding authority upon any other. If we adopt the matrimonial requirements of the Jews, then let us adopt the rite of circumcision, and the expuision of our women from the services in our modern synagogues. There is no justice in copying the fragments, in a chapter or two, from the ceremonial rites of a people, and excluding the remnant. If one portion is worthy then all must be so. If any part is imperfect, who shall be the judges to determine? I think we had better hold on to the handles of the modern plow, with its steel like a polished mirror, than resurrect the rude implement of Israel's forty-year enigrants. If there are any members of The Home who wish to fabricate a wedding an The Home who wish to fabricate a wedding ap-apparel out of the winding sheets of Theban nummies, I have no manner of objection. But don't, for modern numanity's sake, invite me to

BOARDING-SCHOOLS. REVELATIONS BY "AUNT HELEN." To the Editor of The Tribune.

WILMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 25 .- A reader of THE TRIBUNE remarks: "Aunt Helen, you have occupied the position of both pupil and teacher therefore give us your opinion of boarding schools for young ladies." If I should give an unreserved opinion, the Philistines would be upon me, but I will venture to declare that had a daughter, in no case should she attend a young ladies' boarding-school, particularyly if he college grounds adjoined.

Not anything but mixed schools for me, thank you! and I shall rejoice when every college in the land is open to ladies as students. I was only 12 years old when I became at inmate of a seminary for young ladies, and having been taught to consider deception, falsehood, and chicanery as among the cardinal sins you may rest assured I was not a little shocked to find all three so unblushingly indulged in. Being the youngest member of the school, I was immediately pressed into service as envoy, and was expected to do picket duty as occasion

required. Years afterward my face has burned with shame, for then I fully comprehended the sub-terfuges resorted to, the illnesses feigned, the intrigues indulged in, pour passer le temps. Three years later I entered an academy where

there were about an equal number of boys and girls. It was a human beehive, all intent on gathering the honey of wisdom while youthtime lasted. There was friendly competition an earnest desire for advancement, and a dispo sition to aid and encourage each other. It the

Religion, theology, jurisprudence, art, and literature are measured in their developments by the capacities, opportunities, and local habitations of the respective nationalities. Christianity with every epoch has thrown off its incrustations of popular error and superstition. The Grecian mythology swarmed with subordinate detties, but they became a unit under the authority of the Jewish dispensation.

How would it appear in this age of sleepless and penetrating intelligence for modern naval architects to throw aside the plans and materials which have bridged the oceans with a commercial marine, which are models of perfection and endurance, and have lined the coasts with floating armaments of war which can batter down powerful fortifications in a few minutes, and substitute the specifications of Noah's drifting flatboat? Why is it not better to thresh our grain with the hoofs of cattle, as did the primitive Jews, than to employ steam power harnessed to mechanisms which will thresh and winnow 1,000 bushels as day? Why not reintroduce the custom of "two women grinding" the capacities, and local dearer views on abstruse stion to aid and encourage each other. If the young gentlemen had clearer views on abstruse subjects and quicker mathematical finsight, the young ladies had more delicate intuitions, studies were dieve wore repid and correct conclusions. Instead of intrigues and litrations, studies were dieve wore rapid and correct conclusions. Instead of intrigues and litrations, studies were dieve wore rapid and correct conclusions. Instead of intrigues and litrations, studies were dieve wore rapid and correct conclusions. Instead of intrigues and litrations, studies were dieve wore rapid and correct conclusions. Instead of intrigues and litrations, studies were dieve wore rapid and correct conclusions. Instead of intrigues and litrations, studies were dieve wore rapid and correct conclusions. Instead of intrigues and litrations, studies were dieve wore rapid and correct conclusions.

Where partition schools are t

the petty intrigues which make up the sum of the ordinary school-girl's existence.

AUNT HELAN.

DISAGREES WITH "JUANITA." To the Esster of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Please excuse for intruding once more, but I think Juanita has stepped a little over the line in her remarks on boarding-schools. To have a wife who is a good cook, and one that can sew, is well, but a walking cook-stove and recipe-book, with a sprinkling, or even a good-sized shower, of brains, is much more refreshing, and makes a better parlor-ornament.

So let the dear girls alone; do not roast them So let the dear girls alone; do not roast them over the kitchen stoves (we would sooner have them as they are, instead of roasted); let their brains be clear, not baked; and, if necessary, depend upon it, you will always have buttons on your shirt and a good meal, breakfast, dinner, or supper, as it may be. If I tramp upon toes, I beg pardon, but please do not make household slaves of our darlings, and while their paths through life are smooth, keep them so; rough ones come soon enough.

Pug.

THINKS WELL OF THEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—I am much pleased with Juanita's views in relation to boarding-schools. I think her ideas correct. There are a large number of girls, as well as boys, who have no aptitude for or love of learning, and no board-ing-school education will furnish them with it, though parents and guardians are always disposed to think favorably of those under their care. I have known those whose education was imited to the primary branches in our public schools to far excel many of those who had received every advantage the best schools of our country could furnish. The love of knowledge and the ability of converting to their own use what they gained by reading and observation, and the society of the enlitivated and intelligent, fitted them for any position in society they might be called upon to fill. I believe in the home institution for educating girls. might be called upon to fill. I believe in the home institution for educating girls.

Certainiv I am in favor of their having educational advantages that will fit them for any position in society which they may occupy, and believe it can be obtained without sending them from home and a mother's watchful love. I heartily indorse all Juanita's views. Let us hear from intelligent, cultivated ladies on this subject.

FLORICULTURE. THE PROTECTION OF PLANTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., Jan. 16.—There is much ris

ng betimes on extremely cold mornings in many a dwelling in this little burg of ours, followed by hasty consultation of thermometers, and a hurry ing on of garments in a very disorderly manner There is frantic plunging of pokers into in-competent coal stoves, and loud clattering and crashing in regions below where furnaces abide. There are "hurryings to and fro," and dashing of water about, and sighs, and exclamation and lamentations. There are tall tropical be scented hyacinths and heliotropes, bright-eyed primulas that "lately sprung and stood," the pride of many a feminine heart, now with droop ing stems and limp, lifeless foliage, bloomin no more. There are ladies at breakfast tables with tear-stained faces, and there are sympa thizing fathers, and husbands, and brothers with a "Never mind; will be more careful next time," and there are those whose masculine hearts have never thrilled with admiration for a beautiful flower, who "never did see any use in so much brush, more bother than it is worth. The common salutation when ladies meet is, "Have you kept your plants?" and she who has been entirely successful in fighting Jack Frost is regarded with envy, as the favored recipient of more good fortune than she deserves. So much depends upon location; there are so many different ways of heating houses. The houses themselves differ so much in tightness of con-struction, and consequently in the rapidity with which the rooms cool off at night, that it would be an idle waste of words to attempt to lay down rules for the protection of plants f the cold. One can only say, when asked, "How the cold. One can only say, when asked, "How often should plants be watered?" "Water when they need it—and so give extra protection when it is required." It is in judging of the need that so many fall in both cases. In this prairie country of ours, the cold penetrates into houses country of ours, the cold penetrates into houses just in proportion to the amount of wind; or what I mean to say is, here we have more wind in cold weather than where there is more shelter from mountains and forests. Much sad experience with frost-bitten plants has taught me some lessons, and I watch the direction of the wind serenc state of mind with regard to them, feeling sure they are perfectly safe; if, on the contrary, there are indications of the wind "shifting around," or it is already where the plants must feel it. I protect them by closing blinds, placing newspapers next the glass, removing the more tender ones to a warmer room, or any other means the case seems to require. In this way I have succeeded in keeping them from being at all chilled for several winters, though I have not the advantage so many have of double windows.

dows.

Now is a good time to begin to stimulate

Now is a good condition. The length-Now is a good time to begin to stimulate plants that are in good condition. The lengthening days and greater power of the sun will soon start them into new life. Geraniums, roses, and many others that may have seemed quite dormant for mouths, will already begin to feel the mysterious influence of the spring that is coming, and put forth their buds. The soil is liable to become exhausted or lacking in the elements they results and a indicate are results.

liable to become exhausted or lacking in the elements they require, and a judicious use of liquid fertilizers will have a salutary effect. The use of hoof-parings—for which directions appeared in The Home not long ago—worked like magic upon my plants last suc mer, and it is no doubt an excellent plant-food, but I found it too expensive to use in the house, and so abandoned it.

Busybody, your cleander is probably troubled with scale: soansuds and tobacco are given as Busybody, your oleander is probably troubled with scale; soapsuds and tobacco are given as destroyers of these pests, but careful picking off with the fingers and showering often is, I think, the only way to remove them effectually, and even this sometimes fails. I once had a choice one that was covered with scale when it came to me. I washed and picked, and picked and washed, for two years, besides using decoctions of tobacco, quassia, whale-oil, soapsuds, and everything else that was recommended. Then in a fit of desperation 1 cut off every branch and burned them, washed the roots, and gave new earth, and before the end of the season had a fine-shaped tree, and never a scale to

on had a fine-shaped tree, and never a scale to son had a fine-shaped tree, and never a scale to be seen since.

Rennie's communications have added so much to the plant column that we shall all hope, for the sake of that department, as well as his own, that the indisposition may be very brief.

Will not Perotty, Chean Living, and others who have mentioned patterns for lace edgings, send the directions to be published in The Home?

SUSAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
HINSDALE, NI., Jan. 28.—After nearly four weeks' confinement in a sick room, suffering from lung-fever, I am to-day permitted by my physician to enter my sanctum for a little while, and I hasten to finish and send you the following article, on which I was at work when stricken down.

To the many kind friends who have sent letters of condolence, as well as offers of medicine, etc., I return my sincere and hearty thanks, and from those whose letters now lie on my desk uhanswered I crave an indulgence until my strength is recuperated, assuring them, however, all shall be attended to in time.

The culture of flowers is the most interesting ecupation in the world. Every day brings occupation in the world. Every day brings forth new pleasures, and the most experienced gardener will always find something new to wonder at and admire. We become weary of almost all our occupations and pleasures, but who has ever heard any one say they were tired of flowers? Flowers, of all things created, the most innocently simple, the most superbly complex, playthings for childhood, ornaments for the grave, and companions of the corpse! What a desolate place would be the world without a flower! It would be a face without a smile, a feast without a welcome. One cannot look closely at the structure of a flower without toving it; they are the emblems and manifestations of God's love to the creation, and they are means and ministrations of man's love to his feilow-creatures, for they awaken in his mind a sense of the beautiful and good. God has scattered beauty all over the land with a generous hand. Flowers are found on the mountain-top, in the shady dell, and even in the ugly swamp. Flowers are as free as air, and about as necessary to a happy life. For nearly sixteen years I have studied and cultivated them, both in the house and outdoors, and every day I grow more enthusiastic in the pursuit of this health-giving recreation. If any reader desires information about the treatment of plants, I am ready and wilting to give it free through The forth new pleasures, and the most experienced

Home, or by mail when one desires, if a dime and a stamp be inclosed.

Of all the flowers the rose is undoubtedly the most popular. For hundreds of years it has been regarded as the Queen of Flowers. Of love the type, of beauty Queen, We own the Rose; but by her side, In spotless purity serene, The hily stands with modest pride.

In spoties purity serene.

The lily stands with modest pride.

The Romans were at great expense to procure roses in winter; and even in our own America millions of buds are annually sold at prices ranging from 10 to 50 ceuts per single bud. What can excel the delicate form and coloring of a Safrano bud, or the full-grown glory of a Jacqueminot? For convenience I will divide the roses into two classes,—the everblooming or monthly, and hardy roses. Tea roses, so called on account of their odor, are perhaps the most beautiful of all roses. Their chief beauty lies in the half-opened buds. Bourbon roses are very free bloomers. Not-sette roses are climbers. All the foregoing are tender and need to be well protected during the winter. Hybrid perpetual roses are about as hardy as apple-trees, producing magnificent double flowers in June, and at intervals afterwards during the season. Most roses are quite hardy. The buds are enveloped in a mossy covering, hence the names.

To grow and bloom roses in winter, they must be planted in clean pots, with good rich soil, mellow and frisble. That made from old decomposed sods mixed with thoroughly rotten manure is the best; fresh manure is very injurious. They should have regular heat and moderate moisture. The leaves should be kept clean and bright; sprinkle them frequently with warm water; dust is very injurious to the health of roses. If frombled with earth-worms, water occasionally with weak lime water. Mildew may be destroyed by dusting with flour of sulphur; smoke with tobacco to eradicate green dy. Tea roses are best for blooming in winter, Bon Silene and Safrano being the very best, while Marshail Nell, Isabelia, Sprunt, Hermosa, and many others, will give satisfaction.

If roses have been received by mail, and on opening the package they are found the least dry, it is well to soak both roots and tops in warm (not hot) water for about twenty minutes. Then proceed to pot them, using pots which will the roots and tops in warm (not hot) water for about twenty minutes.

dry, it is well to soak both roots and tops in warm (not hot) water for about twenty minutes. Then proceed to pot them, using oots which will be but barely sufficient to contain the roots without crowding, and press the soil firmly in the pot with thumbs and flugers; then water them, and set in the dark for a few days. After this care must be taken that they are not overwatered. They must not be allowed to go quite dry, nor yet kept constantly soaked with water. If saucers are placed under the pots, they should be emptied when water accumulates, for plants, like persons, will not be healthy if their feet are constantly wet.

Box 224, I think the reason your geraniums do not bloom, although they have splendid loliage, is on account of too large-sized pots. Remember that plants bloom quickest in three or four mich pots, because they fill them soonest with roots.

or four inch pots, because they fill them soonest with roots.

Busybody, if you will use a small quantity of carbolic acid in the scap-suds, and wash your oleander, I think you will get rid of those little insects. Can send you more lily-of-the-valley pips, having just received a fresh supply.

Next week I propose to commence a series of articles on annuals, and how to grow them, dwelling particularly on pansies and vorbenas. In the long winter evenings we can form our plans for beautifying our garden-beds next summer, and I will send any six kinds of annual seeds for a dime and a stamp, excepting pansies or verbedime and a stamp, excepting pansies or verbe-nas, which are more costly. RENNIE, Box 101.

THE CACTUS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 28.—The cacti tribe re both interesting and curious plants. Botanists describe sixty varieties, all of which have novel forms of growth. One can scarcely admire their leafless, fleshy stock, but when in flower the care and culture bestowed is amply repaid. Yes, tenfold repaid, for of all plants pone will bear neglect like the cactus. In growing cacti one is not to fail, more in giving too much attention than too little. Water is its reatest enemy; and the surest way to success is to place the plant on a high, warm shelf in a window or conservatory, and let it care for

The different forms of the cacti suggest their names; hence we have the snake, sword, finger, bowl, and lobater cactus. The latter, a winter-bloomer, is very beautiful in flower, and more pleasing in its growth than some of the others. They all want poor earth, and succeed best in sandy soil mixed with broken bricks and mortar. We find on our own prairies in this vicinity the hardy cactus openies, or prickly pear. The finger cactus (as it is called by amateurs, and which some florists say is not a cactus) is of peculiar form. It is worthy of cultivation merely for its novelty. Its flower is star-shaped, and resembles a toad in color and marking. The night-blooming cereus, or cactus grand flora, has a beautiful fragrant flower, opening early in the evening, and closing its short, sweet life bofore morning. The snake cactus is of trailing habit, and in bloom is covered with a pink blossom that remains for several days. The different forms of the cacti suggest their

Mains for several days.

You will not select the cactus for your first plant, but no collection is complete without it, and, having procured one, you will soon desire all you can obtain.

LILIAN.

CHAT ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, In., Jan. 20.—MONSIBUR CON-DUCTOR: What makes you pull the lines so tight on The Home contributors of late?

Have you grown "grouty," as you called Bad Man last week for grumbling at the school-girls' dry goods? Maybe the Resumption act has not been to your mind; or do these below-zero nights "rile" you, by freezing your ink, or giving you a taste of poor little "Sis" chil-blains? or has the cold Lake Michigan air frozen all the milk of human kindness out of your pa-tient soul? I am loath to believe it, for in my mind's eye you are a "jolly good fellow," whose very worst fault is to have an intense long-ing to put all long, prosy, italicised communications into that big waste-basket tha you stick closer to than a brother. But alas! of late you show a serious tendency to nip love, delectable subject! marriage, and even woman's rights, in the bud. So strange that you do not ike to see these subjets harped on until all parties are up to boiling heat, and the few that do not take their "pen in hand" are sick

like to see these subjets harped on until all parties are up to boiling heat, and the few that do not take their "pen in hand" are sick and tired of the monotonous air the usual lively columns have assumed. But you have fesued your mandate against witty, candid, philosophical Oppoponux, forsouth! because she talked of "King Cotton" and whalebonea had husbands and broken hearts. You even hint gently that soon, if not now, you must send forth your royal manifesto against A. B., of Council Builfs, when we ail know she can't help taking the part of the "crushed sisterhood," for it is her life-work.

As for me, I have all the rights I want, unless it is the right to snatch the glass of poison that is heid out to the whole "brotherhood of man" by the saloon-keeper and send it shivering at his feet, and march from there, if needs be, through the vilest crowd of fallen humanity and deposit my vote: though it be but one scrap of paper, it, with ten thousand mothers', wives', and sisters' fearless votes, will do what up to this date men have not dared to do: use the bailot for the salvation of their fellow-men; by the strong arm of the law close the largest and most popular man's distillery, and from that every grade down to the meanest, shabblest wayside saloon that flourishes a shiagle with the sign of "Wine, beer, and kakes sold here."

When that glorious day comes,—and it will, though long time on the way,—up from aching hearts shall swell one grand, grateful chorus to the "King of all Kings." So loud, so transporting will the anthem be that good St. Paal will come to the gates to see if the millennium has arrived, and, finding it is the grand, triumphant hallelujah of the ransomed from King Alcohol, he will slip back looking as crestfallen as so good a saint can,—a little ashamed of his halo. He will hunt up Timothy and say: "Brother Tim, I am not sure I was inspired when I told you, when we both were sojourners on that mundane sphere, to 'drink no longer water, but use a little wine for your stomach's sake." Then h

But, mercy on me, Mr. Conductor, I never intended to drift into a temperance lecture, nor a Woman's Rignts screech, and least of all was my wish to be the least bit irreverent.

Oh! I forgot one more right I want: the right to sneeze out loud in church, even if the Rev. Swing is preaching, for sometimes, just to please Mrs. Grundy, I suppress the explosion until I almost burst a blood-vessel.

If you really want to call somebody to order, why not that unpolished, unusually Mac! Al-

though he says he did at another time use "respectful language," in the last issue, he showed his colors by addressing words of rudeness to France; such slang that my fingers' ends tingle to slan,—no, no, shake hands very cordially with him. He needs a cold bath and other vigorous treatment for dyspepsia; if that fails, is bel him totally deprayed.

So Candidate got a quietus. "Hait to the chiefs" who took up the cudgels and finished him up while I "lay on my oars." I fear I was the sinner that made him so irate by expressing a contraband syntiment in regard to woman fitting herself for higher things than milking, scrubbing, blacking stoves, and other drudgery. "Peace to his ashes." May no intelligent, well-bred woman ever get into his clutches. I hope you won't let any other person set him off on a tangent.

I see from your correspondents that the friends of The Home intend giving an entertainment called the Carnival of Authors. Although I have not been to Bangor, Me., to see the one inex so graphically describes, pet I have attended one on this side the "Father of Waters," in this very city. A couple of months ago the Library Association rave one that delighted all beholders. Almost every character was true to life, or the book rather. Aside from the pecuniary benift, our young people bad to look up their musty, dirty Shakspeares, Sootts. Dickenses, and other standard works, that the good sleighing had caused them to lay aside, and study the characters they so well represented, and in so doing they have been inspired to read further and promise themselves many pleasant evenings with the great writers. The dresses were dazgling. While you may do still better with so many costumes at hand, and even may excel us, yet our carnival was a chaste, unique, laughable entertainment, that could not fail to please the most critical audience, if well arranged. So let everybody save their silver half or whole dollar, as the price may be, to get a reserved seat for the coming one to be given in the City of Chicago, and help faithfulness. The other day, being a little nervous, I gave it a spiteful jerk, nearly sending it out of the pot, when a perfume (shall it all it by so sweet a name?) arose from the crushed leaves that instantly transported me back ten or twelve years, and suggested "dog fennel." Why the canine part is added I can't expiain. Again, I was walking one summer day with my first 3-year-old niece. Being in a motherly mood, I thought I would give her some object lessons on a small scale, so called her attention to the flowers, birds, and soft grass, and told her how good God was to make all things so pretty for us all to enjoy; told her even weeds were pretty. I did not mean the ill ones that grow apace; so we wandered on, when suddenly she grasped a handful of dog fennel, and, after inhaining it, thrust it into my hand, saying, "Oh! aantie, do small how beautifully these

auntic, do small how beautifully these nice flowers strik." I agreed with her. Since banishing my imaginary double fever-few to the ceilar, I have hunted up the botanical ancestry of the "white rose," alias double fever-few, and find it is a relation of the chemornitic family. So my rare plant is

alias double fever-few, and find it is a relation of the chamomile family. So my rare plant is reposing in the lower regions until balmy spring makes her debut.

"Common Sense,"—a good name,—in the last Home paper asks some questions on the manners and customs of canary-birds. Now, I am really sorry that I can only answer one accurately,—this: "Is it true if one scoids and rules the others, will it be a singer?" Undoubtedly it will, nothing surer. Watch that bird; if it pecks at the others and they take it meekly, they are always females. If it hops into the bath-cup and splashes the water all over the clean cage, it is a singer surely,—no mistake. If it always usurps the easlest spot on the perches, or sits all night in the swing, or picks out the round, sweet hemo-seed and leaves the little hard seed for the females, it is an indubitable sign that it is a the females, it is an indubitable sign that it is a singer, although his song may be very harsh and discordant. So if you see he acts very hateful to the females, particularly so, call him "John" right of; and if in the cage there should be one nearly as disagreeable call him "Caudidate." And if there is still one ugly as a dark sombrehued bird can look, quarrelsome, obstreperous, the most unmanagable bird in the whole brood, call him "Mac," and on my honor as an Ornithologist you won't have to change their names. If, after the singer question is settled, you notice a pale-vellow, amiable, chirping, active (at meal times), pretty one left, please name it for me.

IRREVERENT POETS. SOME SUGGESTIONS TO THEM.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 .- A new subject knocks a the door of The Home,—a worthy one, and, the more you look into it, the more you will see these. Notice how often in the newspaper poetry of the day the expression occurs, "Would God that," etc., "Oh, God," "My God," "Great God," "God! what have I done," and others of the kind. Now, I have no quarrel with the editor of THE TRIBUNE. The poems in it are no worse, perhaps some are better, than those in most papers, secular or religious. If he pays these young poets, they are partly excusable for producing poor work, for he tempts them to write as much as they can; but, if he does not pay them, they have no excuse for not doing their best. However, he knows his business best, and, no doubt, would not publish what the

for instance, that self-assertion does not always indicate self-conceit, any more than does conspicuous niceness denote true goodness. Your namby-pamby goodles charm and deceive juvanile minds, themselves included, but experience teaches that the best of people and the most unassuming are, by persecution, sometimes driven to injudicious self-assertion, and thus become a shrining mark for the darts of jealous people. There is a wise difference between the good and the sweets as a constant diet are not wholesome; something more substantial is preferable. I sometimes relish a nice pullet, or even an antiquated fowl, well peppered and done brown, supplemented by a generous allowance of sauce,—something tart, as an appetizer.

Likewise a patient study of human nature will help us not only to know that there is a difference between pedantry and wisdom, but also to discuss the difference. Wisdom will teach us not to bay at the moon nor sauri at those whom we cannot comprehend, but it will teach us to wait patiently until the intervening clouds lift before we pass upon what is beyond

those whom we cannot comprehend, but it will teach us to wait patiently until the intervening glouds lift before we pass upon what is beyond hem, or give vent to that petty spirit which

"Let us have peace" in The Home. Mas, 1 am partial to the little kids; they are my friends, and I think that your latest contribution to The Home was a good one, and yours also good old Uncle John. You know what good company is. In conclusion, I say by all means let us hear from our old friends, the early pioneers of The Home, philosopher, poet, punster, wit, and the whole host of them.

WOMAN'S DRESS. SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—It is to be hoped the old-fashioned era of neat, simple, becoming half-dressing will be revived, when women will not bear a close resemblance to a certain canine said to be dear to the feminine heart with no nobler tenant. When I see a girl nowadays who dare to show her forehead in all its smooth, silky beauty, I think there is one woman who defies the mandates of fashion.

Why were frizzes and bangs invented? What woman wrestling in her endeavor to look be ful ever evolved those wiry, kinky abomins from her poor brain that she made look poorer! I am sure they do not make a pretty moman look prettier, but they render an upy moman ugiler. Mind I do not say anything against crimps; I am vain enough to induige in them myself; there is a redeeming feature about

Think of the time spent operating on that me Think of the time spent operating on that mortunate crantum, of the pulling, breaking, burning agonics of that capilliary covering. Venity knows no pain. "The glery of a woman is her hair," but it was never mean to be so cruelly treated. And to crows that triumph of the hairdresser's art is a wonderful combination perched on the remotest cape of the coil or braid, yelept a bonnet; a perfect shadow of the old-time coal-scuttle. Let u have a bonnet, not the mere ghost of the tile, girls.

have a bonnet, not the mere ghost of the ting, girls.

And now I come to a train of the ting.

And now I come to a train of the ting, and every one clee, those mud-collectorr otherwise trains, are. I suppose it must be it asme principle which animates the peaced, which prompts women to wear them. You imprine it makes you look grand and stately effer the manner of any ten-cent heroine. Nothing of the sort; it makes you look slovenly and careless of cleanliness, which is the source of all beauty in face or form. This is a sweeping assertion, you will say, nevertheless it is true. A few years ago the cry was raised against patent lady-killers in the shape of corsets; sow let it be against trains, and frizzes, and bang, all the rest of the nacless fripperies. You want to look beautiful; let the light of kind words, cheerful, hopeful smiles illumine your contenance; these will beautify you more than any works of art. I am a girl myself, and know it is hard to do these things sometimes, but it's like setting in those cold mornings. works of art. I am a girl myself, and know it is hard to do these things sometimes, but it's like getting up those cold mornings—it muss be good because it is so hard to do. Evertreen says "one of the best ways of making true women of yourselves is to read and study good books." But there muss be a foundation laid to acquire a cultivated taste to discriminate between the good and the worthless. The appetite which has been fed daily on all the delicacies of the land cannot relish plain bread and meat, as you all know, neither can an intellect atimulated by the tiery excitements of the Southworth-Holmes type of literature enjoy the mesworth-Holmes type of literature enjoy the mea-tal food found in the pages of a healthy moral poet or a graphic historian. Good novels benefit poet or a graphic historian. Good novels beens, struggles, passions, hopes of beings of whom we may be the counterparts. Many a time it has been my experience to have been cheered and strengthened for fresh contests by the story of nobler beings and their trials. And the way to acquire this taste is to begin in childhood. It is obvious that this work lies in the mother's hand; that she should exercise a keen cantor-ship, stricter than that exercised by that individual who muzzled the press and all literatura in France, over the reading matter of her children. I think teachers in our public schools ought to exercise their influence in this direction. I, as one, will try my best.

Uncle John, let me shake your hand. I think our "good society" will entertain us just as well as we could wish, even if we do wear plain clothes and have to ride in the street-car.

F. B. W. is right in his sentiments on beauty. A true man knows a true woman when he sees her, and does not measure her worth by her wardrobe.

MISCELLANEOUS. GRIEF AND HUMAN NATURE. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—Aunt Luck.
your notice of Inez's letter of Dec. 26 has

proven that another has perused it with the same feeling as myself. The letter filled me with the desire to ask if she could put herself in that mother's place, or if her heart had strug-gled through such an affliction. Has she ever lost a beloved one, never to see it, never feel producing poor work, for he tempts them to write as much as they can; but, if he does not pay them, they have no excuse for not doing their best. However, he knows his business best, and, no doubt, would not publish what the taste of his readers did not demand; and it is with that taste that I have to do, and that you, Home readers, have to do. Tell me not that you have been and and that you. Home readers, have to do. Tell me not that you have been and arrow of the not that you have been and arrow and that you. However, the and arrow grounds to accomplish much.

Of course we are not simple enough to suppose that these boots ang of their own experiences. They magine an incident, tragic or particularly the state of the suppose that these boots ang of their own experiences. They magine an incident, tragic or particularly the suppose that these boots and omnotions.

Well enough, but, must they violate good taste, tear their passion to tasters, and exhibit the hollowness therein! No matter what their being the suppose that the propose of the suppose that the propose of the suppose that the propose of the suppose that they would be supposed that the suppose the suppose that the suppose that the suppose the suppose the suppose the suppose the suppose that the suppose the suppose the suppose the suppose the suppose that the suppose that the suppose the suppose the suppose the suppose the suppose that the suppose the suppose the suppose the suppose the suppose that the suppose t the clinging arms around her neck, and sweet rosy lips that are cold in death? Has her heart

human nature. They and are content to sit a

THOUGHTS OF To the Editor of Cricaso, Jan. 15.—I and cold in the moonliging sound under foot the cury. Jack Frost has via and hall-doors are tigh from The Home shines make bold to enter. make bold to enter.

Dearest Amber, yours
I see. The clear, trangem of a pen often shin
me to green pastures as
which flow from the for I have filed away your 3, 1877, to keep till my

enough to appreciate heart and wireling hands in my regged. Fern motherly Autat Lucy; E Chat, and a host of ne meet you. I aula, a greyour criticist) of Madea lettets have hown me identical than I thoug that first unfortunate called forth the just is could take you to my he be a true woman. After rize, love is the might hearts. Harry B. Free, you once called me could see me as I perfectly the seem of the little of the seem of the little of the seem of the little of and, amid the countlestic life, striving to kee all their little pleasure same time ready to thoughts and sympatidearer than they,—if yellarly, wide difference betwee the enthusiasm which ment of all the bless gather the thorns or it sweet or the bitter for rests with us whether sorrow. Most of the ill and even a real grief me looking at it as such. Sin and misery there inadequate we are to a seem as if the deep un row and not gladness, toward brightening the word has saved many very brink of despair, up one poor bruised hus may do an incalcula us strive at the begin year to not only alleviseach day with a wealth tides of the future year increased an hundre we are to the seem as it the deep un row and on poor bruised hus may do an incalcula us strive at the begin year to not only alleviseach day with a wealth tides of the future years on the seem as in the deep un row and not plate and hundre we are to a seem as it the deep un row and not gladness.

SOMETHING T To the Edd SPARTA, Wis., Jan. This is an inquiry I he our home, among the family, and to-day I'd tion of any one that is at my baby's foot, and its toes it is almost fanof the other children, of the other calidren, joint a gradual pine more of their toes (alp is going out of sight. line that physiology the big toe, the big joint) off on a triangle. There are some eig taking big and little, a of I affirm when I say tains the shape the Lor the first year.

I also affirm that in count of small shoes, ominous semicircle on instead of good square

shoes to fit the feet

around the instep and and moans of mortals i ceeds those coming corns, bunious, big jo when they have been there are just enough rule hold true, that no good understandings. THINKS "AUNT To the Editor MILWAUKIE, Wis., Relen had not said where envy, jealousy, for I look upon church striving to be such. I the Lord, and these pe we have to fight ag we make a mistake in we make a mistake in ular or wealthy, and t the persons are qualifi is the hight of ambit often hear of dissatis-ing enough to take Aunt Helen's letter so she did not think how have referred to would feeling sorre that I ha member of The Home

To the Ed DELAVAN, Wis., Ja tacle in families, when ing at their case, t their fancy-work, a themselves of the themselves of the weeks, and never dr weeks, and never dr billities; but, as a reglect of duty, grovilves. They lay hold stimulant to rouse the blaming their fate wither God, for having are. These individus and air of affected colleve it real), that posteries to death; yet that they should assue is quite in here would never be has much to do. Oh, ye day is coming when y supply mother's place

BAN FRANCISCO, C. John, and hope he wil than one little short should reach beyo years allotted to m writing for John in use recipes contain leave it out of every rious to the health use in the many baki To sustain my opinic Health for January a Jr., Ph. Di, E. M., American, giving an of which he had exa He says: "As a r I find 50 per cent a analyses by Prof. Re exerts a deedly actio into the stomach." ma. Carpenter, Du Normandy and othe for the deadly naturing-powders, and he facturer of one powerty to put on the my wholesome powder, the deceptive state and continues: " and continues: "
powders could be so
the law to use alu
have we not such a
that the public will r
thus they will be aw

To the Edi CRICAGO, Jan. 17. and a restorative of

elf-assertion does not oncett, an; more true pamby goodies charm ninds, themselves innaches that the best of the suning are, by persent to injudicious selfme a shining mark for the true is a wide tood and the goodies, hark that sweets a a cholesome; something wholesome; something referable. I sometimes even an antiquated flowl, e brown, supplemented ce of sauce,—something

comprehend, but it will ly until the intervening as noon what is beyond that petty spirit which e following magnificent

in The Home. Mac 1 cids; they are my friends, atest contribution to The and yours also good old w what good company is. I all means let us hear at early ploneers of The et, punster, wit, and the E. P. UNUE.

S DRESS.

of The Tribune.

t is to be hoped the old-, simple, becoming hair-, when women will not ine heart with no nobler girl nowadays who dares in all its smooth, silky

bangs invented? What endeavor to look beauti-viry, kinky abominations she made look poorer! make a pretty woman render an ugly woman t say anything against tough to indulge in them redeeming feature about

ent operating on that unthe pulling, breaking,
hat capilliary covering,
in. "The glory of a
ntit was never meant to
l. And to crown that
seer's art is a wonderful
n the remotest corner of
t a bonnet; a perfect
e coal-scuttle. Let us
mere ghost of the thing,

mere ghost of the thing, to a train of thought, obnexious to the wearer, se mud-collectors, other pose it must be the same ates the peacock which is them. You imagine it and and stately after the at headine. Nothing of look slovenly and careth is the source of all. This is a sweeping assevertheless it is true. A ry was raised against he shape of corsets; now and frizzes, and bangs, ess fripperies. You want the light of kind words, ea illumine your countify you more than any girl myself, and know it mgs sometimes, but it's cold mornings—it must it is so hard to do, if the best ways of making yes is to read and study re must be a foundation ated taste to discriminate the worthless. The appedative on all the delicated taste to discriminate the worthiess. The appe-daily on all the delica-relish plain bread and neither can an intellect excitements of the Southiferature enjoy the mea-pages of a healthy moral rian. Good novels benefit manners, i diosyneracies, pessof beings of whom pes of beings of whom corparts. Many a time it tace to have been cheered resh contests by the story heir trials. And the way to begin in childhood. It work lies in the mother's i exercised by that indine press and all literature ding matter of her children in the color influence in this direcy my best. hake your hand. I think will entertain us just as even if we do wear plain e in the street-car. his sentiments on beauty, true woman when he sees easure her worth by her Polly C.

Jan. 10 .- Aunt Lucy. 's letter of Dec. 26 has has perused it with the elf. The letter filled me if she could put herself in ever to see it, never feel und her neck, and sweet, in death? Has her heart bed with pain and with an tonce more, if only for a am certain she has not, er sympathies would have mother than for those litthe corner." They were ance, but swestrick and teir mother's tears. Are hat could have dose otherster a few days bast, for grief. I could write no knows that every festive time brings along with its s of what has been, and y days when the family Aunt Lucy says, "Time but alas! how often dose afresh. No, it can never oftens our grief and gives ook at our loss with mpathize with the moth-the nowers have blose of our durlings, and is her loss we feel; her linger around us. How seemed that we beheld her ow long the three that we her. Do we know how didren, or how can they are gone do we realize our love. We do not less another's theat was all mothers that have ensympathize with her. It not selfishness, but the amother's intense love, likened to God's love. It fler a bruised heart, "If not selfishness, but the lord may punish ther time to die." God fillet His children. The true to flee hand ones, conveys far more we often thought of lecture delivered by an "God does not willingly oes He will it that parents e ones, one by one (as is

so many hearts almost motherless and fatherless dreadful scourge that deveities has summer? No! of time, that accumulate dist those dread diseases so generation from gendedie. Many a rise man

trying to unravel the most absorbing study of human nature. They have closed their eyes, and are content to sit and wait for kind Providence to unravel the mysteries of eternity.

Jumping Joan.

THOUGHTS OF THE NEW YEAR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The snow gleams white and cold in the moonlight, and has that crushing sound under foot that indicates a low mercury. Jack Frost has visited every window-pane, and hall-doors are tightly closed; but the light from The Home shines bright and clear, and discloses so much warmth and cheer within that I make bold to enter.

Dearest Amber, yours is the first familiar face

I see. The clear, translucent light from your gem of a pen often shines on my path, and leads me to green pastures and beside the still waters which flow from the fount of purity and truth. I have filed away your beautiful letter of Feb. I have flied away your beautiful fetter of Feb. 3, 1877, to keep till my little ladies shall be old enough to appreciate h. Orlena, your brave heart and willing hands have now a warm place in my regard. Fern Leaf, so tender; dear, motherly Aunt Lucy; Edna, so true; Deronda, Chat, and a host of newer faces, it is good to in my regard. Fern Leaf, so tender; dear, motherly Aunt Lucy; Edna, so true; Deronda, Chat, and a host of newer faces, it is good to meet you. Pauls, a greeting to you. I admired your criticism of Madcap Violet, and your later letters have shown me that our views are more identical than I thought they could be from that first unfortunate letter of yours, which called forth the just indignation of Amber. I could take you to my heart, for I believe you to be a true woman. After all we may say or theorize, love is the mighty lever that moves all hearts. Harry B. Free, I extend a hand to you. You once called me sentimental; but if you could see me as I perform my daily round of duties, at one moment kissing a bruised finger, or mending a torn doll, answering a thousand eager questions from little hearts that have just begun to wonder at the great laws of the universe, bringing order from confusion, harmony out of discord, trying to make the strain of "Home, Sweet Home," so passing sweet that the memory of it in after years may be a constant joy to the hearts of the little ones now with us, and, amid the countless annoyances of domestic life, striving to enter into the higher thought's and sympathies of one nearer and dearer than they,—if you could be at my side, Harry, for one single day, you would reverse your hasty judgment, I feel sure. There is a wide difference between sickly sentiment and the enthusiasm which springs from the enjoyment of all the blessings of earth. We may gather the thorns or the roses as we will; the sweet or the bitter from our surroundings; it rests with us whether we make life a joy or a sorrow. Most of the ills of life are imaginary, and even a real grief may become a blessing by looking at it as such. When we think of all the sin and misery there is in the world, and how inadequate we are to avert it, it would almost seem as if the deep undertone of life were sorrow and or prove the deep undertone of life were sorrow and or the surroundings it rests with us whether we make life a joy o

SOMETHING TO THINK OVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPARTA, Wis., Jan. 20.--Who's to blame? This is an inquiry I hear almost every day, in our home, among the juvenile portion of the family, and to-day I'd like to ask the same question of any one that is able to answer it. I look at my baby's foot, and see that from its heel to its toes it is almost fan-shaped. I look at the feet of the other children, and find from the big-toe of the other children, and find from the big-toe joint a gradual pinching together till one or more of their toes (almost always the little one) is going out of sight. Instead of the straight line that physiology tells of from the heel to the big toe, the big toe is leasning from the joint) off on a triangle of its own.

There are some eighteen feet in our family, taking big and little, and I think I know where of I affirm when I say not one in a hundred retains the shape the Lord intended it should after the first year.

I also affirm that in this family it is not on account of small shoes, but on account of that

tains the shape the Lord intended it should after the first year.

I also affirm that in this family it is not on account of small shoes, but on account of that ominous semicircle on all our shoes and boots instead of good square toes, so that the shoe, instead of fitting the foot, compels the foot to fit the shoe. If there have been time, and strength, and patience, and shoe leather squandered in this family it has been in trying to find shoes to fit the feet and not pinch the toes, and at the same time not hang in unsightly wrinkles around the instee and ankles. Of all the groans and moans of mortals in this world, nothing exceeds those coming from persons who have come having and ingraving and falls. corns, bunions, big joints, and ingrowing nails when they have been stepped on. I believe there are just enough exceptions to make the rule hold true, that no one over I year old has good understandings. What I want to find out is, Who's to blame? and What's the remedy?

THINKS "AUNT HELEN" WRONG.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 20.-I wish Aunt Helen had not said the Church was the place where envy, jealousy, and pride is cultivated, for I look upon church people as Christians, or striving to be such. Pride is an abomination to the Lord, and these petty feelings are just what we have to fight against. I think in societies we make a mistake in voting for the most popwe make a mistake in voting for the most popular or wealthy, and this should not be unless the persons are qualified. I think office to some is the hight of ambition, and this is why we so often hear of dissatisfaction. We are not willing enough to take the lowest seat. I like Aunt Helen's letter so much, and think perhaps she did not think how the part of her letter I have referred to would sound. I cannot help feeling sorry that I have so recently become a member of The Home circle.

MAB.

DELAVAN, Wis., Jan. 18.—it is a painful spec-tacle in families, where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters, elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with drawing, their music, their fancy-work, and their reading, begulling weeks, and never dreaming of their responsi-bilities; but, as a necessary consequence of reglect of duty, growing weary of their useless lives. They lay hold of every new-invented stimulant to rouse their drooping energies, and blaming their fate when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they blaming their fate when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they are. These individuals will often tell you, with an air of affected compassion (for who can believe it real), that poor, dear mamma is working herself to death; yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare she is quite in her element; in sbort, that she would never be happy if she had only half as much to do. Oh, ye idle girls, beware; for the day is coming when you yourselves will have to supply mother's place.

DON'T USE ALUM.

To the Editor of The Tribune SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.-I am sorry for John, and hope he will live to see the "error of his "opinions, though some people take longer than one little short life for that, even if it should reach beyond the three-score and ten years allotted to mortals. But to-day I am not writing for John in particular, but for all who use recipes containing alum. I beg them to leave it out of everything, for it is very injurious to the health. Too much is already in

rious to the health. Too much is already in use in the many baking-powders in the market. To sustain my opinion I find in the Herald of Health for January an article by Henry A. Mott, Jr., Ph. D., E. M., taken from the Scientific American, giving an analysis of baking powders, of which he had examined forty-two specimens. He save: "As a result of my investigations I find 50 per cent grossly adulterated." From analyses by Prof. Robert W. Schedler: "Alum exerts a deadly action by its daily introduction into the stomach." Baron Liebig, Perefra, Duma, Carpenter, Dundas, Thompson, Gibbon, Normandy and others are given as authorities for the deadly nature of alum in bread or baking-powders, and he remarks that "the manufacturer of one powder not only has the audacity to put on the market this injurious and unwholesome powder, but to put upon the labels the deceptive statement, 'chemically pure'"; and continues: "Not one pound of these powders could be sold in England, as it is against the law to use alum for making bread. Why have we not such a law?" He further "hobos that the public will refuse to purchase them, and thus they will be swept out of existence." that the public will refuse to purchase them, and thus they will be swept out of existence."

California.

CRICAGO, Jan. 17.—I wonder if any of The Homeites are interested in diet as a preservative and a restorative of health. Now, to commence, Beliows, in his "Philosophy of Eating," recommends for nerve diseases fish and roultry, all kinds of game, wheaten bread, and oat-meal. Prof. Jewell, of this city, recommends good beefsteak, and doesn't believe in a diet of fish; he says the talk about fish containing phosphates and being useful in nerve diseases is non-sense. Prof. Pierce, of this city, believes in fish as being useful in said diseases, and in addition recommends celery. He says there is nothing equal to celery for people suffering from nerve diseases, and recommends them to eat all they can three times a day. Now, the question is, Who is right? Let us hear from the doctors.

MRS. M. FERRIS.

PRIZZES, POETRY, AND TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 17.—Watcher, when I read your letter in The Home advocating frizzes, I felt just like shaking hands with you. Not that I spend much time in making frizzes, for my difficulty lies in the opposite direction. Such trials as I do have trying to reduce my stock of frizzes to an ordinary amount of "waves"!

But I love to dress becomingly, and derive much pleasure from it, even when alone, and none of my friends drop in to call or spend a social evening. And I believe, too, that almost every woman who has a true woman's heart will

every woman who has a true woman's heart will agree with you.

O, Flutterbudget, rejoice and be glad! for the young ladies of Sterling, Ill., have formed just such a teetotaller's society as you have mentioned. And—let our big brothers smile as they may—the girls have been firm, and have succeeded.

they may—the girls have been firm, and have succeeded.

I am very fond of reading, and wonder if many of The Home circle are! I remember, France, that you are. If we were together I think we could become the firmest of friends, at least in two particulars: our taste for reading and our love for the little folks with their cute sayings and trusting hearts.

Dearly as I love prose, I am still fonder of poetry. Have you all read Miss Elia Wheeler's beautiful "Maurine"? If not, you never can know what you have been missing until you have looked inside its covers and seen what goms it contains. I have read it again and again, and, if that can be, I find it sweeter every time.

time.

If Miss Fanny Driscoll's picture is for sale, will some one please inform me where I may secure it? I have quite a passion for collecting photographs, and am foud of having before me the pictured faces of those whose writings I admire.

CHERRYUL.

DANDRUFF.

To the Editor of The Tribune. OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 22.—Can any one tell me of something that will prevent dandruff My hair is long and thick, and I frequently wash it in ammonia and water, which cleanses it for the time being, but in a few days the dandruff

reappears.

Combing only seems to make it worse. Has any one tried the wire brushes, and are they good for anything? One more question: What will prevent a sudden bruise from becoming black and blue?

GOLDEN HAIR. CLEANING FRAMES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Will any one kindly tell

me if there is any way to clean whitewood frames in sorrento work when they have becom yellow and dark with smoke and dust? Is it safe to boil them, and can they be dried without warping and breaking? Any one who has had experience please report.

DAYLIGHT.

A SIMILE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—This morning, as I looked from the window at the beautiful appearance of the clouds, I wondered how many of the Home ites saw the lovely sight. The sun was hidder behind a golden veil, while above him floated clouds that gradually changed from the deepest crimson to the faintest pink. Below a band of deep red bordered by bright orange extended for some distance, while lower yet were bands

Toward the south the clouds parted, and, appearing between the lines, was clovely, light-blue, green sky. The sight was very beautiful. The lake mirrored every cloud, and so the scene was repeated below, and the east was one blaze of light and glory for a time. Soon the sun made his appearance, and the red, purple, orange, and

Too often the form of the tempter is a wine-glass filled with ruin in the shape of liquor of some kind. The gray cloud of sorrow and trouble comes over him, and he falls lower and

ower, till everyone thinks that there is no hope

lower, till everyone thinks that there is no hope left.

The drunkard is scorned, but seldom pitied, and few think of the man in that case of whisky-scaked flesh and bones.

But the man is there, just as the sun was behind the cloud, and, if he is given a chance, will show his friends that he is able to stand up in his former manhood again. There is a tender spot in every heart, and if the drunkard's heart can be reached he may yet be made a man who resists the temptations in his way.

Let us help him to break his way through the gray cloud about him.

RAISING CANARIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 22 .- It has been many nonths since I have appeared upon your table, while in the meantime "Canary" has flown to Brooklyn, N. Y., where she now is, but where we could not live without THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

I know all that is going on, and The Home furnishes much of interest. In Saturday's issue I know all that is going on, and The Home furnishes much of interest. In Saturday's issue I read an article on canary birds. Common Sense, you seem to be in a great deal of trouble. I will try and aid you a little. I have raised a great many birds; always keep them, and have become very much interested in watching them, bearing them scold and having their little domestic quarrels, etc. Solitary confinement will avail nothing. Canaries seldom sing much before they are a year old; females will chirp and sing nearly as much the first six months. I have had females sing very sweetly. I never knew that singers could be recognized by shape of head. I have two very fine singers, both last year's birds, raised in April. I am going to mate them soon. I also have a fine deep-yellow female that I am going to mate with a goldfinch. I saw some splendid birds a few days ago, and was also shown a beautiful bird, quite green, a cross between a goldfinch and canary. It whistled and sang charmingly. I don't give my birds much else beside seed; occasionally a little apple, and red pepper in abundance. They love it, and it keeps them healthy and strong. I usually use the pod; if not convenient, sprinkle the cayenne with the seed.

Now I will give the readers of The Home a recipe for a superb white cake as made by Mrs. Henry Clay: Five pints of flour, three and one-half pints of powdered sugar, whites of twenty-four eggs, well beaten, one pint of butter, three tablespoons of whisky; beat the sugar and butter together till like a cream; put in a little at a time of the whites, adding flour till all is thoroughly mixed; bake in a moderate oven.

a time of the whites, adding flour till all is thoroughly mixed; bake in a moderate oven. Can any one give me a recipe for pumpkin loaf and baked apple dumplings? CANARY.

"SIS" RETURNS THANKS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Jan. 10.—By the kindness of the Conductor, I wish to thank you all (Oh! so much) through The Home for your sympathy and prompt response to my cry (for it was a cry) for a cure for chilblains. I did not have an opportunity of using any of the cures, but I presume they are all good, as a gentleman of Chicago, Mr. J. S. Shannon, sent me a bottle of Quaker embrocation. It has the funniest old Quaker man on the bottle you ever saw. I have

Quaker man on the bottle you ever saw. I have only used it four times, and just think, it has cured me entirely. Oh, it is just splendid. I can run and play as well as ever, and if we ever have snow here I can go coasting with sister flo and brother Ed. Shouldn't I be happy, for one of my toes was ulcerated so badly that mamma had to cut out the toe of my shoe.

Allan, you poor bov, how it must have hurt you! The remedy was almost as bad as the disease. I don't wonder you screamed.

Grandma, of Jacksonville, I received your letter, and am ever so much obliged, and wish you were my own, own grandma, for mine are both gone to Heaven, for little girls are so lonely with no graudpa or grandma, and I hope all girls who have them will be very kind to them.

To the Editor of The Tribune MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Jan. 13.—Some time and a restorative of health. Now, to commence, there is a great difference of opinion as to the questions about Daniel Deronda. Running

will state what I think of George Ellot's latest work.

The character of the young Jewess was most improbable to me, but I made up my mind that I did not know much about the Jews, so let that pass. As for Daniel Deronda, I did not think much of that. Often adopted children never know who ther parents are, or that they ever had any but the ones they suppose are their parents,

for a great many years.

If the family with whom he lived were determired he should not know the circumstances of his birth, and no reference was ever made to the subject, how was he to find it out? And as for his meeting Morderal, he was hunting for him and found him. Few persons

And as for his meeting Morderal, he was hunting for him and found him. Few persons fail who are determined to accomplish an object. He sought and be found.

I think the writer has well portrayed the character of the average mother in Mrs. Davilow. She was selfish in brooding over her own disappointments, neglecting the duty she owed her child, and thoughtless that she did not study the nature and peculiarities of her daughter, and by love or force compel the obedience and confidence of her child. In how many households do we see an entire yielding up on the part of parents to their children; it is deplorable in the extreme. In tracing from effect to cause, such lack of character and decision in the right direction on the part of parents is the cause of many unhappy massriages.

Adelia speaks of Gwendolen's ignorance. How could the daughter be expected to know more than the mother? Had the mother ever taught her anything better?

The story well illustrates the idea that all girls are expected to marry at just about such a time or be "old maids." Notice how willing Gwendolen was to support herself when necessity compelled. How much better it would have been had her mother and uncle led her mind in that direction when she had the time and means to have mastered a profession or trade. She was willing to support herself and mother (as any of our true and noole girls would under the circumstances if they had only been taught self-reliance in youth). Of course she had a choice of work.

I do not think Gwendolen's ignorance is uncommon. We see it all around us; ignorance and misery go hand in hand.

The greatest and most responsible position in life that a girl can assume is that of a wife. But, as it is held so lightly in the minds of most parents, what can we expect of the young people? It is something like the temperance cause; we can't do much for the old drinkers, but we may better the rising generation. So, we cannot do much for the already unhappily

cause; we can't do much for the old drinkers, but we may better the rising generation. So, we cannot do much for the aiready unhappily married, but parents should try to guide the children right. If the mother had made herself more of a companion to the daughter she might have secured her confidence, but as she did not, she should have demanded an explanation of some of her doings. There should be no secrets between mother and daughter.

Did you stop, Adelia, to think what strength and decision of character it required on the part of a nature like Gwendolen's to give up further acquaintance with Daniel Deronda.?

AUNT LUZETTE.

AUNT LUZETTE. GAMBETTA.

Appearing in Court After Ten Years, as an

Advocate in Suit for Libel.
Correspondence New York World.
PARIS, Jan. 9.—Yesterday the protean Gambetta appeared in a new part, or in an old one revived after a lapse of nearly ten years. He donned his advocate's cap and gown and went to plead a cause before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. His success of curiosity may be imagined; the Court was crowded, and he was mobbed with admirers when he left. Times have changed since he wore the same dress in delivering the flery speeches for the defense in press trials under the Empire that first brought nim into notice. Nay, they have changed since he was last seen in a French court of justice when he was the accused (for offenses against the Marshal) awaiting his almost certain con-demnation to imprisonment and trial.

the Marshal) awaiting his almost certain condemnation to imprisonment and trial.

He appeared in order to give significance to a
trial which seems likely to mark a new point of
departure in the relations between the French
public and the French press. His friend, M.
Challemel-Lacour, a highly-esteemed Senator,
had been grossly calumniated in his orivate
character by a Royalist journal, and he had
taken the almost unheard-of course of instituting a civil action for substantial damages.
There were several other means of redress open
to him. He might bave challenged the editor
to a duel, or made a martyr of him by getting
him sent to a comfortable press prison on a
criminal prosecution. If he chose peither of
these, it was apparently because, at the instance
of Gambetta, he was bent on effecting a wholesome revolution in manners. The action for
damages for the defense of private character is
one more of those British innovations in French
life due to the initiative of the Republican
leader. It may have the effect, as it is certainly
designed to have it, of totally changing the
character of political warfare in the press, and
in particular of abolishing that ordeal by simple
combat which has long seemed to reflecting
minds to be wanting in sufficiency as a mode of
determining questions of fact.

A few notes of Gambetta's speech may be in-

combat which has long seemed to reflecting minds to be wanting in sufficiency as a mode of determining questions of fact.

A few notes of Gambetta's speech may be interesting, not only for these reasons, but as a specimen of his now almost-forgotten manner at the bar. The facts of the case were of the simplest. Challemel-Lacour having rendered himself beculiarly obnoxious to the reactionary party, certain of their organs set to work to defame him. The Tablettes d'an Spectateur opened the ball with an on dit that an eminent Republican Senator had been turned out of a club for cheating at cards. Then another organ, La France Nouvele, took up the game. Who is this Republican Senator? Can it be?"—and the writer proceeded to describe Challemel-Lacour photographically without, however, giving his name. The Republican Senator took no notice, thinking that the lie would be sufficiently contradicted by certain known facts of his life, one of them being that he belonged to no club whatever at the period in question; another, that he never played at cards. Then the France Nouvelle, dying to draw its badger, committed the blunder of coupling the lie with a name: "Can it be M. Challemel-Lacour?" At this point the Senator thought it might be as well answer, so he invited the editor to accompany him before the Judges to show cause why he should not be mulcted in 10,000 francs, or, recknoling the expenses of the process, nearly double the sum. Gambetta's parable was on the basis of this situation.

"Gentlemen," he said, "it is useful and good

be be refrict the efficient occurrency has been on the minister of 1.200 Canno, or reclosing to the control in 1.200 Canno, or reclosing to the control of 1.200 Canno, or recent in the control of 1.200 Canno, or recent in

tion of calumnistors in their purses, for there only will they feel the wound. You must reach the heart of their organization, and its heart is cash. For these reasons, gentlemen, I ask you for 10,000 francs. It is, perhaps, an innovation in the habits of our tribunals, but I again adjure you to turn your eves to a neighboring country, to insoire yourself from one of its rules of con-duct and to make the trial of it in France." They gave his client every centime of the

BIRMINGHAM LIBRARY.

Literary Treasures Desiroyed by Fire—The Best Shakspeare Collection in the World— Also One of the Finest Cervantes Collec-

London Times, Jan. 14.

The burning of the Birmingham Library on Saturday has spread a general feeling of gloom through the town, and people of all grades appear to regard the loss of the priceless literary treasures, more particularly of the Reference treasures, more particularity of the Reference and Shakspeare Libraries, as in some sense a personal becavement. These libraries were town property in great part founded and wholly supported by the money of the rate-payers, and their destruction, therefore, comes home to every one. That they were well appreciated by the public is shown by the fact that from the Reference Library alone the issues of books last year were over 300,000, or nearly one volume per head of the population of the borough, and if to this number be added the issues from the Lending-Library, the total circulation of books, exclusive of those issued from the branch libraries, considerably exceeded 500,000 per annum. Including some 3,000 patent specifications, of great value to the trade of Birmineham, the Reference Library contineed over 50,000 volumes, including the famous Shakspeare Memorial Library, which numbered nearly 7,000 volumes, the Staunton Warwickshire collection, and the Cervantes Library. The general portion of the Reference Library has been compiled with great care under the direction of Mr. Samuel Timmins, and comprised the best works, English and foreign, obtainable in nearly every department of human knowledge, including theology, history, biography, vovages, and records of learned societies. Among the collections lost were many rare local works relating to the early industrial history, strchasology, and public institutions of the town, and some letters of Dr. Johnson. The Stainton Warwickshire collection, purchased some three years are, partly by special subscription and partly by the Committee, was one of the most complete and valuable collections ever formed. This is the heaviest loss, because the larger portion consisted of ancient manuscripts, engravings, portraits, view, watercoors, and drawings of which no other copy is known, and representing many old places now destroyed. One of the rarest and most valuable of the treasures has been saved, the "Book of St. Aune at Knowle," giving the history of that ancient foundat and Shakspeare Libraries, as in some sense a personal bereavement. These libraries were town property in great part founded and wholly sup-

At a meeting of the Library Committee last At a meeting of the Library Committee last evening it was resolved to take active measures at once to reconstruct the building and restore the libraries on as complete a scale as possible. The insurance, it was stated, would entirely cover the damages to the building, but the £12,000 for which the books were insured would fall short by at least £10,000 of the required amount. Mr. J. Thackray Bunce stated that he was authorized by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, member of Parliament, to open a subscription in aid of the insurance fund with a donation of £1,500, viz.. £1,000 from a special fund bequeathed by Mr. Chamberlain's mother for public purposes, and £500 from Mr. Chamberlain inmself, conditional on the remainder of the £10,000 being raised by public subscription. A nimself, conditional on the remainder of the £10,000 being raised by public subscription. A further sum of £150 was announced from an anonymous donor, and several of the leading inhabitants have intimated their intention to sub-

scribe liberally to the restoration fund.
[The following is a letter to the editor of the same paper on the subject containing additional same paper of the subject containing additional information:

Sin: The calamitous fire of Saturday by which the Birmingham Reference and Lending Libraries were completely destroyed was not alone of local, but of national interest. Some twelve years ago an earnest band of Shakspearean scholars collected the nucleus of a library, intending it to become a recogificary of matters. years ago an earnest band of Shakspearean scholars collected the nucleus of a library, intending it to become a repository of matters Shakspearean second to none. This was handed over to the Free Library Committee of the town, and room was found for it by them in their Reference Library building, it being thought that it would be more easily accessible to students and more generally useful than if kept as a private collection. Under the care of the late George Dawson and Mr. Samuel Timmins (President of the local Shakspearean Society, it had grown to be the largest in the world, comprising about 8,000 volumes in twenty different languages and dialects, two of the latest additions being copies of Hamlet in Welsh and Hindustani. The majority of the books were bought by private subscription, valuable additions being also left by bequests and given by authors. Among the latter were 100 different editions and ana (comprised in about 400 volumes), used by the late Charles Knight in the preparation of his edition of Shakspeare, copies of the various notes and ana privately printed by J. O. Halliwell and others from all parts of the world. Deep interest was also taken in the library by the German commentations, and only a few

ville presses, a nearly complete first edition of Ruskin's works, the textile fabrics of India interleaved with samples of weaving, complete sets of Arber's reprints, "Hansard" (and "Notes and Queries," sets of the publications of the Hakluyt and Old and New Sydenham Society's Rollo publications, and a collection of some thousands of Birmingham prints and namphilets.

The majority of the books saved are of little value compared with those burned, being novels, miscellaneous literature, and the usual complement of a lending library. Your obedient servant,

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.

A Legal Victory for Mr. Bisbee—His Certifi-cate of Election to Congress from Florida Withheld by Gov. Drew in Defiance of a Decision by the Supreme Coart. By Talegraph to New York Tribuns. Washington, Jan. 28.—It does not seem to be generally known in the North that Mr. Bisbee,

the present member of the House from the Second Florida District, has secured a recapvass of the votes cast at the last election, which clearly proves that he was fairly elected, instead of Hull, to whom Gov. Drew has given a certifi-cate of election, and that the Board has so de-

of Hull, to whom Gov. Drew has given a certificate of election, and that the Board has so declared.

The letter of Hull relating to the number of votes he needed in Brevard County has already been published in the Tribune; but some of the details of the frauds committed in that county in response to that letter will be found interesting. According to the returns of the county, canvassers of the votes for Representative, Hull received 351 votes and Bisbee 41. There are seven voting precincts in the county. According to the sworn returns of the Inspectors of Election at the several precincts, which were duly delivered to the County Clerk, the vote stood: Hull, 118; Bisbee, 41. These figures are sustained by much collateral evidence from a number of the precincts. Thus it appears that the County Canvassers falsely added 191 to Hull's vote, and certified the vote for Bisbee correctly. The Deputy Clerk of Brevard County, in obedience to a subpæna duces tecum, produced before the Court at Jacksonville the returns from six of the voting precincts, those from the other cannot be found. Four of these returns are forgeries. One is proved so by the oath of every inspector at the precinct, two of whom are Democrats. Another is proved so by two of the Inspectors, both Democrats, one of whom swears that he delivered the genuine returns to Lee, the County Clerk, himself. In another case the return is raised by changing five votes for Hull to Mity.

Frands in the Second District were not confined to Brevard County, however. At one precinct in Marion County 110 Democratic ballots were substituted for a like number of Republican ballots. From one precinct in Madison County, where Bisbee had fifty-seven majority, no return was made, the Inspectors claiming that it had been stolen from one of their number on his way to the Clerk's office. The State Canvassing Board rejected the whole return from Madison County for this reason, this reducing Bisbee's majority about 500 votes.

Altogether, from the sworn evidence, it appears that Bi

return from Madison County for this reason, this reducing Bisbee's majority about 500 votes.

Altogether, from the sworn evidence, it appears that Bisbee was elected by at least 600 majority, notwichstanding all the efforts to prevent Republicans from voting by changing the boundaries of election precincts, challenging without cause, and other devices, which cost the Republicans at least 200 votes.

The prosecutions of the guilty officials, which a correspondent of the Savannah News calls "Warring upon the liberties of this people," have resulted thus far in the conviction of three members of the County Board of Canvassers for Brevard County, who have been sent to the Albany Penitentiary. Hull himself and one other official of the same county, both under indictment for conspiracy to commit the same crimes, will soon be tried by the United States Court. Republicans say that the evidence against both is so overwhelming that they can hardly escape conviction. In addition to these, about twenty other officials in different parts of the district are under indictment for frauds in the last election.

hardly escape conviction. In addition to these, about twenty other officials in different parts of the district are under indictment for frauds in the last election.

There is another phase of this case which merits attention. As soon as Mr. Bisbee learned that the State Board had, by rejecting the return of Madison County, declared Hull elected by 12 majority, he addressed a letter to Gov. Drew, informing him that the Supreme Court would be applied to for a writ compelling the State Canvassing Board to receive and count the votes from Madison County, and surgesting to him the propriety of witholding a certificate until the decision of the Court could be rendered. The Governor disregarded the suggestion, and gave Hull the certificate. On the Sth inst. the Supreme Court issued a writ requesting a recaivass of the votes, which, being made, Bisbee was declared elected. He thereupon addressed another letter to the Governor asking that a certificate be issued to him in accordance with the law which requires that the Governor shall issue a certificate to a person declared elected to Congress by the State Canvassing Board.

This letter the Governor referred to the Democratic Attorney-General, who gave a written contains that it was the duty of the Governor to

This letter the Governor referred to the Democratic Attorney-General, who gave a written opinion that it was the duty of the Governor to issue the certificate, and it is said that other Democratic lawyers with whom the Governor consulted agreed in this opinion. Moreover, the precedents in Florida sustained that view. Gov. Drew himself bolds his office by virtue of a recanyase of the voices ordered by the very same Supreme Court after Mr. Stearns had been declared elected by the State Board. Two years ago J. W. Purman held a certificate of election to Congress by virtue of a return of the State Canyassing Board. Afterwards the Board was compelled to make a recanyass of the voices by a mandamus of the Supreme Court, and Davidson was declared elected. Gov. Drew promptly issued a certificate of election to Davidson, though one had previously been given to Purman; and Davidson now holds his seat in Congress under that certificate. In view of the cases above recited, with all of which Gov. Drew is thoroughly familiar, and in two of which he was personally and directly interested, one may well be surprised at the following letter declining to issue to Mr. Bisbee the certificate to which he is clearly entitled:

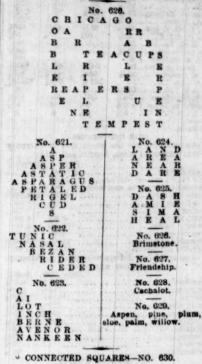
Executive Office, Tallahasses, Fla., Jan. 14, 1879.—Sin: In reply to your several communications upon the subject, and in accordance with my promise of the 11th inst., I have to say that, under existing circumstances, it will be impossible for me to issue to you a certificate of election as member of Congress from the State of Florida to the Forty-sixth Congress of the United States of America. I have some time since issued and signed a certificate for another person to that position, and I have no power to revoke the former certificate. If you are entitled to a seat in the Xorty-sixth Congress it is for that body to decide. This conclusion was reached after careful consideration and after consultation with some of the best lawyers in the State. Geosos F. Drew.

To the Hon. Horatio Bisbee, Jr.

It will be seen

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their noms de plume addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.]



... . . . Left-hand top square, across—To picture vividly; three vowels; a tuft. Down—Craw; three vowels; a horse. Disgonal, left to right—An earth—worm. Right to left—To handle coarsely. Right-hand top square, across—The power of hoiding court; three vowels; to cend. Down—A native; three vowels; an abbreviation of three lefters. Disgonal, left to right—Turf. Right to left—A Latin preposition. Left-hand bottom square, across—A Scotch prefix; three vowels; a decree. Down—A prefix denoting iii; three vowels; a noise made by a certain bird. Diagonal, left to right—A stomach. Right to left—An aboreviation for a State. Right-hand bottom square, across—A tippler; three vowels; obtained. Down—An animal; three vowels; a weight. Diagonal, left to right—A relative. Right to left—Today. Main diagonal, from left to right—An American statesman. From right to left—Pertaining to a certain shape.

Chicago.

E, F. K.

... ...

.

... ...

....

DIAMOND-NO. 631.

1. Without this letter Franklia's name. In history would have no fame.

2. This is a pad, you've seen it oft; Or, if you please, a cushion soft. 3. Next I define to sag or bend— On this you surely may depend.

An easy posture this must be.
 If not, a falsehood charge to me.

5. A fastening this, or kind of lock,.
To bar the wolf from herdsman's flock.

6. Almost undaunted this will prove If but two things you dare remove. 7. This surely is sincerest grief
From which you get in part relief.

8. Of workman's daily stipend this Is but the end—indeed it is.

9. In darkest midnight this is read. Your puzzleistic friend, FULTON, Ill. RHOMBOID-NO. 632.

Across—A fruit; a fruit; tricks; furious; a freshwater fish. Down—In David; an abbreviation; an inclosure; a resting-place; renown; a goddess; what every Christian should avoid; an abbreviation; in Jeremiah.

CHICAGO.

HEATH.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC-NO. 633. A kind of lever; a tree; a leather strap; a town in Italy; a wash-bowl; a lady's name. The words are all composed of the same number of letters. The primals, a twig; finals, a flight.
CHICAGO.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 634. An animal's couch; a girl's name; an ancient ruler; a small coin.
CHICAGO. FRITZ.

Melancholy: a plant; to test.

CHARADE-NO. 636. My first cuts up, and my second cuts down, To be wary, these sharpers compel you;
Take care that their tricks do not make you dun
brown,
And look out that the whole doesn't sell you.
Dixon, Ill.

ENENA CHANAGRA.

CHARADE—NO. 637.

Corney kissed the first,
When he went to see Kathleea,
For 'twas from her he got it,
When parting, yester e'en.
Corney kissed the second,
When he met Kathleen,
And oh, he felt as happy
As ever he had been!
Corney kissed the whole—
But then 'twas not Kathleen,
She would have boxed his ears
Had she the truant seen.

D. H. K.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 638. I am composed of nine letters, and am a bird.
My 1, 6, 7, is an animal.
My 2, 8, 7, is to join.
My 5, 3, 4, is to nurt.
My 3, 9, 2, is an insect.
Geneva, Wis.

COMET.

COMBT. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 639. I am composed of seven letters, and am a min-

the chase had been spent in angling be would have landed the Dixon trout. Henida says The Corner's correspondents "are as good as Pat's regiment, which he toasted as 'Aquil to none, and their photos would make a choice gallery." Exchici's la alas, the only one yet albumized.

Enena Chanagra, Dixon, Ill., conned her weekly lessor, and ciphered out the hidden meaning of each puzzle precisely like the printed list at the top of The Corner. The lady says she is willing the Champairn gentleman should not be satisfied, because the triple acrostic tripped nim up. The memory of his share "Bargains" is too fresh for her to lament his failure to catch the trout. Miss Beena will please accept thanks for puzzles.

Enena will please accept thanks for puzzles.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., should be credited with the answer to the triple acrostic last week, as a letter containing the trout was mailed Friday, but did not reach headquarters until Saturday. This week he gives all but the triangle, Will's square, and the "Cachalot." "The what is it" is the best he can do. Towhead hopes he is not deserving of "brimstone" as tight is fearful to contemplate. He sends a charade for Miss Coochie's benefit that will have a place soon.

Little Cassing city after a long absence from

Little Cassino, city, after a long absence from The Corner and Chicago, returns to greet the G. P. and the G. P's with his best bow. As an earnest of his interest he sends enough puzzles to stock up L. C.'s pigeon-hole for weeks to come, all skillfully constructed, for which the Chief of Staff is much obliged. As he is only convalencing after a severe sickness, he is not yet in trim for disentiangling, so only sends answers to the easiest ones in last week's list,—Nos. 624, 626, and 628.

A MEMPHIS ROMANCE.

Miss Baccigalupe and Her Two Husbands Some years ago, when Memphis was a mere village, an Italian couple located here and conducted a small but lucrative peanut and fruit business on a street corner until they accumulated sufficient capital to open a little bar-room. Here the madame conducted the business successfully, made her sample-room a favorite resort for a good class of customers, and finally, after accumulating considerable property, mored into a more fashionable quarter of the city and opened an elegant establishment, and "Madame Vincent's" became known far and wide.

Meanwhile, a daughter who had grown up into womanhood returned from the boarding-school she had been attending for some years, and her rare beauty and accomplishments ren-dered her very attractive. Mme. Vincent was, dered her very attractive. Mme. Vincent was, not withstanding her vocation, much respected, and her husband. Vincent Baccigalupo, was, not very fong since, prominently mentioned in the Memphis papers as a proper person to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of the day. It is not surprising, then, that Miss Baccigalupo, young, rich, beautiful, and colitured as she was, should number in her train many suitors, some of them such as might be accounted very attractive to an ambitious, matchinaking mamma.

But, before we proceed further, another chanacter in the drama we are rehearsing should be introduced. Mr. James Brizzolari, a brother of Mme. Vincent, a young lawyer of fine talent, was coming into notice. He had already risen to the dignity of a piace an the Democratic Executive Committee, and was believed to have good prospects for a seat in the lower House of the Tennessee Legislature. He was tall, handsome, and spirited, and carried himself like a chevalier. His rapid rise to prominence gave promise of a brilliant future, when, in consequence of a newspaper article which he construed as reflecting upon him, he challenged the author, a fellow of the legal profession, and a duel ensued, in which he—Brizzolari—was wounded. The duel was conducted with great ectat, the combatants sailing down the river in separate crafts, and saluting each other as they passed in true chivalric style. While the public mind was still somewhat excited over the "meeting," and public curiousity about Brizzolari giving place to sympathy for the wounded hero, the announcement fell upon the public car that this brilliant and promising young man had eloped with his niece, the beautiful and accomplished his Baccigalupe. The parents were deeply grieved and mortified that a daughter and nephew should have so disgraced their family name, but time, which heals all iils, soon blotted out this little episode from the memory of the public, if not from the minds of those most closely identified, and when the elopement was almost forgotten Brizzolar notwithstanding her vocation, much respected, and her husband. Vincent Baccigalupo, was, not

Marre had been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the burglary. Marre was indicted, tried, and convicted, and sentenced to a long term in the Penitentiary. After serving some three years he was pardoned by the Governor in consideration of good conduct, and, passing by his old home, he went to Little Rock, where he met the late Mrs. Brizzolari (nee Miss Buccigalupo) and married her. They lived together until recently, when the fickle woman left the pardoned couvict suddenly, and returned to her first husband, her uncle Brizzolari.

Again we go back to Mine. Vincent. The yellow-fever epidemic in Memphis last summer carried off Mme. Vincent and her husband, Vincent Baccigalupo, both dying suddenly and intestate, and leaving an estate valued at \$200,000. The later husband of Miss Baccigalupo, who had been so long absent from his old home, returned to the Bluff City, and, asserting that he had reformed his ways since his discharge from the Penitentlary, with an earnest desire to again walk in the paths of rectutude and become an honest and respected citizen, sent a petition to the Governor asking to be restored to citizenship. The recommendations were such that the petition was granted, and shortly after the Governor had forwarded the papers at telegram was received in Memphis from Brizzolari, asking that the petition of Marre for restoration to citizenship be not granted until he, Brizzolari, could be heard from. But it was too late. Then followed a suit, just now entered, for the possession of the heiress to the property left in Memphis, each claiming her as his wife.

BONCOURT CASTLE.

[From the German of Chamisse,]
I dream of the days of my childhood;
I snake off my tresses of gray;
I call to my mind the home-pictures
I long had deemed vanished for aye,

High over the shadowy hedges, A castle arises in state; I know ev'ry spire, ev'ry tower-I know the stone bridge and the gate

Distinctly upon the escutcheon
Each lion appears like a friend;
Sainte I each oid-time acquaintance,
And quickly the courtyard ascend.

And there lies the Sphinx by the fountains.
And thither the churchyard is green;
And yonder I slept my first slumber,
Behind that antique casement's screen. Then slowly I enter the chapel, And seek out mine ancestor's grave; There is it; and there from the column His weapon droops down to the paye.

Mine eyes, tear-bedimmed, cannot follow The monament's deep-graven lines. Though through the stained glass of the wind The sun full and bright on it shines.

So standest thou, home of my fathers, Thus fixed in my memory, dear, Though o'er thy once spacious foundations The plow hath gone many a year. Be fruitful, O garden belov-ed!
I bless then with heart solely tried;
And thrice do I bless him who over
Thy verdure the plowshare doth guide.

And I will rise up, nor bewail me;
My harp will I take in my bands,
And far o'er the Earth will I wamier,
And sing of my home in all lands.
Oshkosh, Wis.
M. E. Harron



FLOWER and VEGETABLE, all the most kinds, UN-EQUALED IN QUALITY. Packets well filled with FRESH SEEDS, sure to grow and five satisfaction. New catalogue for 1875 just out, and will be MAILED FREE. Send for it. WYMAN, JR., Seedaman.

Light Foreign Exchange Business

Yesterday.

The Government Bond Market-Stocks Irregular.

The Produce Markets Irregularly Easier-A Rather Sharp Decline in Provisions.

Wheat Depressed by Large Stocks at Odessa-Corn Lower in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago bankers report their principal busi-ness now to be with Board of Trade borrowers. There is a good deal of changing of loans in preparation for the first of the month. This not add to the aggregate discounts, but hese have already been carried to a good figure by the unusual amounts of grain that have been red in the Chicago elevators. The lowest bank rate for money is now 8 per cent. Country applications for loans are not heavy. The

The Chicago bank clearings for the month of January are reported by Manager D. R. Hale as

The clearings yesterday were \$2,700,000. The Government bond market is active. Hold-ers of the 6 per cents, called or likely to be called, are bringing them in and investing in 4 per cents. It is noticeable, however, that this exchange of 6 per cents for 4 per cents is not as rapid as it was the first weeks in January. The 6s of 1881 were unchanged at 106%, and the 5-20s of 1867 at 101%; the 5-20s of 1868 advanced %, to 1023%; the 10-40s %, to 1043%; the new 5s declined %, to 105%; the new 41%s gained %, to 106. There was no change in the price of the 4

per cents or currency 6s. Gold coin is bought in small quantities. The conomist thinks that now that the United States Treasury has accumulated sufficient gold for resumption that the natural flow of specie

The re-establishment of the American currency on a sound metallic basis is an event of much importance to this country. It cannot fail to stimulate trade in the States, and any increase of business there must react favorably upon us. Now, also, the United States Treasury will probably case to necumulate gold. It will only absorb sufficient to provide for the wear and tear of its currency, and our American gold supplies, which have of late been intercepted, will probably soon begin to flow in upon us again.

In the foreign-exchange market business was not animated. The supply of bills is light, and

not animated. The supply of bills is light, and the prospect for larger offerings is not good, as of the few foreign orders received here understood to be at figures under the market. Sterling grain and commercial bills were 482%. French bills were 521%. The actual rates for sterling were 484% and 457%, and the postal rates remain unchanged. Bankers' bills on Paris were 519% and 510%; Alltwerp, 35, and 517%; commercial, 523%; Reichmark, 95; commercial, 941/4; guilders on Holland, 401/4

and 40%; commercial, 30%.
Consols kept up at the high figure, 96 5-16, they have reached in consequence of the im-proved state of affairs, financially, in London. The Bank of England lost \$275,000 in bullion. One evidence of the improvement is that all the banks owe less than they did. The deposits at the London and Westminster, which takes rank as the oldest and largest of the joint-stock banks of the metropolis, are five millions less than they were six months ago, but they still amount to the respectable sum of \$102,420,000.

Stocks opened weak, but the market subsequently improved, and again lost what had been gained. The most violent fluctuation of the day was a drop in Union Pacific from 68½ to day was a drop in Union Pacific from 68½ to 000 Eric, 32,000 Lake Shore, 8,600 Wabash, 20,57½, followed by a recovery to 65. For some 000 Northwestern common, 20,000 preferred, report, and was known in this market only by private dispatches. Gould was credited with having caused the break, as he circulated the stories of his failure for the purpose of putting down other stocks. The flop had little effect, as very few persons deal in Union Pacific. It is Gould's stock, and outsiders are afraid of it. Among other operations of the day were free sales of Lake shore. Transactions were not as large as on previous days, and small operators were evidently afraid of venturing too far into waters that rise and fall so suddenly. The clos-

day before, there was a gain of 13% in New York Central, to 116%; I in Michigan Central, to 88%; % in Lake Shore, to 72½; I in Northwestern common, to 68%; in the preferred 1½, to 85; in 8t Paul common 13%, to 42%; in Rock Island 1½, to 127½; in Illinois Central ¼, to 87%; Eric 3%, to 26; Wabash I, to 23; St. Joe preferred 3% to 23%; Pelayrane & Handen 14.

Sight; Eric %, to 26; Wabash I, to 25; St. Joe preferred %, to 38%; Delaware & Hudson ¼, to 43; Lackawanna 1¼, to 51½; Jersey Central 2, to 48%; and Western Union 2, to 101%

There was a decline of ¾ in Burlington & Quincy, to 116½; of 1¼ in Union Pacific, to 65; of ½ in C., C., C. & I., to 45½; of ¾ in C., C. & I. C., to 55%; of ¾ in St. Joe, to 14½; of ¾

Northwest gold bonds were 105%, St. Paul Sinking Funds were 103, Burlington & Cedar Rapids 71%, and Alton 6-per-cent gold bonds

In railroad bonds, in New York on Wednes-day, the business was well distributed, and prices were higher in nearly the entire list. The greatest improvement was in Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota land grant income, which adup to 22%. Hannibal & St. Joseph convertibles advanced to 107%, Rock Island 6s to 111%, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northto 102½, do I. & D. Division extension to 102, Belleville & Southern Illinois firsts to 105½. Cincinnati & Springfield firsts, guaranteed by Lake Shore, to 98, North Missouri firsts to 109, Chicago & Alton Sinking Funds to 1033%, Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons to 10634, Cleveland & Pittsburg consolidated Sinking Funds to 116, and Louisville & Nash-ville seconds to 9614. The New Jersey Central issues were in demand, and prices were well

The Mining Exchange, according to the New York Journal of Commerce, begins to feel the impulse of this bull movement in stocks, and a good business has been done in that branch of the market. There are, it says, "mining shares dealt in the property of the market.

the market. There are, it says, "mining shares dealt in every day which are really more valuable than many of the fancies on the stock-list, and those speculators who are yearning to buy something may feel inclined to take more than a passing glance at the assortment of shares offered at the Mining Board."

The New York Sun says:

A carious psychologic fact in this movement is that, while in former years the bears were mostly old men and the bulls young ones, to-day it is the reverse. The old men have apparently shaken off their conservatism and skepticism. Not satisfied with a rise of 20 per cent in the market price of all the leading securities, the oldest operators of Wall street talk of 20 and 30 per cent more, while the young generation backs out, and, if it has not as yet the courage to bear the market, it talks disparagingly of the mental condition of the leaders of the movement. The jumping out of these young operators from the solid ranks of the old makes trading very lively, and brings the total of daily transactions to more than 250,000 shares, while three months ago 75,000 shares solid and bought was considered a fair average day's work on the Exchange.

Lake Shore 71 C. & N. Western 58	7214	71 58	*72¼ *60¼
Do preferred 834	85	8314	*85
M. & St. Paul 401/2	4236	4014	*42%
Do preferred 823	83	81%	*83
C., R. I. & Pacific . 12614	12714	126	*1271/4
Illinois Central 87%	87%	87	87%
Chi., Bur. & Q 1161/4	1	1	1164
Chicago & Alton. 80%	***		86%
Union Pacific 661/2	6614	58	*65
Erie 251/4	26	25	*28
Wabseh Railway. 22% Onio & Miss 9%	2314		•23
C., C., C. & Ind., 46%	10	914	*10 45%
C., C. & I. C 5%	461/2	514	5%
H. & St. Jo 15	5%	3%	1414
Do preferred 3814			38%
Del. & Hudson 42		1	42
D Lack. & West. 50	5114	49	*511/4
N. J. Central 41%	43%	41%	43%
W. Union Tel100	101%	9914	*101%
A. & P. Tel 38			38
Can. Southern 56	56	55 .	5514
Kansas & Texas 614	6%	6	61%
St. L., K. C. & N 816	8%	8	8

The following are the quotations in coin this market of coins, bought and sold Asked.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long) ...*109
Chicago 7 per cent sewerage (long) .*109
Chicago 7 per cent sewerage (long) .*100
Chicago 7 per cent sewerage (long) .*110
Chicago 6 per cents, long*104
Chicago 6 per cents, short*101
Cook Connty 7 per cent bonds ...*108½
Cook Connty 7 per cent bonds ...*108½
South Park 7 per cent bends ...*108
South Park 5 onds ...*108 Asked. *110 *110 *111 *105 *102 *1094 *102 *104 Lincoln Park 7 per cents, short. *101
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bends. *108
South Park bonds. *102
City Railway (South Side). 165
City Railway (West Side). 171
City Railway (North Side). ex. div. 119
City Railway (North Div.) 7 per
cent bonds. *104½
Chamber of Commerce. 58½
Chicago Gas Light. 125
W. Div. Railway 7 per cent cert's *104½
City Scrib. 96; *1054 *And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Governments were

Railroad, bonds were generally strong. Rock Island 6s advanced to 113.

State securities were dull. The stock market was irregular in early dealings, but, towards the close, assumed a strong tone, and final dealings were at the highest prices of the day. At the opening prices advanced 1/6@2%, the latter Lackawanna, but sub-sequently there was a reaction of 1/6@2, Lackawanna and Western Union leading the downward movement. Towards the close there was a general improvement, the advance ranging from 1 to 3%, the latter Michigan Central. Union Pacific moved independently of the general market, dropping to 5714, and re covering to 65, at which it closed. The investment shares were conspicuous the upward movement, which gives color to the statement that a consultation was held last night by the principal operators on the buil side, and an agreement arrived at to maintain certain of the better class of stocks,those which have assured prospects of regular dividends. Orders from the outside were lim-35,000 St. Paul common, 12,000 preferred, 42,000 35,000 St. Paul common, 12,000 preferred, 42,000 Lackawanna, 9,000 New Jersey Central, 9,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Union Pacific, 2,500 Ohios, 14,000 Western Union, 2,000 Canada Southern, 2,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 4,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and 1,000 Rock Island.

Money market active at 24@4, closing at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper 3/4@5.
Sterling exchange, sixty days, dull at 485; Dry goods imports for the week, \$1,788,000. GWERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881. 100½ New 4s.

Coupons, '67s. 102 10.40s.

Coupons, '68s. 102½ 10.40s, coupon.

New 5s. 106½ Currencies.

New 4½s. 106½

FOREIGN. LONDON, Jan. 31.—Consols, 96 5-16.

American Securities—Reading, 13; Erie, 26½; preferred, 49½.

United States Bonds—'67s, 103½; 10 40s, 107; new 5s, 107; 4½s, 109½.

Rates of discount in open market 2½.

Below the Bank of England rate, ½.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Rentes, 113f 97½c.

Hondon 82½ 68½ 1.52 63

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Jan. 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot on court bet Centre av and May st, and 206 ft s of Eighteentn st, 25x103 ft (Joseph Zajicek to Franz Bartik), dated Jan. 24.

Ingraham st 75 ft e of Noble st, s f, 25x 125 ft (Charles Mears to H. and M. Kuntz), dated Jan. 31.

Hinsche st, 112 ft n e of Clybourn av, s e f, 24x92 ft, improved (Otto F. Harms to Louise Hewes), dated Jan. 27.

Clinton st, n w cor of Taylor st, e f, 25x 1,725 Clinton st, n w cor of Taylor st, e f, 25x 100 ft (with building No. 409) (M. D. Prindiville to Philip Weinheimer), dated Jan. 30.

West Ohio st, 27 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x125 ft (George Bickerdike to Patrick Shannon), dated Jan. 29.

Wood st. 312 ft n of Forty-ninth st. e f.
48x124 ft (Benjamin F. Jacobs to Cath-arine Grant). dated Jan. 11
Arnold st near Fifty-eighth st, w f. 25x
122 ft (Henry Marsh to E. M. Jarrett),
dated Jan. 24 COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for January delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days: Thursday. 9.55 The following were the receipts and ship ments of the leading articles of produce in this

city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7

o'clock on Friday morning and correspond ing date twelve months ago: RECEIPTS. 1879. | 1878. 1879. | 1878. Flour, bris...
Wheat, bu...
Corn, bu...
Corn, bu...
Corn, bu...
Corn, bu...
Grass seed, ib.
F. seed, ibs.
F. seed, ibs.
F. seed, ibs.
Beef, tes.
Beef, tes.
Beef, tris.
Lard, ibs.
Tailow, ibs.
Nutter, ibs.
Sutter, ibs.
Live hogs. No.
Live hogs. No.
Cattle, No.
Sheep, No.
Hides, ibs.
Woo'. ibs.
Potatos, bu... 10,006 12,422 13,194
48,142 17,555 100,9 5
46,530 37,680 47,830
26,240 21,257 23,340
3,274 2,392 1,142
12,630 16,556 11,236
29,830 119,120 137,983
41,890 23,391 181,785
15,670 32,877 29,974
312,519 5,634,421 4,356,450 221, 863 1, 101, 667 42, 905 49, 0.20 118, 134 108, 942 2, 862 41, 823 5, 452 3, 555 50 11, 476 68, 338 50 0 yoo', ibs.

Potatoes, bu.

Coal, tons.

Hay, tons.

Lumber, in ft.

Salt. bris.

Poultry, lbs.

Game, pkgs.

Eggs, pkgs.

Cheese, bxs.

G. appies, bris.

Beans. bu. 2,184 1,540 931 80 2,200 25,475 2,594 446 62 Withdrawn from store during Thursday for

city consumption: 4,779 bu wheat, 4,827 bu The following grain was inspected into story in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 3 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars mixed, 19 cars No. 2 hard, 55 cars No. 2 spring, 67 cars No. 3 do, 29 cars rejected (179 wheat); 2 cars No. 1 corn, 31 cars high mixed, 13 cars new do, 13 cars new mixed, 53 cars No. 2 corn, 6 cars rejected (118 corn); 13 cars white oats, 6 cars No. 2 mixed, 2 cars rejected (21 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 4 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (6 rye); 3 cars No. 3 barley, 5 cars extra do. 1 car feed (9 barley). Total, 333 cars, or 140,000 bu. Inspected out: 11,282 bu wheat, 64,543 bu corn,

806 bu oats, 3,611 bu barley.

They say that some of the members of the Board of Trade propose to ask for an injunction on the Board to prevent that honorable body from interfering with their rights as members to employ clerks in the conduct of their business on 'Change.

The new rule, or rather operations in the absence of the old rule, with regard to clerks on Change will begin with the expiry of tickets now held. Those already issued for the current year will probably not be called in.

A resolution was offered yesterday by ex-President Bensley, and will be voted on by the Board to-day, requesting the President to appoint a committee of five to revise the rules bearing on the transaction of business by deputy. Also to provide a room in which settle ments of contracts can be effected. It is believed by many members that the way is now clear for a more satisfactory way of doing business than has obtained recently; and they claim that the clerk system had been so much over done that it was necessary to top it off, and begin afresh. Some members notorious as doing little or no business have had as many as two or three clerks, who, it is fair to presume, actually traded on their own account, or for outside parties whose business they had ob-

tained. The (London) . Miller of the 13th inst. inticontracted three to six months ahead to supply flour, without buying the wheat against it, as they count on being abie to purchase the grain as wanted at less prices than are now ruling. wheat-laden vessels through the Dardanelles, and states that Russsia will ship actively as the season allows. Evidently there are some people on the other side of the Atlantic who expect cheaper wheat in the summer, but how much of the cheapening will be due to lessened cost of transportation is the problem that cannot now be solved.

The stock of wheat at Odessa at the close of the year is reported as 904,000 quarters, against 409,000 quarters twelve months pre-

prices here yesterday. A gentleman just arrived here from California reports that they had two or three days of rain on the Pacific Slope about the time he left; but he does not expect an average crop, as other conditions have to be taken into the account, and some of them are adverse. Of course there is plenty of time for more rain

during the next two months. The leading produce markets were generally easier yesterday, oats being the leading excep-tion to the rule. The early feeling was firm in wheat and provisions, but the interest waned towards noon, and prices declined. A large tracts from February into March, and the ship-

ping movement was rather slow. was a fair seasonable business doing, and, as the prospects for the spring trade are flattering, there is a cheerful feeling among jobbers. Prices remain about steady. Groceries met with a good and sugars nominally higher, in sympathy with the Eastern market. No quotable changes were noted in the dried-fruit market. Trade contin-ues good at firm prices. Fish were in fair reer, quotations being advanced a trifle. Canned goods were firm and unchanged. There was a fairly active movement in butter and cheese, with the latter firm. Oils were quoted as be-fore. Tobacco remains duil and unsettled.

The lumber market was steady and quiet, though fair sales are made for the time of year. Furs were firm at the recent advance, and in active request. Wool and broom-corn were both steady. Seeds were rather quiet except a flurry in clover early, and unchanged in price. Hides were in good demand and firm, and hav was steady. Green fruits were in fair request at recent prices. Poultry advanced under an active

city inquiry, and the stock of fine chickens and turkeys was soon sold out.

	and ocean contracts:			
	1 - 47 (February 1991) - 10 (September 1991)		clour-	
•	Provisions.		Barrels.	Grain
	Liverpool68%	57%	\$1,39%	
	Glasgow76%	68%	1.584	63
	Bristol85	713	1.52	
	London8214	68%	1.52	63
	Hamburg88	85	1.70	
	Bremen88			
	Havre 991/2			
	Rail freights were	quoted	at the fo	llowin
	range:			
	Fourth		Dressed	Dresse
	class. Gre	ain. Flo	ur. beef.	hoge
H	To Baltimore37	.32 .	64 .87	
9	Philadelphia38	.33	.88	.7
	New York40		70 .90	.7
	Boston 45	40 .	80 .95	.8
1	GRAIN	IN SIGH	r.	00 Tu
	The New York Pr	roduce 1	Exchange	Weekl
	gives the following a	s the	risible aur	mly o
-1	grain on the dates		mines aut	bri o

Also 1,450,000 bu rye, against 1,475,000 bu a MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday: 20,889 116, 864 357, 750 IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. Jan. 31.-Receipts-Flour, 14,576 brls; wheat, 87,750 bu; corn, 96,070 bu; oats, 30,753 bu; corn-meal, 1,187 pkgs; rye, 4,608 bu; barley,

4,950 bu; malt, 6,525 bu; pork, 560 bris; beef, 1,061 tes; cut meats, 4,696 pkgs; lard, 2,315 tes; whisky, 1,225 brls. Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu;

WHEAT INSPECTION. The Commercial Bulletin of this city gives the following as the number of cars of wheat inspected into store by grades for the month of January for the years named: 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875,

Total...... 6,007 3,738 1,222 2,597 3,605
The following table exhibits the inspection of wheat from Aug. 1, 1878, to Jan. 31, 1879, inclusive, as compared with the corresponding time the past four years:

78-9, 77-8, 76-7, 75-6, 74-5, August... 8,023 4,404 1,015 4,780 9,181 September 10,661 9,031 4,085 6,392 7,918 October... 10,247 10,001 8,043 10,252 10,905 November... 9,310 5,431 5,205 7,578 3,610 December 7,373 3,418 2,839 4,167 4,734 January... 6,007 3,738 1,222 2,597 3,005

Total ... 51, 621 36, 113 22, 409 35, 766 40, 343 Of the 52, 621 cars of wheat inspected into store for the crop year 1878, from Aug. 1 to date, shout 14, 895 cars were winter wheat; during the preceding years mentioned above the arrivals of winter wheat, comparatively speaking, smounted to

nothing. PACKING RETURNS. Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed from Nov. 1 to date and latest mail dates, at the andermentioned places, as follows:

Total, six cities4, 585, 000 3, 550, 000 GOODS RECEIVED

at the port of Chicago Jan. 31: James H. Rice, 95 packages glass; Elgin National Watch Company, 1 package watch jewels. Collections,

GRAIN CLEARING HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jap. 31.-My letter of yesterday has been made to appear ridiculous by a typographical error. Five per cent ought to have been 5 cents per trade. Many of the members who approve of having a settlement office say, Go a step further and make it complete by having a cashier and a couple of collecting clerks, and let the office collect and pay the differences; they will be far more quickly settled than they are now. When the forenoon rings are made the differences will be collected during the afternoon and paid in the morning, and the differences on the afternoon rings collected the next forenoon, and paid in the afternoon-two rounds of collections a day. A merchant will then pay, all his differences at once to one collector instead of to fifty differ-

eut clerks, and receive them at once at the set-tlement office, instead of sending clerks to fifty different offices to collect them.

Five cents for each trade of 5,000 grain, or 250 pork or lard, will not a handsome income to the Board. The expenses of the office will be, say, \$1,500 to manager, \$1,200 to cashier, six clerks and two collectors (eight) at \$600—\$4,800

clerks and two collectors (eight) at \$600—\$4,800 in all,—say \$8,000 per year.

The average number of trades a day in wheat, corn, cats, barley, pork, and lard is something over 3,000 (there are, on an average, five parties to a ring, so that 3,000 trades would make 600 rings a day), at 5 cents each trade, would be \$150 a day; 300 working days say, in the year, gives a total of \$45,000, or a net profit of \$37,800. If the brokers will now cut down their rates one-balf, they will do four times as much business as formerly, and those of them who suck ness as formerly, and those of them who stick to a purely brokerage business, and do not scalp, will ultimately get all the work to do. I do not mean to say a word against the scalpers or traders; they are essential, useful, make a market, and give it life; but if a broker, be a broker, and if a trader, be a trader.

Member

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were irregular. Lard was more active, while there was less doing in pork and meats. The market was firm early, but a season of weakness set in towards noon, which resulted in a marked decline in pork and lard. The receipts of hogs were not large, but the market was quoted lower, and this prevailed in product, though Liverpool reported advances in lard and some meats. The trading seemed to be more largely local than the average of the past week, and a good proportion of it was little other than changing from March into April, with some transfers from February. The receipts of products here were

larger than usual.

February. The receipts of products here were larger than usual.

MESS PORK—Advanced 2½c early, but declined 25c per brl, and closed 22½c below the latest prices of Turseday. Sales were reported of 500 orls seller January at \$9.55; 2.500 bris seller February at \$9.45@9.57½; 14,500 bris seller February at \$9.45@9.77½, and 30,250 bris seller April at \$9.40@9.72½, and 30,250 bris seller April at \$9.40@9.72½, and 30,250 bris seller April at \$9.60@9.85. Total, 47,750 bris. The market closed weak at about \$7.25 for old spot, \$9.32½@9.35 for new spot or seller February, \$9.45@9.47½ for March, \$0.60@9.62½ for April, and \$9.75@9.80 for May.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$8.00@8.50, and extra prime at \$7.25@7.50.

LAND—Declined 10c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Thursday, though reported 1s per 112 lbs higher in Liverbool. Sales were reported of 2,250 fcs seller February at \$8.40@6.45; 24.500 tos seller March at \$6.50@6.55; and 1.000 tcs seller March \$6.50@6.55; and 1.000 tcs seller March \$6.50@6.55; and 1.000 tcs seller March \$6.50@6.55; and 1.000 tcs seller March, \$6.55@6.56.75; weller April, and \$9.65@6.70 for May.

MEATS—Were fairly active, and easier, in sympathy with pork and lard, though closing about the same as twenty-four hours previously. The trading was chiefly in local futures. Sales were reported of 200 boxes long clears at \$4.40; 100 boxes long and short clears at \$4.60; 5.50 boxes Cumberlands at \$4.75; 3, 150.000 lbs short ribs at \$4.32½@4.35 spot, \$4.474@4.525 spot, \$4.474@4.525 spot for March, and \$4.55@4.55 for boxes Cumberlands at \$4.75; 3, 150.000 lbs short ribs at \$4.30; cr and 20,000 lbs sweet pickled do at 6½c loose. The following were the prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

Shoul ders. | Short ders. | Clears. Loose, part cured. \$3, 40 \$4, 35 \$4, 47½ \$4, 55 Boxed. 3, 52½ 4, 50 4, 62½ 4, 70 February, boxed. 3, 32½ 4, 50 4, 62½ 4, 70 March. boxed. 3, 62½ 4, 60 4, 72½ 4, 80 April, boxed. 3, 72½ 4, 70 4, 82½ 4, 90

FLOUR-Was very quiet, and rather weak, es-pecially on shipping lots. The local trade was slow and steady, holders of the better class of flours being firm in their views. Sales were re-ported of 100 brls winters on private terms; 500 brls double extras, chiefly at \$4.00@4.50; 100 brls extras at \$3.12%, and 50 brls rye flour at \$2.60. Total, 750 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices:

declined 4.c. closing %c below the latest prices of Thursday. The British markets were quoted slow and easier, and New York was similarly affected both being probably depressed by the news that the stocks of wheat at Odessa a month ago were more than twice as large as at the close of 1877. Our receipts were somewhat larger, with small shipments, and our stocks in store have now grown to very large dimensions. Operators were disposed at the outset to advance prices, but there were too many sellers for permanent strength, the market slowly weakening under increased offerings by parties who have wheat coming to them to-day on February contracts, while not a few March holders were anxious to realize, because they feared that there is too much wheat in the world for a speedy advance. The shipping demand was irregular, and conduct to the lower grades. Seller March opened at 884.c, advanced to 87% \$\tilde{Q}\tilde{A}\tilde{T}\tilde{C}\tilde{

Tuary, \$9.6569.70 for Marcu, and for April.

Lard—500 tes at \$6.40 for February. Short ribs

-600, 000 lbs at \$4.50 for March and \$4.62\ 04.65

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—160,000 bu at 83 \(^1\) &85 \(^1\) c for February, and 86 \(^1\) c for March. Corn—55,000 bu at 30 \(^1\) d 31c for February, 31 \(^1\) c for March, and 35 \(^1\) \(^1\) &33 \(^1\) c for March, and 35 \(^1\) \(^1\) &33 \(^1\) c for March, and 35 \(^1\) &40 \(^1\) &50 for March, and \$9,60 \(^1\) &9.62 \(^1\) for April. Lard—2,500 tes at \$6.45 \(^1\) &6.47 \(^1\) for March, and 6.52 \(^1\) for April. Short ribs—230.000 lbs at \$4.40 for March, and \$4.52 \(^1\) for April.

LATER.

Mess pork was active and stronger, closing at \$9.50@9.52½ for March, \$9.72½@9.75 for April, and \$9.32½@9.35 for February. Sales 17,750 bris at \$3.32½ for February. \$9.45@9.50 for March, \$9.65@9.75 for April, and \$9.87½ for March, \$9.65@9.75 for April, and \$9.67% for March, and May.

Lard closed at \$6.42%@6.45 for March, and \$6.521%@6.55 for April. Sales 4,250 tos at \$6.45 @6.47% for March, \$6.35 for April, and \$6.62% for May.

The schr G. Marray has been chartered for 51,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 6c, and the schr San Diego for 50,000 bu wheat to the above-named port at 6%c.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Continues in moderate reques Green hard and the state of the

| Quote: | Stark ... | 23 | Burlaps, 4 bu ... | 12 | | Brighton A | 22½ | Do 5 bu ... | 14 | | Otter treek ... | 19½ | Gunnies, single . 14@15 | | Lewiston ... | 20½ | Do, double ... 23@24 | | American ... | 10 | Wool sacks ... 24@45 American. 13 Wool sacks.....40@45 CHEESE—In this market there were no changes calling forgenetal mention. A good business was in progress and the feeling among holders was one of firmness. The stock of fine mild cheese is light, but there is still a large surplus of old sharp cheese. We continue to quote:

withington.

withington.

withington.

withington.

with said block.

\$4.50

COOPERATOR. Farrels and tierces were lower,

COOPERATOR. Farrels and tierces were lower,

with said block.

\$1.00 & 1.05

COOPERATOR. Farrels and tierces were lower,

\$1.00 & 1.05

Land tierces.

\$1.0 SCREENINGS—Sales were 30 tons at \$8.50@12.00.
SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active, but weak. The market advanced 4624c early, and Figs. laye

Alden apples

Wixien Wileat—Was very quiet, and lots in store were entirely nominal. Sales were limited to 400 bn No. 2 by sample at 87c, and 400 bn do at 84c.

CORN—Was less active and easier, declining about ½c from the latest prices of Thursday. The British markets and New York were quiet and easier, while our receipts were smaller, the last-named fact preventing a more accided declined in sympathy with wheat. The demand of futures was really light, except during the first half hour but sellers were not auxious to make fower prices. There was only a moderate innoity for shipment, but the lower grades were relatively firm, being in light supply. The changing over from February into March was limited in amount, the deliveries of to-day he ving apparently been provided for previously. Seller alay opened at 35½c, sold at 35½c, and declined to 35½c at the close. Seller April sold at 31½c/31&c, March at 11½c/31½c, the latter closing at 31½c; and February sold at 30½c. Soot selses were reported of 37,000 bu No. 2 and bigh-nixed at 33½c; 13,600 bu new migh-mixed at 25½c; 13,600 bu new migh-mixed at 25½c; 13,600 bu new mixed at 27½c/2c; 3,000 bu hy sample at 27½c/2c; and 25,000 bu do, partly at 28½c free on board cars. Tetal, 82,800 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active and about ½c higher. The market rose early under a good inquiry for fatures, chiefly February, and considerable onsiness was done in churing from one month to another. February sold at 19½c/30¼c, and closed at 20½c/20¼c, March was firm at 20¼c/20¼c, and disease were reported of 11,800 bu No. 2 at 19½c/200 c; 6,600 bu by sample at 19½c/3c on track; and 11,400 bu do at 20½c/2c free on board. Total, 29,800 bu.

BYE—Was quiet and steady. No. 2 sold at 43½c, and February was nominal at 43½c, and fresh receipts were good at 85c and closed at 85c, Changes were show. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 at 43½c; 2,400 bu by sample at 19½c/3c on track; and 10,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was more active, chiefly in the way of changing deals from this month to next, and closed easier. Cash

MORNING CALL.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

April. Short-ribs—Sales 100,000 hs at \$4.50 seller April. Beef-hams—100 bris seller March at \$16.00. LAST CALL.

COAL-Continues in fair demand, with prices running along about steady. We quote as follows: | Cooperage | Coop

Evaporated.... New York and Michigan. 10 6 20 6 13 6 546 6 6 546 546 6 6 | See | Seller | Seller | See | See | Seller | See | Beaver, 8 b | 1.40 (61.50 1.75 (61.50 1.75 (61.50 1.75 (61.50 1.75 (61.50 1.75 (61.50 1.75 (61.50 1.75 (61.50 1.75 (61.50 1.50 61.50 1.50 (62.50 1.50 1.50 61.50 1.50 (62.50 1.50 61.50 1.50 61.50 1.50 (61.50 1.50 1.50 61.50 1.50 (61.50 1.50 1.50 61.50 1.50 61.50 1.50 (61.50 1.50 1.50 61.50 61.5 Apples, W brl. Cranberries, \$\mathbb{P}\ \text{ orl}\
Lemons, \$\mathbb{P}\ \text{ box}...\
Oranges, \$\mathbb{P}\ \text{ box}... GROCERIES—Coffees continue active and firm, with rather an unward tendency, the Eastern market being quoted up a ½c on Thursday. Sugars, also, were quoted stronger, in response to higher prices at the seaboard. Rice, spices, soaps, and other lines were comparatively steady:

Mendaling, Java...
O. G. Java
Choice to fancy Rio
Good to prime
Common to fair
Roasting. .27 @29 .24%@26 .17%@18% .154@16% .13%@15 .11%@12 Patent cut loaf ... Yellow.
New Orleans white, clarified ...
New Orleans prime to choice ...
New Orleans fully fair to prime
New Orleans fair ...
New Orleans fair ... California sugar-loaf drips.

540 5% HAY—Was quiet and unchanged. The offering were rather light, but loose hay was plenty, at the local trade bought the latter:

| Comparison | Com

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—CATTLE—Good demand for shipping, and good butchers', and feeding steers, but the supply is very light and mainly poor grade; consequently, very little done; receipts, 220; shipments, 750.

Hous—A shade essier, although the supply was scant; light shipping to good Yorkers. \$3.300 3.50; packing, \$3.35@3.65; heavy, \$3.65@3.75; receipts, 4.100; shipments, 400.

SHEEF—Active; domand exceeds supply; good to prime, \$3.65@3.90; caoice, \$4.00@4.35; export, \$4.40@4.80; receipts, 340; shipments, 335.

fair demand for small lots. The stock is LIVE STOCK.

Total 8, 215 6, 791 1,370 1,219 2,896 2,182 190 Total .. 7, 667 24, 428

2,044 CATTLE-There was more life in the trade vesterday. At the modified prices of Thursday ship-pers showed a disposition to take hold, and the market "steadied up" under the improved de-mand. For export cattle there was still an unset-tled feeling. The truth or falsity of the report regarding the enforcement of the "Contagious-Dis-eases act" was not established, and pending the eases act "was not established, and pending the settlement of that question exporters were disposed to stand aloof, and consequently values of extra cattle, such as are taken for the foreign market, were to a great extent nominal. Superintendent Sherman yesterday telegradhed Representative Aldrich at Washington with the purpose of learning whether or not the United States Government had received official notification from the British Government of the intended account. Government of the intended enforcement of the act above referred to, but up to a late hour in the act above referred to, but up to a late hour in the afternoon no reply had been received. The demand for butchers' stuff and stock cattle was equal to the supply and Thursday's prices were fully sustained. The day's trading was at \$2.00@2.25 for inferior grades, at \$2.50@3.25 for butchers' stock, at \$2.60@3.40 for stockers, and at \$3.50@5.15 for fair to extra steers. The market closed stady

with about everything sold. with about everything Quotations.

Quotations.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 17505.25 Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and unwards ... 4.75@5.25 Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. 4.25@4.56 Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1.350 lbs. 3.50@4.09 Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs. 3.25@3.56 Rutchers' Stock—Poor to common weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers... 1 2. 3593.25 2.5008.40

eers 1.80@2.25 CATTLE SALES.

HOGS-Trade opened with considerable spirit, and sales effected prior to 10 o'clock were at rather better prices than prevailed on the day better prices than prevailed on the day before, common to best bacon grades selling at \$3.508.3.70, and poor to fancy heavy lots at \$3.303.3.9. After that hour the demand was less active, and before noon the advance of the morning had been lost, the market closing steady at substantially Thursday's quotations. During the day about all the supply was disposed of, the larger part within a range of \$3.506.3.65. There were sales of skips and fiferior qualities generally at \$2.006.3.0. Closing figures were \$3.4563.65 for light, and \$3.256.3.75 for poor to extra heavy.

All sales of hogs are made subject to shrinkage of 40 hs for piggy sows and 80 hs for stags.

HOG SALES.

3. 70 3. 65 3. 65 3. 65 3. 65 3. 65 3. 65 3. 65 3. 65 3. 60 3. 60 3. 60 3. 60 3. 60 3. 60

SHEEP—Were again in good demand, and sold at about previous quotations. The quality was not very good, and most of the sales were under \$3.90. We quote poor to extra at \$3.00@4.60. SHEEP SALES.

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispaces so The Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispaces so The Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY.

Pa. Jan. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Jan. 30, 4, 787 head of through and 1, 509 local the week before; supply light, with a fair attendance of buyers, but trade very dall; all, however, sold out at a decline of 20@256 per hundred from last week; prime. 1, 400 to 1, 500, \$4, 75@5. 00; good, 1, 200 to 1, 300, \$4 003 4, 40; common to fair, 900 to 1, 100, \$3, 25@3. 75; stockers, \$2, 25@3. 25; bulls, cows, and starx, \$2, 200@3. 50; sales for the week, 1, 156 head, against 1, 638 last week.

Hoss—Receipts, 18, 915 head, against 27, 445 the week before; supply light and selling os arrival at the following prices, which show an advance: Best Philadelphias, \$4, 003.4.10; fair Philadelphias, \$3, 80@3.35; extra Yoraers, \$3.60 @3.70; fair Yorkers, \$3.40@3.50; roughs, \$2.50 &3.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 10, 300 head, against 11, 300 the week before; supply about equal to the demand, and all sold; extra, 110 to 120, \$4.75@5.00; prime, 95 to 100, \$4.15@4.50; fair to good, 75 to 90, \$3.40@4.00; common, 70 to 75, \$3.00@3.25; lambs, 50 to 75, \$4.00@5.00.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Berers—Receipts, 502 cars, and last week, 434; with a good run in quality, and a fair number of buyers, the market throughout the week has ruled steady at prices current a week ago, with a slight increase in the volume of business, closing steady, with a moderate supply in the yards.

Sheef AND Lambs—Receipts, 99 cars; last week, 71. supply of sheep good; cemand active; market strong at 4½ to 5%c; lambs rather scarce; not equal to demand, 5½@6c.

Hoss—Dressed very firm at 44@55c, with moderate receipts; steady packing demand.

To the Wratern Associated Press.

Albany, Jan. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 501 carloads; prices ½@1, clower.

Sheef AND Lambs—Receipts, 79 carloads; common to fair sheep, \$4.00@4.50; good, \$5.00; choice, \$5.50; common to fair lambs, \$5.25@5.50; good, \$5.75; extra, \$6.00.

NEW YOR

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports receipie, 285; adipments

CINCINSATI, Jan. 31. BY TEL The following were ard of Trade: Board of Trade: Liverpool, Jan. 31— 22s. Wheat—Winter, 8 6s 10d@8s: white, 8s 8 9s 6d. New corn, 4s 8c 43s. Lard, 33s. Recei 150,000 centals, 148,00

51; weak; native ship feeders and stockers, 3 corn-fed Texas steers, 5 Hous-Receipts, 1.845 and firm; fair to choic \$3.00@3.35; light shipp

BUFFALO, Jan. 31.—
air demand; prices gen
sales rather higher.
SHEP AND LANSS—Rec

Liverpool, Jan. 31— Breadetuffs—Small busin 8s 8d@10s; winter, 8s 0 Corn, 4s 6d@4s 8d. Re Corn, 4s 6d@4s 8d. Re-Liverroot., Jan. 31.-ern. 44s; Western, 41 28s; short ribs, 26s; k 26s; shoulders, 21s 6d. Prime mess beef, 70s Eastern India mess beef low, 36s 3d. London, Jan. 31.-Corn rather easier; Wheat and corn coast—Wheat rather nge California, 43a; co age American mixed, 2 age — Wheat rather casi ing California wheat, ju due, 43s 6d. Fair avers go spring wheat for shi and following month wheat-English and I

wheat—English and F
England—Frosty.

Special Dispate
Liverroot, Jan. 31—1
22s; No. 2, 18s.
Grain—Wheat—Wint
Od; spring, No. 1, 8s;
1, 9s ld; No. 2, 8s 8d;
8s 11d. Corn—New, N
PROVISIONS—PORK, 25
Liverroot, Jan. 31.
59-16d; sales 10, 000
port, 2,000; American,
4d,000 tales; Americas
3,000. of which ex
warded from ship's
ners, 9,000; actual
celpts, 40,000; American,
211,000; American, 25
000; American, 317,00
BREADSTUTTS—Califo
9s 4d; do club, 8s 6d
red Western spring, 8s
PROVISIONS—Mess po Provisions—Mess por 33s; short do, 26s 6d. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15 Yarns and fabrics at 1 ANTWERP, Jan. 31.

NEW NEW YORK, Jan. 31. much less request, an 1/2/10 per bu, cleain cline on fair offerings; for early delivery, bu
32,000 bu No. 2 M
prime at \$1.02. Co
grith advantage as to
favor of purchasers; I
Rye as before, on a Rye as before, on a Western, 58@59c. C quoted steady in price; at 30% 4.31c; No. 2 Ch Phovisions—Hog proclose depressed, chiefly ulation; Western meas February option \$10.1 @8.50 for oid. Cut m 28. 50 for old. Cut m former prices. Bacon steam lard in less reque ing higher, but closing sulting in a sharp decils Tallow—Rather quie Sucass—Raw in less rade spated at 6% 268 4 vado quoted at 6%@

ally easier figures on fre-tion on berth and charte ments included by stear 3s per bri through freig ported as low as 2s 9d, this rate; 18,000 bn and To the Wester 9% @9%c: futures stea 9.84c; April, 9.81c; O July, 10.20c; net recei week, 171,000; last ye at all United States por year, 3.087,090; expo year, 3,087,080; ext year, 3,087,080; experience for the week, 131,000 at all interior towns, 3 stock at Liverpool, 37 stock of American after the stock of the st 000; last year, 316,0 FLOUR-Nominally

bris; super State and V GRAIN-Wheat-Ma \$3. 95 . 4. 50. bu; rejected soring \$1.02; ungraded red \$1.04@1.05; No. 2 do, \$1.04@1.09%; un 2 do, \$1.04@1.07%; No. 1 do, saice of 11 extra do, \$1.10%@1.07%; No. 1 do, saice of 2 do, \$1.04@1.07%; No. 2 do, \$1.04@1.07%; Marioninal. Corn quiet graded. 47%@48%c; 45%@45%c; No. 2, \$1.000 bu; No. 3, \$1 bu; rejected spring

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3 Western superfine. 3 do family, \$4.50@5. GRAIN-Wheat-Wo GRAIN—Wheat—We

B Pepnsylvania red,

lerred, spot and Febr

C1.07; April, \$1.07

and in good demand;

February, 44c; Marc

bid; steamer, 39½c.

sylvania, 28@32c; Vin store; do mixed, 2

at 56@58c; choice Pe

HAY—Dull and eas

11.00 per ton. 11.00 per ton.
PROVISIONS—Held ravisions—Held ing. Mess pork, \$8.7 Bulk meats and loos ribs, new, 3½c; p shoulders, old, 4½c; Hams, 9@10c. Lard BUTTER—Firm for ed and rolls unchang PETROLEUM—Firm refined, 9½c.

COPPER—Quiet an 15%c. Whisky—Duil at & Fanicutts—To Liv firm. Cotton, %d; Rezentra—Flour, Corn, 68, 400 bu; oat Sr. Louis, Jan. changed; milling, celpts, 1, 200 bales; ruary; 95%@94%c

51; weak; native shippers \$3.20@3.35; native feeders and stockers, \$2.40@3.30; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, \$2.50@3.25.

Hous-Receipts, 1.845; shipments, 201; active and firm; fair to choice heavy, \$3.30; packing, \$3.00@3.35; light shipping, \$2.80@3.00. The stock is get BUFFALO.

28, 804 28, 497 27, 039 25, 730 29, 500

5,942 7,147 5,887 5,452

24, 428 2.044

in the trade ves-

of Thursday ship-

improved de-

of the report re-Contagious-Dis-and pending the

orters were disposed utly values of extra

Superintendent Representative

irpose of learn.

from the British forcement of the a late hour in the

received. The de

tock cattle was equal prices were fully sus-as at \$2.00@2.25 for

for butchers' stock, . \$3.50@5.15 for

weighing \$4.75@5.25

4.2501.50

3.50@4.00

3.25@3.50

2. 35@3, 25

2.50@8.40

40. *Pries.*
1, 274 \$3.90
1, 276 \$3.85
1, 146 3.80
1, 228 3.80
1, 228 3.65
1, 1028 3.65
1, 1028 3.65
1, 113 3.60
1, 113 3.60
1, 113 3.60
1, 1089 3.60
8, 970 3.50
1, 265 3.40
8, 830 3.25
8, 866 3.25
8, 806 3.124
968 3.00
1, 087 2.90
1, 087 2.90
1, 087 2.90
1, 087 2.90

o'clock were at rather

d on the day before, des selling at \$3.50@ or, lots at \$3.30@ 3.90. d was less active, and the morning had been eady at substantially ing the day about all the larger part within

Price \$3.60 3.60 3.55 3.55 3.55 3.55 3.55 3.55

s. The quaity was not sales were under \$3.90.

head, against 27,445 y light and selling on nees, which show an ad-ias, \$4.00@4.10; fair 5; extra Yorkers, \$3.60, 10@3.50; roughs, \$2.50

0 head, against 11,800 about equal to the de-1, 110 to 120, \$4.75@ 54.15@4.50; fair to 00; common. 70 to 75, \$4.00@5.00.

eipts, 99 cars; last week; cemand active; market mbs rather scarce; not

at 44@55c, with mod-ing demand.

rle-Receipts, 501 car-

Receipts, 79 car-loads; .00@4.50; good, \$5.00; fair lambs, \$5.25@5.50;

PEREVES—Receipts were ands due to-day are held where; no important ader feeling, with sales at 300 used by exporters at exporters have not retheir Liverpool agents of the English Privy Counday and To-morrow 314.

About 6,500 quarters

ATTLE—Good demand for ers', and feeding steers, it and mainly poor grade; done; receipts, 220;

Ithough the supply was good Yorkers, \$3.30@ 35; heavy, \$3.65@3.75; is, 3,400.

sed steady

8, 215 6, 791

190

BUFFALO, Jen. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1, 292; air demand; prices generally unchanged; some ales rather higher.
SHEEF AFO LANDS—Receipts, 3, 000; fairdemand; SHEEP AND LANES—Receipts, 5,000; fair demand; prices generally unchanged; some sales lower.

Hous—Receipts, 5,405; only a fair demand for local trade: Eastern dealers holding off; sales at \$3,6563,95 for light to good medium and heavy; five cars on sale; supply equal to demand. CINCINNATI.

CINCINKATI, Jan. 31. Hoos—Demand fair and market firm; common \$2,75@3,35; light, \$3,40@3.35; activity, \$3,60@3.75; butchers, \$3,75@3,85; Receipts, 1,884; shipments, 216.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

Board of Trade:
LIVERPOOL. Jan. 31—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 18@
22s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 6d@9s 1d; No. 2 spring,
6s 10d@8s: white, 8s 8d@9s 1d; club, 8s 11d@
9s 6d. New corn, 4s 8d@4s 9d per cental. Pork,
43s. Lard, 33s. Receipts of wheat last 3 days,
150,000 centals, 148,000 being American.
LIVERPOOL. Jan. 31—1:30 p.m.—Weather fair,
Small basiness at lower rices. Flour Breadstuffs—Small business at lower prices. Flour, 8s 6d@10s; winter, 8s 6d@9s; club, 8s 11d@9s 4d. Corn, 4s 6d@4s 8d. Rest unchanged.

Corn. 48 Cd(248 Sd. Rest unchanged. Liverpool. Jan. 31.—Prime mess pork—Eastern. 44s: Western, 41s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 28s; short ribs. 26s; long clear, 26s; short clear, 26s; shoulders, 21s 6d. Hams, 39s. Lard, 33s 6d. Prime mess beef, 70s 6d; India mess beef, 77s; Eastern India mess beef, 87s. Cheese, 46s. Tal-

low, 36s 3d. LONDON, Jan. 31.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Corn rather easier; 22s 3d. MARK LANE— Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier; fair average California, 43s; corn rather easier; fair average American mixed, 23s 6d. Cargoes on pass--Wheat rather easier; corn quiet; good shiping California wheat, just shipped, 44s 6d; nearly due, 43s 6d. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 37s. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. Weather in

England-Frosty.

Special Dispatch to line Tribung.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—11:30 a. m.—Flour-No. 1.

22s; No. 2, 18s. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8 11d. Corn-New, No. 1, 4s 9d; No. 2, 4s 8

PROVISIONS—Pork, 23s; lard, 33s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—COTTON—Firmer at 5% 65-16d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export. 2,000: American, 8,500; sales of the week, 46,000 bales; American, 37,000; speculators took 3,000, of which exporters took 3,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 9,000; actual export, 4,000; total receipts, 40,000; American, 26,000; total stock, 311,000; American, 257,000; amount affoat, 354,-000; American, 317,000. BREADSTUFFS-California white wheat, 8s 11d@

9s 4d; do club, 8s 6d@8s 9d; No. 2 to No. 1 PROVISIONS—Meas pork, 43s. Lard, American, 33s; short do, 26s 6d.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 159,000 qrs; American, 148,-

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull. ANTWERP, Jan. 31. -PETROLEUM-2344.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—GRAIN—Winter wheat in much less request, and generally quoted dow bu, closing barely steady at a de cline on fair offerings; spring varied little in price for early delivery, but attracted less attention 32,000 bu No. 2 Milwankee spring, strictly prime, at \$1.02. Corn generally less active, with advantage as to price in most instances in favor of purchasers; mixed Western, 47@48%c. Rye as before, on a very tame market; No. Western, 58@59c. Oats in more request, and quoted steady in price; mixed Western, 2,800 bn at 30½ a 31c; No. 2 Chicago affoat, 31@31½c.

PROVISIONS—Hog product irregular, and at the close depressed, chiefly under speculative manipulation; Western mess inactive and closed heavy;

nlation; Western mess inactive and closed heavy; February option \$10.15@10.35 for new and \$8.30 ©8.50 for old. Cut meats moderately sought at former prices. Bacon steady but quiet. Western steam lard in less request for early delivery, open-ing higher, but closing with a pressure to sell resulting in a sharp decline.

Tallow-Rather quiet; prime at 6%c.

vado quoted at 61/261/c for fair to good refining;

FREIGHTS-Moderately active business at generally easier figures on freer offerings of accommoda tion on berth and charter; for Liverpool, engage ments included by steam 5, 100 brls flour at 2s 9d@ 3s per bri through freight, and by outport lines re-ported as low as 2s 9d, and rumored even unde this rate: 18,000 bn grain at 5%d per 60 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—COTTON—Market dull at 9%@9%c; futures steady; February, 9. 45c; March, 9. 64c; April, 9.81c; May, 9.96c; June. 10.10c; July, 10.20c; net receipts at all ports during the week, 171,000; last year, 152,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 3,257,000: last year, 3,087,000; exports from all United States for the week, 131,000; last year, 102,000; stock at all interior towns, 333,000; last year, 196,000; stock at Liverpool, 375,000; last year, 541,000; stock of American affost for Great Britain, 317,

stock of American another for Great Britain, 317, 000; last year, 316,000.

Flourn-Nominally unchanged; receipts, 15,000 bris; super State and Western, \$3.20@3.50; common to good extra, \$3.62%@3.90; good to choice,

S. 95.e.4. 50.

Grain—Wheat—Market dull; receipts, 88,000 bu; rejected spring 74@75c; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.02; ungraded red, \$1.01@1.07; No. 3 do, \$1.04@1.05; No. 2 do, \$1.04@1.07; No. 3 do, \$1.04@1.05; No. 2 do, \$1.09@1.094; No. 1 do, \$1.00@1.094; ungraded amber, \$1.07@1.074; No. 2 do, \$1.08@1.074; No. 2 white, \$1.07@1.074; No. 1 do, sales of 11.000 bu at \$1.094@1.094; extra do, \$1.104@1.104. Rye nominally 56% 60½c. Barley—Market dull. Malt quiet and nominal. Corn quiet; receipts, 96.000 bu; ungraded, 47½@48½c; No. 3, 43½@44c; steamer, 45½@45½c; No. 2, 47@47½c in store; 47½@45c affoat; new do, 46@46½c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 31.000 bu; No. 3 white, 31½@32c; No. 2 do, 32½@33c; No. 1 do, 34½c bid; mixed Western, 30½@31c; white do, 32½@34c. do, 32½@33c; No. 1 do, 34½c bid; mixed Western, 30½@31c; white do, 32½@34c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady. Hors—Quiet and heavy. Grocentes—Coffee frm and unchanged. Sugar steady; fair to good refining. 6½@6½c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady. Parroleum—Heavy; united, 86½@99½c; crude, \$28½c; refined, 9½c bid.
TALLow—Quiet but steady at 6½@99½c; crude, \$26% for old: \$10.25@10,50 for new. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats quiet but steady; long clear middles, \$5.00; short do, \$5.25. Lard, market dull; prime steam, \$6.60@6.70.

DBUTTER—Nominally unchanged.
Waisky—\$1.07.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Baltimone, Jan. 31 .- FLOUR-Firm and quiet Western superfine. \$3.25; do extra, \$3.75@4.25; do family, \$4.50@5.25.

GRAIN-Wheat-Western active and steady; No. terred, spot and February, \$1.05\(\frac{1}{2}\); March, \$1.06\(\frac{1}{2}\); April, \$1.07\(\hat{6}\)[1.08. Corn—Western firm and in good demand; Western mixed, spot and February, 44c; March, 44\(\hat{6}\)(24\(\hat{6}\)(2); April, 44\(\hat{6}\)(2); April, \$44\(\hat{6}\)(3)\(\hat{6}\)(2); Steamer, 39\(\hat{6}\)(2). Osts a shade firmer; Pennsylvania, 28@32c; Western white, 30@32c, latter in store; do mixed, 27@28%c. Rye firm but quiet at 56@58c; choice Pennsylvania, 60c. Har-Dull and easier; Penpsylvania, \$10,00@

Provisions-Held firm, and a small stock offer alk meats and loose shoulders, new, 3%c; clear ribs, new, 3%c; packed, new, 4@5%c; bacon ders, old, 4%c; clear rib sides, new, 4%c. Hams, 9@10c. Lard-Refined, tcs, 7c.

BUTTER-Firm for strictly choice; Western pack-

ed and rolls unchanged.
Petroleum—Firm and higher; crude, 84@8%c; edited, 9%c. OFFEE Uniet and steady; Rio cargoes, 11@

COFFEE Uniet and steady; Rio cargoes, 11@ 15%c.

WHISKY—Dull at \$1.08%.

FRINGITS—To Liverpool per steam nominally frm. Cotton, %d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 7%d asked.

RECENTE—Flour, 2,534 bris; wheat, 35,300 bu; corn, 68,400 bu; cats, 1,000 bu.

SMIPMENTS—Corn, 113,400 bu.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—Corron—Steady and unchanged; milling. 9c. Sales, 1,100 bales; receipts, 1,200 bales; shipments, 1,300 bales; stock, 34,100 bales.

FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat-Cash higher and options lower;
No. 2 red fall, 934@934c cash; 934@934c February; 95%@94%c March; 96%@964c April;

No. 3 do, 88%c; No. 2 spring, 78c. Corn unsettled; No. 2 mixed, 301,230c cash; 301,230%c February; 31%c March; 32%c April; 38%e May. Oats easier and weak; No. 2, 214@21%c cash 21%c bid February. Rye scarce and firm; active at 42%@42%c cash; 44c March. Berley dull and

WHISKY-Steady at \$1.04. Whisky—Steady at \$1.04.
Provisions—Pork opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices, \$9.65@9.50, inflots. Lard nominally lower at \$6.40. Bulk meats strong at opening, but closed weak and lower to sellers; car lots 15 to 29 day clear ribs, \$4.40@4.50 frees on bpard; clear, \$4.62%@4.60, round lots; fully cured clear at \$2.75@4.65. Bacon firm; clear ribs, \$5.15; clear, \$5.25@5.35. Sweet pickled hams, 15 los average, 6%c; 13½ los sverage, 7c.

Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, \$4.000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu,
Shipment—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 10,000,bu; oats, 1,000; rye, none; barley, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31. - FLOUR-Steady; supers, \$2,25@2,75; extras, \$3,00@3,50; Objo and ana family, \$4.75@5.25; St. Louis do, \$5.00 @5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$4.25@5.00; high grades, \$6.00@7.50. Rye flour, \$3.75. Grain—Wheat quiet and easy; No. 2 red, \$1.07; able, \$0.105; amber, \$1.06; white, \$1.07 asked; No. 2 chicago, 90@94e. Cora—Easy; steamer, 42½c; yellow, 44@44½c; mixed, 43%c. Oats—Quiet but steady: White Western, 29½@ 30½c; mixed do, 28@29c. Rye—Quiet; Western, 59c. 52c.

Phovisions—Firm. Mess pork, \$10,25@10.50.
India mess beef, \$17.50@18.00. Hams, smoked, \$5.00@9.00; pickled, \$0.75@7.25; green, \$5.25@5.75. Lard—Market dull: prime steam, \$6.75. Buttern—Quiet; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 21@23c; Western Reserve, 10@20c.

Rogs—Rany: Western, 28c.

Eugs.—Rasy; Western, 28c. CHERSE—Firm; Western, 81,081/c. PETROLEUN—Firm; redned, 91/c; crude, 81/0 13c. Wитект—Firm; Western, \$1.10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bris: wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; cats, 12,000 bu; гус, 7,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE Louisville, Jan. 31.-Corron-Firm and in

good demand at 9c. FLOUR-Dull and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat-Demand fair and market firm red, 93c; amber and white, 96c. Corn quiet; white, 34c; mixed, 33c. Oats steady; white, 26c. mixed, 24%c. Rye quiet; 50c.

Provisions—Pork steady, with a fair demand, at \$9.75@10.00. Lard quiet but steady; choice leaf, tierce, \$7.00; do kegs, \$8.00. Bulk meats steady at 3%e; clear rib, 4%@4%c; clear, 4%@4%c. Bacon—Market dull and scarce at 4c; clear rib, 5%@5%c. Hams, sugar-cured, 7%@9c. WHISKY—Market easier at \$1.02.

BOSTON. Boston, Jan. 31. -FLOUR-Steady and firm; Western superfine, \$3.00\(\pi_3\).25; common extras, \$3.75\(\pi_4\).25; Wisconsin extras, \$4.00\(\pi_4\).50; Minnesota do, \$4.25\(\pi_5\).50; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, \$4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00@6.00; St. Louis, \$5.25@6.25; Wis-GRAIN-Corn scarce; mixed and yellow, 494@ 2c. Oats-No. 1, 234@34c; No. 3 white and 0. 2 mixed, 32@33c. Rye, 60c.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 1, 600 bris; wheat, 11,000 bu; RECEIPTS—Flour, 1, 600 bris; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,200 bris; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 49,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. Ngw Orleans, Jan. 31.—Flour—Quiet but firm; superfre, \$3.25; XX, \$3.75@4.00; XXX, \$4.00 @4.75; high grades, \$4.75@5.25. GRAIN-Corn steady, with a fair demand; white, 47@48c; yellow, 50c. Oats quiet. CORN-MEAL-Market dull; quoted at \$1.90@

1.95.

HAY—Market dull; prime, \$13.00@15.00.
PROVISIONS—POPK firmer; old held at \$13.00@15.00.
PROVISIONS—POPK firmer; old held at \$13.00 mew, 10%c. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, \$14.06%c; keg, \$1.00 mey, 20 mem. 100 mey, 20 mey,

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 31.-Corrow-Quiet but

FLOUR-Dull and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat steady. with good demand; red and white, 90@96c. Corn in good demand; 32@ @33c cash; 33c for February. Oats steady and firm at 24@26c. Rye dull at 51@52c. Barley dull and nominal.

Provisions—Pork firm at \$9.75@10.00 cash: Provisions—Pork firm at \$9.75@10.00 cash; \$10.00 buyer March. Lard quiet but firm; steam, \$6.40. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders,

30. 40. Bulk meats quiet but nrm; shoulders, \$3.50; short ribs, \$4.50@4.55 cash; \$4.75 buyer March; short clear, \$4.75. Bacon quiet but firm at \$4.00. \$5.25@5.37%, \$5.50@5.62%. Whisky—Steady, with a good demand at \$1.02. Buttern—Dull; prime to choice Western Reserve, 15@16c; do Central Oto, 13@14c.

Linsked Oil —Steady at 63c.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAURER, Jan. 31. - FLOUR-Steady. Grain-Wheat firm; opened 1/2 lower; closes steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 961/20; No. 1 Milwau kee, 91c; No. 2 do, 85%c; January, 85%c; Feb kee, 91c; No. 2 do, 85%c; January, 85%c; February, 85%c; March, 86%c; No. 3 Miiwaukee, 71c; No. 4, 61%@63c; rejected, 53%@54%c. Corn inactive and nominal; No. 2, 20@29%c. Oats in fart demand; unchanged; No. 2, 19%c. Rye quiet and weak: No. 1, 42%c. Barley easier; No. 2 spring nominal; fresh, 70c; regular, 73%c. Provisions—Quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet; new. \$9.50. Prime steam lard, \$6, 45. Hoss—Live buoyant and higher at \$3.40@3.75; dressed nominally unchanged, at \$4.00. RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 48,000 bn.

SHIPMENTS Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 TOLEDO.

Toledo. O., Jan. 31.—Gnain—Wheat steady; amber Michigan, spot. 94½c; February, 94½c; March, 96½c; April, 98c; No. 2 do, 90c; No. 2 red winter, February, 94½c; March, 96½c; Western amber, 93c. Corn quiet; high-mixed, 39c; No. 2, 32c; do May, 36½c. Oats dull and nominal. Hoss—All weights, \$4.00.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—GRAIN—The Price

Current reports: Wheat—Receipts 18,688 but shipments, 14,354 bu; weak and unsettled; No. 2 cash, 80%c; February, 81c; No. 3cash, 76%c; February, 76%c; No. 4 cash, 72c. Corn—Re-ceipts 15, 343 bu; shipments, 1, 259 bu; unsettled; No. 2 cash, 23%c; February, 23%c.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31. - Hogs - Steady at \$3.00 @3.80; receipts, 2,900. GRAIN-Wheat weaker; No. 2 red, 91@93c. Corn quiet at 30c; May, 334@344c. Oats steady; white, 23@23%c; mixed, 22c.
Provisions—Shoulders, \$3.25@3.30; clear rib,
\$4.50. Lard, 6%c. Hams, 6%@7c.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Jan. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat—Better demand and firm; No.1 hard Duluth at \$1.08. Corn dull and easy; No. 2 held at 40c. Oats dull; sales, 1 car white at 27c on track. Rye neglected. Bar-ley dull; no sales. Railroad Freights-Unchanged.

MEMPHIS. MENPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 31. -Corron-Steady and nnchanged; receipts, 2,430 bales; shipments, 1,063; stock, 73,016; sales, 21,800; exports, 1,200; spinners, 1,500; speculation, 100; mid-ling, 9c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Jan. 31. -FLOUR-Firm and quiet. GRAIN--Wheat easier; extra, 95%c; No. 1 white. \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\); February, \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\); March, \$1.05\(\frac{1}{2}\); April, \$1.06\(\frac{1}{2}\). Receipts, 23, 730 bu; shipments, 7, 799

OSWEGO. Oswseo, Jan. 31. - GRAIN- Wheat nominally unchanged; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.00; No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.06. Corn-Market dull; No. 2 Western, 43c.

PEORIA. PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 31. - HIGHWINES-Irregular and sy; sales of 100 brls at \$1.03%; 50 brls at \$1.0314; and 50 brls at \$1.03.

DRY GOODS. New York, Jan. 31. - Market shows a fair degree of animation; cotton goods firm; prints quiet; print cloths irregular; shirting in good demand; ginghams steady; woolens dull; dress goods in moderate inquiry. The Cammercial Bulletin says:
On Wednesday next there will be an auction sale of 4,000 pieces of spring cassimeres, cheviots, and coatings.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 31. — PETROLEUM — Firm; standard white, 110 teat, 9c.
OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 31. — PETROLEUM — Market opened with sales at 98%c, advanced to \$1.00.

declined to 96%c, closing at 98%c bia; shipmer Privisbure, Jan. 31. — Privioleum — Quiet; rude, \$1. 18% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 9%c bid, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON. New ORLEAMS, Jan. 31.—Corron—Nominally unchanged; net receipts, 12,802 bales; gross. 15,008; exports to France, 7,277; coastwise, 283; sales, 10, 200: stock, 333, 153; weekly net receipts: 50, 076; gross, 66, 686; exports to Great Britain, 44, 359; to France, 21, 348; to the Continent, 3, 638; Channel, 3, 133; coastwise, 4, 561; sales, 38, 800.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Jan. 31. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Quiet at 27c.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Toe Much Smoke. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—I wish to call the attenion of the managers of the Sunday concerts at North-Side Turner-Hall to the very bad ventila tion of that building. Many lovers of music would be pleased to attend the concerts if they could do so without being smoked like a ham. is there not some way to reach the lover of music except through a cloud of smoke? If not, give us a better ventilation, in the name of those whose tears unceasingly flow in the presence of too much

To the Editor of The Tribuns. CHICAGO, Jan. 31 .- Your correspondent W. C., Jr., gives, in to-day's Tribung a solution of the salary problem, and ends up with the remore." I beg leave to differ with him. It is not simple, but very complicated, and a very laborious effort at the learning of a very small laborious effort at the learning of a very small child. The problem is a simple one, and on the day following its first publication in The Tribuñe, some one gave a short, simple, and, easy method of solving it, which a coild, 8 years of age, might understand. And now the problem, or rather conúndrum, which bothers me and which I will put to the readers of Tribune is this: Why should either L. Mquat or W. C., Jr., send in their tangled snarls of vulgar fractions, after a method so much simpler, shorter, and better had been published. S.

Simple versus Complicated.

Signi, Iil., Jan. 30.—While the Chicago physicians are quarreling over D'Unger's alleged cure for dipsomania, I would invite their attention and yours to a question of vital importance to all, and on which all should feel alike. 1 refer to the duty on quinine. For the benefit of Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia, and two or three minor establishments, the people from Maine to Texas have been laid under a tribute as grievous as was exacted from the Israelites in Egypt. It cannot be claimed by the high tariff men that the duty confers any

the high tariff men that the duty confers any benefit upon the Government, because the tax, 20 per cent, amounts to a probibitory one, and therefore no income is derived from it.

The duty ought immediately to be removed, and no longer grind from the shivering, aguestricken victims of this broad land so large a part of their scanty means, merely for such men as Powers & Weightman to be able to say that "for many years their cash in bank had not been less than \$100,000, and their estate is worth \$20,000,000."

A loval, long-suffering people bore this out-

A loval, long-suffering people bore this out-rage without a murmur until the great ques-tions of the Nation's life and the bonorable discharge of his obligations were settled and acquiesced in by all; but the "day of small things" has come, and these ulcers must be cut out and no longer be left to oppress and annoy the many for the benefit of the few. Respectfully, P. E. CHAPMAN, M. D.

> The Mormon Question. To the Editor at The Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Jan. 30.-In the midst of the universal gratification with regard to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the Mormon question of polygamy, will it not be well to look at some of the evils which exist in our communities, which, though not sanctioned by law, are permitted by usage? How often are seen on our streets and mo frequented places of trade women who, by their beauty of person and magnificence of dress, draw marked attention, and who are known to be wives, in all but name, of men holding places of respectability, and passing as worthy gentlemen, in the world's estimation. By dazzing exterior these women drew many a young maiden who longs for care, admiration, and not these same women flaunt themselves in the very faces of those whose hearts are scorched and withered by their existence? I know that there are laws which would ena-

ole the injured wife to obtain divorce, but she ble the injured wife to obtain divorce, out she bears the wrong rather than make public her grief, and so the evil increases. Should there not be laws which would punish by fine and imprisonment the guilty parties? Why in our so-called Christian communities

shall such crimes go unpunished?

Far be it from me to uphold the sins of Mormonism; but, in the sight of Heaven, crime is crime, whether sgainst the law of the land or not; and should there not be laws to bring punishment to the crimial, and ought not these

ishment to the criminal, and ought not these laws to be executed?

If polygamy be abolished in Utah, how important that laws should be passed to prevent concubinage, and executed as rigorously as against polygamy. Otherwise, what will soon be the condition of that Territory? Women will then live in both open and secret shame, and rarely, if the examples of our States be followed, will laws against houses of public nuisance be brought into effect, and if they are they will not diminish the evil among the higher and wealthier classes.

wealthier classes.

We need not look into the deeper depths We need not look into the deeper depths which exist in our communities; but we know that under our fair social structure there runs a stream, black as night, whose baleful influence permeates the whole fabric. How this can be purified, who can tell? But each one, man and woman, impressed with the greatness of the evil, must strive, by pure personal life and influence, to restrain and purify.

C.

Reform on the Board.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—It is freely charged, in connection with the repeal of Rule 9, that the intention of excluding clerks is to "force members to employ brokers" instead of trusted clerks; to "tax" men who have character, energy, and a large business for the benefit of members who have little or none of either.

This is the motive ascribed to the 600 or 700 nembers, more or less, who voted for the repeal. There are good reasons for the repeal without including the motives ascribed as

It is believed that a majority of the clerks attend on 'Change for the sole purpose of watching the fluctuations and windy spasms of the option markets and contributing at least their proportional share to the fictitious disturbance of values by personal manipulation of the options. Some votes for the repeal were probably cast in the belief that the exclusion of clerks will have a direct and indirect tendency to diminish the percentage of wind which is so freely mixed with some of the option deals.

Probably three-fourths of the votes for repeal were cast to wall up an easy path for monstrous abuses. Under the rule just repealed a member may easily sell all the privileges of the Board to any one he may appoint as his nominal clerk. It is not necessary to know or cite specific cases. It is sufficient to know that a thousand years have proved that abuses always enter when the way is safe and easy.

For twenty years (more or less) the Board has admitted only that member of a firm of two who holds a membership, and holds it solely for the business of the firm. In his sickness or absence his excluded partner may cool his heels in the corridor, getting in messages to his broker as best he may.

The fourth in a list of printed "reasons for voting against the repeal" states that the repeal will prevent the representation by a clerk of any firm, "though they may be absent," etc. This is precisely the grievance which the Board has inflicted on excluded partners for years. lerks will have a direct and indirect tendency

Board has inflicted on excluded partners for years.

Some of the votes for repeal may have been cast for the illogical reason that "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

From a date unknown to the writer, the Board has forced men holding memberships "to employ a broker," "taxed men having a business for the benefit of others having none," and forced upon them the constant cost of one more membership than they needed. For twenty years the Board has virtually answered excluded partners, "Buy another membership."

If there are good reasons for that answer, they apply with tenfold force in favor of giving the same answer to the plea for the admission of clerks. of clerks.

Reduce the clerks to the level of a partner, or

promote the excluded partner to the rank and privileges of a "trusted clerk."

If the option markets were left free to follow the legitimate influences of events, there are very few firms connected with the Board whose business on 'Change could not be transacted by its own

Regulating the Value of Coins-What It To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The Constitution declare

that Congress shall have power "to coin money. regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, etc. Now, it seems to me impossible to con ceive of a requiation of the value of coins, without a double standard. The framers of the Constitution could not have intended that the value of coins made of a single metal should be regulated with reference to each other, either by legislating that one gold dollar shall be equal o another gold dollar as legal-tender, or that a gold dollar shall be equal to two half-dollars of gold as legal-tender. This would have been imbecile folly. Neither could they have meant to confer on Congress the power to regulate the value of gold coins, or silver coins, with reference to that of a bushel of wheat, or a day's la bor, or a yard of cloth, for two reasons, viz.: first, that the values of these commodities or

first, that the values of these commodities or utilities vary greatly, from year to year, and often from week to week; and secondly, if the Constitution-makers had intended to do anything of the kind, they would have said so.

The inference is therefore irresistible that the meaning of the Constitution is the regulation of the relative values of gold and silver to each other. And, in fact, the same men, for the most part, proceeded to authorize in Congress, soon after the Constitution went into operation, this very thing. They dectared how many ounces of silver should be equal to an ounce of gold, and that this proportion should be observed in the coinage of the two metals.

Furthermore, the Constitution declares that "No State shall issue bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver a tender in the payment of debts," and hence it is one of the "reserved rights" of the States, which Congress cannot take away, to make silver as well as gold a tender in the payment of debts; and the implication is strong that Congress cannot, and certainly ought not, under any pretext, to do in this regard what States are forbidden to do. But this last remark is aside from my main purpose, which is to point out the incongruity and absurdity of the idea that the framers of the Constitution intended to authorize Congress to establish a single metallic standard of currency, while it allowed the States to establish a double

Congress has, then, no right to demonetize silver or gold. That body may, is its discretion, change the present regulation of values by declaring that more or fewer ounces of silver declaring that more of fewer ounces of silver shall be equal to an ounce of gold; but it has no more right to declare that silver shall not be coined into standard money than it has to say that horses shall cease to be property and that all carriages shall be propelled by steam. It is conceivable that the time may come when horses will be useless and be regarded as an expensive larger than the development of artificial the development of artificial luxury, so rapid is the development of artificial methods of locomotion. But a man must give a loose rein to his fancy in order to conjure up a state of things in which silver will become useess as a currency.

tablish a single metalife standard of currency, while it allowed the States to establish a double

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 29 .- The Hon, Eliza Wright, Boston-DEAR SIR: It is my very great cleasure to put you in possession of the sheaf" of the Mutual Life infamy.

On the 15th inst. I tendered to the Company, per registered letter, the policy of Mr. James Goldsbury, No. 43,171, for \$5,000, self-msu ance value Jan. 25, 1879, \$1,301.65. Their offer or it, as you are aware, was \$295 and a gratuity of one year's premium on a policy for life for \$5,000. The trap into which I expected these greedy cormorants to tumble was the offer return of a check or draft for \$295. Imagine my surprise when Mr. Goldsbury presented for ny consideration this morning the following: my consideration this morning the following:
Received, New York, —, 187—, from the
Mutual Life-Insurance Company, of New York,
two hundred ninety-five dollars, as a gratuity for
policy No. 48, 171, including profits thereon now
lapsed by non-payment of premium, and forfeited
to said Cempany.

As you were aware, the Company's offer was open for \$295, if surrendered while in force, which had been duly attended to. No answer came, except the return of the certificate of regstry and delivery to the Company on the 20th day of January, 1879, until the day (January 25) day of January, 1879, until the day (January 25) for payment of premium had passed, when the managers presented the above receipt to be signed by their willing (1) dupe.

Let the thousands of policyholders similarly circumstanced with this unfortunate man (not

so unfortunate as many, in that he has standng about him good men and true, who will

take heed!
The managers of the Mutual Life agree with Mr. G. to pay him \$295 for his policy, now worth \$1,801.65, and a dividend of last year. worth \$1,301.65, and a dividend of last year. He surrenders it while in force (keeping an acknowledged copy of it and the last receipt) and asks for its value. The managers hold it until the day on which premium zouid have been due, and then declare it forfeited! If forfeited by him, its self-insurance value is of course, the property of the Company, and belongs to the remaining policyholders for purposes of dividend, or as a "vitality" fund (!), In the face of this oft-repeated and false assertion that it is so used, the managers coolly and feloniously put their hands into the general surplus fund of the Company, and filch out and offer to Mr. G. a gratuly of \$295. If legally and equitably withheld from him, what right-bave these brigands to steal from the remsining members the money which belongs to them, and pay them out to this pauper whom they have just kicked out, and who has no rightful claim to a single cent?

to a single cent?

Let it go out to smite the palpitant bosom of every dweller upon the American Continent who has a love for his land and liberty; let it boom across the billowy Atlantic until it rings upon the ear of every despot-ridden inhabitant of Europe; let it penetrate the wilds of Caifreland and the pestilent-stricken piains of Asia; let it smite the ears of the semi-civilized and barbarous inhabitants of the earth's most desolate regions, that it may there, even, awaken a response which shall stamp it the aeme of human meanness and dishonesty. o a single cent? man meanness and dishonesty. E. D. WILLIAMS.

The Future of America.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Madison, Wis., Jan. 27.-I was amused in reading an article in a recent number of THE DAILY TRIBUNE which you headed, "This Is Red Hot." The writer was predicting one of the greatest "inflations" of modern times in the near future (within six to ten years at most), and for reasons gave the product of our mines (\$100,000,000) annually to be greatly increased within two or three years; also the change in our favor from excess of exports over imports. For one reader, I believe that writer will prove a true prophet. One circumstance (and a most potential one it will prove to be in the fulfillment of his prediction), and one which the writer entirely overlooked, will be the operation of the Pension bill just passed by Congress. It will involve the distribution of a procigious amount of money (to be raised by the sale of bonds), and it may reach \$150,000,000 within the next two or three years, possibly more. With the product of our mines, estimated at an average or \$110,000,000 for the next three years, added to the payment of the pension roll during the same time, and we have from these two sources alone fully \$200,000,000 per annum of Governmental expenditures. With the permanent change in our favor as an exporting nation instead of an importing one. With the permanent change in our favor as an exporting nation instead of an importing one, the accumulations from that source will prove an important factor in our wealth accumulations. Some newspapers treat this change as only of a temporary nature, but their insight is of a hind-sight nature; for our English contemporaries entertain no such idea of the matter. The great ex-Premier Gladstone treats this American competition as of a most serious nature for English manufacturers, and he looks forward with the expectation that it is not only permanent in its character, but bound to increase enormously in the near future.

I remember well the great depression following the rante of 1857; yet great inflation of values followed both in due time, yet the elements for such revivals were not in either case nearly so patent as now.

We never were an exporting nation until now. At no time of our existence were there such vast accumulations of wealth in the people's hands. During the existence of our mining industries there was never anything like the number of mines in working condition as now, and with such an indefinite opportunity for expansion in that direction. I agree with your correspondent that there seems to be no limit to the production, and this great wealth must be employed mainly at home. To what purposes will the \$100,000,000 to be mined in 1879 be applied? Either prices of real estate or produce must advance to accommodate it, or it must be applied to opening up new industries, or it must be locked up in strong boxes by the

miners. The latter is an improbabilit prices of something must advance to

COLOR-BLIND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 31.—Akron, O., had sensation this afternoon in the elopement of the 13-year-old daughter of a leading citizen with a young negro, who had for the past six months een serving the family as coachman. As soon as the young lady's father was advised of her flight with the dusky Lothario be armed himself ith a revolver and started in hot pursuit, de claring that he would shoot both of the fugitive on sight, and it is believed he will keep his word. It is thought the ill-assorted couple are making for Chicago or some other point in the Northwest, where they can secrete themselves until the storm blows over. The young lady is said to be handsome and well educated for her age. The negro is an ordinary-looking fellow, and is as black as charcoal. The names are withheld for the present by request of the family.

VESSEL TRANSFERS.

Statement showing vessels transferred at the port of Chicago during the month of January, 1879: 1879:
Schr J. W. Brown, United States Marshal to Ella S. Foster, all, \$222.
Schr J. W. Brown, Ella S. Foster to H. and A. Potgether, all, \$200.
Schr Oliver Culver, Ella A. Foster to W. Metyger, all, \$1, 200.
Schr Oliver Culver, United States Marshal to Ella A. Foster, all, \$430.
Bertie Calkins, J. Godman to A. Burton, all, \$7, 246.

\$7,246.
Schr James Catchpole, Allen Burton to William T. Burton, one-twelfth, \$200.
Schr D. Ferguson, J. Single fo William Metyger, all, \$500.
Tug J. H. Hackley, William Walsh to P. C. Roach, one-fourth, \$1,500.
Tug Louie Dole, F. Medynski to E. H. Jefferson, three-sixteenths, \$750.
Tug L. McDonald, J. Godman to J. M. Camb, one-nalf, \$3,600.
Schr Potomac, Thomas Hood to H. Bundy, one-half, \$368. Will There Be Another Vatican Council?

Will There Be Another Valican Council? Cuthoite Herald.

We are informed by a London correspondent that a new Œcumenisal Council of the Catholic Church is projected to be held at Rome in the present year. It is reported among a few Catholics in London that the Pope is desirous to effect a solution of the present difficulty between the Church and the civil Powers on the Continent by holding a council of the Universal Church.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Socrates:

A Translation of the Apology, Crito, and Parts of the Phædo of Plate.

An Introduction by Prof. W. W. Goodwin, of Harvard University. With two vignettes of Socrates and Plate. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, gilt top, \$1.50.

"The translation, although not claiming to be lit-ral, could hardly be bettered, and the words of the hilosopher are clothed in the purest, simplest, and lost expressive English. Rarely has a work been ranslated from the Greek that so faithfully press he spirit of the original."—Boston Courier.

The translation is supremely good, rendering the original into pure, simple, direct, and lucid English, such a translation as is here offered makes the reading of the original well-nigh superfluons. "—N. Y. Evening "The most attractive, reasonable, and sensible life of Socrates that we have anywhere seen.

The above book for sale by all booksellers, or will ent, prepaid, upon receipt of price, by

OHARLES SORIBNER'S SONS, Publishers Nos. 743 & 745 Broadway, New York. New England Conservatory **METHOD**

FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.

This very popular and good Method has had a thorough trial at the Conservatory, and has been largely used in other places. It differs from other Methods in being composed of Three Parts or Books.

PART I., for the First Grade of Learners, has 72 cages, the Elements, Five-Inger and other Exercises, easy Studies and Tunes, and is in itself a good, easy natruction Book. PART II., for the Second Grade, has 83 pages more difficult Exercises, Scales, and Studies, and number of Pieces from the works of great Masters. PART III., for the Third Grade, has 116 pages Grand Scales and Arpeggios, with a few good Studie and a few difficult Pieces. Price of each Part, \$1.50. Complete, \$3.25.

'The Musical-Record," Dexter Smith, Editor, mailed for 6 cents. Circulates 20,000 per month. Music, News, etc. \$2 per year.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. EDUCATIONAL. UNIVERSITYOFNOTREDAME The next session of the above named institution commence on Monday, Feb. 3, 1879. Thorough struction is given in each of the following courses,

LAW, MEDICAL, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC (INCLUDING CIVIL ENGINEERING) and COMMERCIAL.

Each Student is free to take any of the above, or, if desired, amixed course. Particulars as to terms, etc., will be found in the Thirty-fourth Annual Catalogue, which will be sent free on application to

Very Rev. W. CORBY. C. S. C., Prest., Notre Dame P. O., Ind. SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF. The third year of Miss Mack's School for articulatic and lip-reading is now in progress in connection wit a Kindergarien at 814 Michigan-av. Session dall from a to 1. Visitors cordially invited.

CORSETS. Ladies Purchasing CORSETS SHOULD EXAMINE
Madam Foy's Improved CORSET SKIRT SUPPORTER. For Health, Comfort, and Elegance of Form, it has no rival, and is really the most perfect Skfrt-Supporting Coract made. For sale by all lead-ing desiers. Manufactured by FOY & HARMON.

RUPTURE THE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS. MENT as the best Truss in use. It is a well-known fact the Government secures the best instruments for testing the weather, etc. It is a fact that equal care was taken in testing and examining frusses.

The same instrument being selected by Surgeons from Europe for their Emperors' personal use, as the best adapted for the cure of Hernia, is evidence of superiority. Parker's Retentive Common Sense Truss, patented July 9, 1878, excels any Truss ever invented in retaining bad rupture.

Manufactured by BARTLETT. BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Manufacturers of Seamless Heel Elastic Stockings, patented March 28, 1876.

SEWING MACHINES. **NEW AUTOMATIC** WEED SEWING MACHINES

SELL THEMSELVES. WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., CHICAGO. FINANCIAL

\$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. Alex. Froshingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and bankers in New York, at \$2 Wail-st. They have the reputation of gaiging for their customers large returns from investments ranging from \$50 to \$300, and have the envisible reputation of salways making quick returns. Send for their Financial Bapori, free.—New York Tribune.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Prices, 25, 50, 75c, and \$1.00.
For one week orly, Monday, Jan. 27, every event Wednesday and Saturday matinees, and Wednesday and Saturday matthees.
THE BOSTON H. M. S. PINAFORE ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY will be produced (first time here) the new En-Nautical Comp. Opera, by W. S. Gilbert and Ar-uillivan Chefatest London, New York, and Ros-sensation). entitled HER MAJESTY'S SHIP FORE: Or The Last the

thur Sullivan (the latest London, New York, and hos-ton Sensation). entitled HER MAJESTY'S SHIP PINAFORE: Or. The Lass that Loves a Sallor. For cast see programmes. Opera Books, 15c. Monday, Feb. 3—The New York Criterion Comedy Company. M'CORMICK HALL.

REMENYI GENTRUDE FRANKLIN. **RIVE-KING**

Concert Combination. DEBUT of the Great Hungarian Violinist, next TUESDAY EVENING; Feb. 4. Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, and \$1, at Root & Sons', 15s State-st. GEO, B. CARPENTER, Manager. HERSERY MUSIC-HALL, Madison-st., opposite McVicker's The HARRY CHAPMAN. MONDAY EVENING, 27th, and every evening during

BALABREGA, slated by the Beautiful and Gifted N MAY LEYTON, SCIENCE AND MYSTERY. MIND READING. SECOND SIGHT.

Popular Prices—25c and 50c. Matinee Prices—25c. HAVERLY Proprietor and Manager. LAST GREAT SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT

KIRALFY BROS.' Grandest Spectacle, AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS. Mile. DE ROSA, Mile. PAGLIERI. SO other Danseuses.
THE MOST GORGEOUS SCRNERY!
THE NEW YORK CAST!
Monday—Alice Oates' Comic Opera Company. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Nights and Matine of Abby Sage Richardson's

TWO WOMEN.

Feb. 3, the Great Tragedienne, ADA CAVENDISH, as JANE SHORE. CARWELL HALL. THE ORIGINAL TENNESSEEANS.

NEW PROGRAMME. with "swing Low Sweet Charlot," "Steal Away to Jesus," and "Listle Brown Church in the Vale," by request.

Admission, 50 cts.; Gallery (except reserve), 35 cts.

Box-Office open during the day,
Monday Evening, Feb. 3, as Centenary M. E. Church, Benefit of Sunday School. HAMIAN'S THEATRE,

Juno's Olympian Beauty Congress and GREAT OLIO. SMOKE IF YOU LIKE. 15, 25, 35, and 50s. Matiness Tuesday and Friday at 2:30.

CHICAGO ACADEMY. A thorough training school for pupils of all ages.

Next term begins Feb. 3.

H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

MUSICAL ALBUM. Smith's Musical Album. No. 3 JUST OUT.

FORTY PAGES of Popular Music. Vocal and Instru-nental, for 25 CRNTS. Nos. 1 and 2 always on hand. LEWIS & NEWELL, Ag'ts, 152 STATE-ST.

MEDICAL. H. T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

PHARMACEUTICAL.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic First and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system, which HELMBOLD'S BUCHU does in ev-

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is unequaled by any remedy known. It is prescribe
by the most emiment physicians all over the world.

DVSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizzines
sour Stomach, Fruptions, Ead Taste in the Mouth
Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the
Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are
the offspring of Dyspensia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU International Policy Study of the New York of the Study o

H.T.HELMBOLD PROPRIETOR, TEMPLE OF PHARMACY, 830 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New York, Agents.

DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician, Is making some of the most wonderful cures on re-ord. Competent lady assis, ants in attendance. CONSUMPTION CURE.

To Consumptives AND INVALIDS. Use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIMB AND SODA. For Consumption. Weak Lungs, Coughs, Asthma, Broachitis and General Deblity it is an acknowledged Specific Remedy, proved by 26 years' experience. TEY IT.

Price, \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Sold by Druggista. 36 John St., New York

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES,
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 Girard-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1878.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with a copy of
this advertisement attached, will be received at this
office until noon, Wednesday, March 5, 1878, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Deportment
with the following articles:
To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot, at Philadelphia, Pa.;
500 Dress Caps, artillery; 1,500 Dress Caps, infantry;
1,400 Dress Cap Dompons, infantry; 500 Cap Crossed
Sabres; 8,000 Cap Crossed Rifles; 20,000 Cap Letters;
10,000 Cap Dumbers; 500 Trumpets with extra crooks;
10,000 Cap Dumbers; 500 Trumpets with extra crooks;
10,000 Cap Quality; 20,000 yards 6-4 Dark-Blue
Financi; 5,000 Campaign Hats.
To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at San
Francisco, Cal.; Trancisco, Cal.: at the Quartermaster's Depot at San Prancisco, Cal.: at the Quartermaster's Depot at San Prancisco, Cal.: at Dress Caps. infantry; 2.00 Cap Crossed Rifes; 50 sets Steont Plates, complete; 30.000 yards 6-4 Sky-Blue Kersey, heavy quaitty; 20.000 yards 6-4 Sky-Blue Ke

or to the standard will be accepted.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

"Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there."—Revised statutes, 48, 716.

The articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast will be received and inspected at San Francisco, Cal.

Bidders should state in their proposals on what dates and in what quantities they can make deliveries of the sarticles they propose to furnish at the Philadelphia or San Francisco Depots. For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other information apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of the Quartermaster-General.

D. H. RUCKER, Amistant Quartermaster-General.

To Office St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway Company, St. Louis, 4sn. 25, 1878. Scaled proposals will be received at the office of 6. T. Kmerson, Chief Engineer, St. Louis, up to Feb. 14, 1879, for the graduation, masonry, Orderian, and treating of sixty miles west from Pattensburg of the Courielis, and appendications to be seen at the office. B. W. LEWIS, Jr., President.

BRAZIL & OHICAGO COAL CO. NIBLOCK.......President and Chicago Mana Successor to WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO.) Main Office, 102 Washington-st, Miner of the celebrated WHITE-ASH BLOCK COAL. The best Coal for family and grate purposes. Burns with a bright, cheerful blaze, like hickory wood, making a very hot fire. For comfort and economy it surpasses any other Soft Coal in the market. Delivered to any part of the eity for \$4.50 per ton. HARD COAL—Chestaut. 36; Egg. \$8.25; Range, \$8.50; Briar Hill and Erie, \$5.50.

SAILROAD TIME TABLE RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Picket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depets.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:396 a.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD.

Puliman Palace Dining-Cars and Puliman 16-whee Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Exrest.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randoffin-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Union Debot. corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, e3 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Leave. | Arrive. Milwaukee Express.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Menasha through Day
Express. * 7:55 a m * 7:45 p m

All trains run vis Milwankee. Tickets for St. Par and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairi in Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twanty-ascend-st Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran-dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

PITTEBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Mauison-sta. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leuve. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroest. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). | Leave. | Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Cinctunati, Indianapolis, Loute-ville, Columbus & East Day Express. \$100 p m \$7:10 s m

KANKAKEE LINE. Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-sec Leave. Arrive.

OHICAGO, BOCK INLAND & PACIFIC BAILBOAD, Depet, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. | Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO & BASTERN ILLINOIS RAILSOAD.

"Danville Route."
Tickes Offices, 77 Clark st., 125 Desrborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sta. | Leare. | Arrive.

MISCELLANEOUS. KNOW SCHEEFER OF LIFE OF SHIP-THYSELF PERFECTOR, So SHIP-THYSELF PERFECTOR, St., and by mail. In contains fire, and by mail. It consults firty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Media awarded tha author by the National Medical Association. The Buston Heratians: "The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Payalelogy ever published." The London Lancet surg: "No berson should be without this valuable book. The author is a nobe benefactor. An illustrated sample seat to all on receive of 9 cents for postage. The author can be consulted. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Buifinch street, Boston, THYSELF

NO CURE DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Sammal Western Manhood, and all disorders brought on the internation or excess. Any druggist has the increased JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-4s., Olice Bary

SCALES

FAIRBANKS'

Dr. A. G. OLIN. No. 8. Clark Street, Chicago. Bverybody from Atlantic to akill in treating all Chronic, Nervous and Spouls Diseases of men and women. Every means use known to the profession, including Bloster, Send two stamps for "Guide to Heath." Office hours, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sundays 10 to 15 a. m.

LITERATURE.

The Recorder of Birmingham "--- Matthew Davenport Hill.

"Coal: Its History and Uses"-The Coal Question in England.

Brief Notices of New Books--Literary Notes---New Periodicals.

Art Publications---Le Costume Historique---The Portfolio, Etc.

and the Electric Light---A New First Meridian. The Milk of the Cow-Tree-Geograph-

The Incandescence of Platinum

ical Expeditions-Science Notes.

LITERATURE. THE RECORDER OF BIRMINGHAM. Matthew Davenport Hill was an honorab ception to the rule that lawyers are not re-He was a reformer from temperament and choice, and his legal training helped him to advocate in a persuasive manner the reforms he believed in. His early experience as a schoolformer. It accustomed him to giving ideas as well as receiving them. There was hardly a time when he was not both a teacher and a scholar. His father began instructing him in the art of thinking for himself when he was barely ? years of age. Matthew at this time discovered, without prompting, that there was no postulate to justily the fourth proposition of Euclid. "Perhaps the greatest obligation we owe to our father," he wrote long afterward, "is this: that from infancy he would reason with is,-argue with us would perhaps be a better nd against mind, in which all the rules of fair lav were duly observed, and we put forth our taken at their just weight,—the sword of authority was not thrown into the scale." At 12 years old Matthew was instructing others, and ular schooling for himself ceased. From this time until early manhood he was his father's assistant in a little school in the outskirts of tom of the school, but Matthew alone was the author of the essays describing it. These were published anonymously in 1822, four years after his leaving home, under the title of "Public Education." The book found a good deal of favor at once from reformers. It brought the author under the notice of Jeremy Bentham, who had young Hill to a home-dinner at a time when rich and powerful people were in vain courting that philosopher's society. The reception of the book was, indeed, so kind that the Hills removed their school to the neighborhood of London, where it still flourishes, having passed out of the direction of the family only within a few years. The Haziewood School was a model of many others. Jefferson nad some of its features as mind when he founded the University of Virginia, as is shown by his correspondence with Hill. The discussion of the Hazlewood system through the newspapers and reviews gave an

through the newspapers and reviews gave an impulse to the movement which ended in the founding of London University and the Birmingham and Midhaud Institute,—colleges which are alike in this: that they give degrees on examination without insuring into the sources of

nation, without inquiring into the sources of
the candidate's knowledge. Hill was proud to
be known as a self-educated man, and
on more than one occasion be detended
self-educated men against accusations of wentof mental discipline. He could be welfare of
this class as by selforts to provide diplomas
to the chief reform work of Mr. Hill's life begran after he had been apointed Recorder of
Hirmingham. This was in 1839. The first problem presented to him was in dealing with juverise offenders. They were often mere injured
than beuefited by being sent to prison.
He made it a rule to keep them out of
prison as long as possible, and brought their
distressing situation to the attention of the
people in such a way that reformatories were
established, and delinquents sent to them instead of to prison. He favored the separation
of hardened young offenders from those who
were less vicious, and proposed that the whole
system should be supplemented by Ragged
Schools and compulsory education. Then he
took up the cause of adult offenders. He argued that the object of criminal jurisprudence
was to repress crime to the lowest point,
the treatment of the criminal being a
means to that end, not an end of itself; that
man, in regard to his fellow-man, has pothing
to do with retribution for sin; that punishment
used solely as a deterrent is often futile, at the
best insufficient, and always uncertain in effect;
that two methods alone exist of preventing
crime,—incapacitation and reformation. Under
incapacitation come capital punishment and imprisonment—while it lasts. The first can seldom be used at all. The second is effectual only in case of life-imprisonment,
in cases where life-imprisonment in not intended, reformation; the term for good behavior.
Mr. Hill was not a sentimental reformer. His
experience as a lawyer and a Criminal Judge
saved him him self. Streamonsly, and finally with
success, though it was a matter of difficulty, to
have the sentence of every one comincapacitation. He sestenced in this
ma

Mr. Hill had heard of the famous Garrity, of Illinois, whose release in a dying condition and reimprisonment within a few months for burglary or garroting made penal legislation in this State for a time a laughing-stock. But Hill wrote long before Garrity's time. It was a favorite part of Mr. Hill's scheme that life-sentences should be served in a separate institution; and this would be, no doubt, a feature of a good system of prisons.

He refers in one place more directly to the operation of criminal law in the United States, and his words still convey a timely lesson. They occur in a letter to Dr. Wines, our own eminent Prison-Reformer: "The want of permanent Governors of your jails is, it seems to me at present,

He refers in one place more directly to the operation of criminal law in the United States, and his words still convey a timely lesson. They occur in a letter to Dr. Wines, our own eminent Prison-Reformer: "The want of permanent Governors of your jails is, it seems to me at present, an insuperable bar to improvement. Another defect is the loose practice which obtains in the administration of justice, the pardoning power exercised by inferior officers, and the quasi pardoning power exercised by your District Attorners, who act, I presume, as public prosecutors; for to commute the offense for which a prisoner is committed to a lesser one upon which, on a permitted plea of guilty, he receives a sentence, would seem to be a most dangerous power, and one which calls for much restriction. I have observed, or think I have observed, throughout the administration of justice in the United States, a degree of laxity very startling to those whose habits of thinking have been formed in the conduct of legal affairs on this side the water, where we fall (or thill late years have fallen) into the opposite error of a pedantry alien to reason and justice."

We have not the space to describe all Mr. Hill's work as a reformer. He was an ardent believer in the efficacy of co-operation to relieve labor, and wrote much in support of it. His judicial temperament saved him in this case, as in the advocacy of prison-reform, from going to extremes. "There is abundance of generosity in the world," he wrote, "but we must wait for its spontaneous offerings and and not send the press-gan after it. What co-operation gratefully from such of its votaries as choose to give, Socialism attempts to wrest from each of its disciples by command, and hence its failure." Mr. Hill was associated with a Mainelaw movement in England; and though his ophions would be called moderate here, they were considered extreme there. It was a cardinal article of his creed that all schemes for effecting a reduction in the consumption of alcoholic liquors should be foun

voluine, and from extracts from his lectures or volume, and from extracts from his fectures on literary subjects. He had read-much in poetry and fiction, and digested it well. He was a close student of Milton, and we do not know where a juster comparison of Fielding and Smollett is to be found than in his words. He had a wide acquaintance with literary men, being all his life an intimate friend of Brougham, and knowing well his opterie. For

all; and for their benefit it seems well to say, they form no small proportion of the whole. In politics and religion Mr. Hill was a Liberal. He had much to do with Parliamentary elections, and was returned from Hull after a severe canvass. In Parliament he was an advocate of law-reform, and particularly of the giving to counsel for persons accused of felony the right to argument in their defense. Before his time this right was denied. He did much also to procure the abolition of the infamous practice of packing juries for the Government in political trials. He remained in Parliament unfortunately but two years, being defeated at the next election, and never afterwards consenting to stand. His religious liberality, above referred to, was shown on more than one occasion to stand. His religious liberality, above referred to, was shown on more than one occasion by his protests against interference with the innocent recreations of the lower orders on Sunday. In a letter from Paris, written in the fall of 1827, he remarked: "Sunday ought to be turned to better account than it is in England, It would be an object worthy of the most strenuous efforts of philanthropy to rescue this day of leisare from the restraints which superstition has affixed to its enjoyment,—restraints, I will venture to say, not sanctioned by any precepts of religion; but, on the contrary, in opposition to the whole tenor of the New Testament. It is worthy of remark that Jesus Christ never mentions the Sabbath but to reprobate the se-

mentions the Sabbath but to reprobate the severity with which it was observed."

Many of Mr. Hill's addresses were delivered in the form of charges to the Grand Juries of Birmingham. He was the ablest defender the Grand Jury system ever had, and it was in accordance with his idea of the dignity of that body that he addresses of Prison Reform were collected in a volume under the title of "The Repression of Crime," and on his efforts in this connection his fame now chiefly rests. But he was great and good in many other relations of life,—a learned and highly successful lawyer, a wise Judge, a public-spiried citizen, a cultivated man of the world, and an affectionate husband and father. The memoir under review is prepared by his two daughters. It is an excellent biography, written with such taste and is prepared by his two daughters. It is an excellent biography, written with such taste and knowledge of the various subjects alluded to as to be a testimonisi to the principles of education which Mr. Hill professed and put in practice in his own family. ("The Recorder of Birningham." A Mognoir of Matthew Davenport Hill; with Selections from his Correspondence. By his daughters, Rosamond and Florence Davenport Hill. London: Macmillan & Co. \$5.)

HISTORY AND USES OF COAL.

A series of popular lectures on coal delivered by the Professors in the Yorkshire College have been collected and printed together. The result is an entertaining and exceedingly valuable to interest the middle and lower classes of York shire in science. Coal was chosen for the theme because it was something all the auditors knew about and handled more or less in their ordinary avocations. It was believed that it would be easy to get and hold the attention of the public by talking about coal. Whether this expectation was realized we are not informed. We should suppose that the discussion would go over the heads of most popular audiences in Yorkshire, not to say in the United States. The treatment is thorough, exhaustive, and rigidly scientific. Chaps. I. and II. on the Geology of Coal, are by Prof. Green; Chap. III., on Coal-Plants, and Chap. IV., on the Animals of the Coal Measures, are by Prof. Miall; Chaps. V. and VI., on the Chemistry of Coal, are by Prof. Thorpe; Chaps. VII. and VIII., on Coal as a Source of Warmth and Power, are by Prof. Rucker, and Chaps. XI. and X., on the Coal Question, are by Prof. Marshall. Each of the lecturers is a specialist in his subject, and each brought to the discussion an amount and variety of information, and a skill in stating it, which leave nothing to be desired in either respect. With the possible exception of the two chapters on the plants and animals of the coal measures, there is no part of the book too technical for the lay understanding. The chapters on the Geology of Coal, or Coal as a Source of Warmth and Power, and on the Coal Question, are specially interesting. In the lecture on Coal as a Source of Power Prof. Peach chapters on the Geology of Coal, or Coal as a Source of Warmth and Power, and on the Coal Question, are specially interesting. In the lecture on Coal as a Source of Power, Prof. Rucker goes pretty fully into the doctrine of the correlation of forces; shows that, in the best engines, more than 90 per cent of the heat used in producing steam is wasted, and inquires whether no other form of machine can be devised which shall be equally serviceable for practical purposes, but more efficient in utilizing the heat of the fuel employed. The answer to the last question is in the negative. While the percentage of heat utilized in the case of the electric engine, for instance, is 50 per cent, the relative cost of fuel for equal quantities of work is 55 per cent, and in the case of the steam-engine it is only 1 per cent. Nor does it appear that any changes in the relative merits of machines which future inventions and improvements may possibly bring about are likely to diminish the paramount importance of mineral fuel. In all improved machines thus far thought of, the source of power is the same, though the machinery for transforming its energy into useful work is widely different.

Prof. Marshall's two lectures on "The Coal Question" are, from a popular point of view, far the most entertaining of all. He shows the immense practical consequence of coal by estimating that in the year 1876 stone the coal raised in Great Britain afforded an amount of energy equal to the labor of more than 3,0% 000,000 slaves, laboring daily throughout thy year. In view of this statement, "we may 'rell understand" he adds, "how it is that branse slavery has so utterly died out in all civilized—that is, all coalusing—countries since 1778. As to the prospect of a coal-famine in Great Britain within a century or two, Prof. Marshall is outspoken.

He regards such a famine as probable, and fixes the period when it will begin to be felt at about 110 years from 1861, when accurate calculations of this kind began to be made. He shows that the production and consumption of coal increase probably in the ratio of geometrical progression. The reason for believing this is that population and capital increase in this ratio; and that all three are "simple examples of the obvious fact that all natural, non-mechanical increase must show an increased rapidity of growth with the growth of its constituents." Sixty years from now, if this rate is maintained, one-quarter of all the coal existing in Great Britain at a less depth than 4,000 feet will have been consumed, and this quarter will be that which is easiest to get at and of the best quality. The rise of prices will begin then, and will consequently still further stimulate production, until it becomes cheaper to import coals than to use the home product exclusively. Prof. Marshall estimates the total available amount of coal at present existing above 4,000 feet at 145,500,000,000 tons, but a large portion of this is practically unworkable because occurring at too great a depth, or in too small seams. The Professor does not commit the folly of arguing that the out-put of coal will increase in geometrifeesor does not commit the folly of arguing that the out-put of coal will increase in geometri-cal ratio for 100 years or more, and ther suddenly stop; he seems to think it probable, or suddenly stop, he seems to think it product, of the contrary, that the consumption of domestic coal will begin to decrease sixty years hence, in consequence of the rise in prices, and from that time the decrease, like the in-crease, will be in geometrical ratio. But we must refer the reader for the whole of we must refer the reader for the whole of this curious inquiry to the volume itself, which will be a worthy addition to any scientific or general library. ("Coal: Its History and Uses." By Profs. Green, Miall, Thorpe, Ruck-er, and Marshall, of the Yorkshire College. Edited by Prof. Thorpe. Loudon and New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.)

APPELLATE COURT REPORTS. The Legislature in its wisdom having seen fit to establish Appellate Courts, one of the necesported, and that their decisions must be published. True, the act expressnot be cited as precedents, but, as a lawyer remarked at the Bar Association last week, the decisions will go for what they are worth, despite this provision of the law. To supply these decisions Judge Bradwell has just published decisions Judge Bradwell has just published one volume of decisions, containing all the opinions of the Appellate Court for the First District down to, but not including, the present term, and also part of the opinions of the Second District. The volume is printed by the Legal News Company, containing 688 pages, and is gotten up in very good style. The number of cases reported is ninety-five in all. In addition to this, and the page of the page o ported is ninety-five in all. In addition to this, and it must have been a work of considerable magnitude, the briefs of the counsel in each case have been carefully "boiled down," and the points made briefly stated, together with a list of all the authorities cited. This at once enables a lawyer to know all the cases decided bearing on a point involved in the decision. The second volume is nearly ready, and will contain the cases decided at the present term of the First District, the remainder of those decided in the Second District, and all those of the Third and Fourth Districts. As is well known, except in rare instances only opinious are given by the Appellate Court in cases which are reversed and remanded, so that the book does not by any means represent the amount of work done by the Court.

BRIEF NOTES. A third edition of Col. and Mrs. Carrington's Ab-sa-ra-ka, Land of Massacre," has been is sued by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. "Captain Nelson," a Romance of Colonia Days, by Samuel Adams Drake, forms No. 13 of Harper's Library of American Fiction. Price

75 cents. A new number of the Satchel Series, issued b the Authors' Publishing Company, Bond street, New York, is a work of fiction called "Who Did It?" by Mark Frazier.

The oration of Dr. Osgood before the Goeth Club on "Bryant" has been printed in pamphlet form, on thick, superfine paper, by G. P. Put nam's Sons. Price, 40 cents. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, Chicago, and

New Orleans, have published "Coronation Hymns and Songs for Prayer, Praise and Social Meetings," by Deems and Perkins. Price, \$25 per hundred. "Modern Fishers of Men Among the Various

Sexes, Sects, and Sets of Chartville Community' is the title of a new novel by an anonymous writer published by D. Appleton & Co., of New Price, 50 cents. "The Illinois Year-Book of 1879," with its usual interesting variety of matter, is now out, and can be obtained of the Western News Com-

pany. Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd are the pub lishers. Price, 25 cents. "Tales from the German of Paul Heyse" will be likely to attract those who have any acquaintance with this author through his "In Para-dise." The tales are printed in No. XV. of D. Appleton & Co.'s "Collection of Foreign Au-

thors." Price, 60 cents. A new edition of "The Speaking Telephone, Electric Light, and Other Recent Electrical In-ventions," by George B. Prescott, has been issued by D. Appleton & Co. This book was reviewed at considerable length and favorably by THE TRIBUNE when it appeared. Price, \$4.

"Evangelical Kationalism; or, A Consideration of Truths Practically Related to Man's Probation," by Loren L. Knox, D. D., is the title of a little volume viewing some religious problems of the day from a Liberal Methodist point of view. Printed by Hitchcock & Walden

"The Mystic Key, a Poetic Fortune-Teller." is a little volume containing 300 quotations from eighty standard authors. By prearrangement, certain quotations are applied at han-hazard to any person who shall ask for a character. New York: The Authors' Publishing Company, Bond

"Drift from York Harbor, Maine," is the title of a small volume of poems, written with much feeling and taste, for the most part descriptive of scenes along the cast of Maine. The author, George Houghton, has won lavorable attention in the East. A. Williams & Co., Boston, are the

The National Temperance Society and Pub-

The National Temperance Society and Publication House, 58 Reade street, New York, have published a new story entitled "Caught and Fettered," by Mrs. J. P. Ballow, author of "The Hole in the Bag." Price, \$1. Also, "The Emerald Spray." by Juha McNair Wright. Price, 40 cents.

"Medical Chemistry, Including the Outlines of Organic and Physiological Chemistry, Based in Part upon Riche's Manual de Chimic," is the title of a new and inferesting work by C. Gilbert Wheeler, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Chicago, and formerly Professor of Organic Chemistry in the Chicago Medical College. Price, \$3. ege. Price, \$3.

"Forty-six Social Twitters," by Mrs. Loftie, articles composing this volume were originally printed in the London Saturday Review, their appearance in which alone is a sufficient guar-

Another collection of Mrs. Burnett's stories has been printed by T. B. Peterson & Bros., un-der the title of "Jarl's Daughter; and Other Stories." It is said that Mrs. Burnett is extremely unwilling to have her old stories printed at all, and has not sanctioned their issue in this form; but the reading public does not seem anxious to consuit Mrs. Burnett's wishes. Price,

"A Primer of Spanish Literature," by Heler "A Primer of Spanish Literature," by Helen S. Conant, and "The Vicar of Wakefield" have been added to the Harper's Half-Hour Series. Price, 25 cents each. "The Last Days of Pompei" (15 cents); "Jane Evre" (15 cents); "Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier" (10 cents); "Through Asiatic Turkey," by Grattan Geary (15 cents), have been added to the same publishers, Franklin Square Library.

Lucretia P. Hale's "Art-Needlework," published by S. W. Tiiton & Co., 333 Washington street, Boston, is reported as having a good sale. Price, 50 cents. The same publishers have begun the issue of a series of Hand-Books of Decorative Form. No. 1 is entitled Greek Ornaments. Illustrated with twelve plates, printed in the original colors. Edited by William R. Ware, Professor of Architecture in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Price, \$1.

A biography of Dr. Johnson on a new plan is "Samuel Johnson, His Words and Ways, What He Said and What He Did, and What Men Thought and Spoke Concerning Him." The compiler of the present volume modestly writes himself down only as an editor. He has collected under titles describing characteristics or beliefs of the great Doctor all that can be found in any of the orincipal biographies or contemporary records. Some of these titles are "Appearance Manners, and Pecultarities," "Partialities," "Incredulity and Cynicism," "Coarseness," "Common Sense," "Brutality," "Geograf Knowledge," "Pugnacity," "Tenderness." "Honesty." The great store-"Tenderpess," Honesty." The great store-house of information is of course Boswell, out Mrs. Prozzi, Malone, Reynolds, etc., are largely drawn down, and the editor appends under each head such observations of his own as he thinks

appropriate. The book is made on an original plan, and it may throw some new hights on a subject that is for many readers the favorite one in all literature. Extracts from Carlyle's and Macaulay's essays are added to the volume. New York: Harper & Bros. Price, \$1.50.

A useful little pamphlet for the people of Illinois is "The Rights of the People under the Laws of the State," containing an abstract of the laws likely to be most frequently consulted in common life. Though the man who is his own lawyer may have a lool for his client, the man who takes care never to need a lawyer is, all things considered, one of the wisest persons going. This pamplet is compiled by Robert C. Givens, of Chicago, and published by William Halley, of Chicago.

"My Guardian" by Ada Cambridge, an En-

"My Guardian," by Ada Cambridge, an En-"My Guardian," by Ada Cambridge, an English writer, is a pretty novel of no great power, but calculated to hold the attention of an active novel-reader. The heroine tells her own story. She is sent home from India at a tender age to be educated. Her father and mother are massacred in the mutiny. Her guardian is a rather old and battered man, who, under very adverse circumstances, comes out strong, as Mr. Tapley would say, and makes everybody happy in the end. The book is illustrated by Dicksee. D. Appleton & Ca. are the publishers. Price, 60

and Taxation, from 1859 to 1878." by John Shei man, is a volume that may, under certain cor man, is a volume that may, under certain contingencies, play an important part in the next Presidential canvass. Secretary Sherman is now almost an avowed Presidential candidate. His speeches will, in any event, require the attention of students of current political history. This volume is said to be remarkable for the absence of a letter written about 1868 advocating the payment of the bonds in greenbacks. We can truthfully affirm that no such letter is contained in this collection. D. Appleton & Co. are the publishers. Price, \$3.50.

"Total Abstinence a Course of Addresses."

"Total Abstinence, a Course of Addresses," by Benjamin Ward Richardson, M. D., F. R. S., M. A., LL.D., F. S. A., F. R. C. P., is a scienance advocates in this country, whose speech at present is not in accordance with their knowl-edge, to fortify themselves with material taken

A series of health primers that we hope will receive the attention they so richly deserve and so sadly need in this country is now in course of publication by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. The editors are some of the most eminent medcal and scientific men in England. Four numbers are now out, as follows: "Exercise and Training," by C. H. Rolfe, M. D.; "The House and Its Surroundings"; Alcohol, Its Use and Abuse," by W. S. Greenfield, M. D.; "Premature Death, Its Promotion or Prevention." The primary is 20 cents, each bound in

Bishop Bedell's letters, describing his journey to and from the Lambeth Conference, have been collected and printed in book form under the title of "The Canterbury Pilgrimage." The Bishop saw nearly all the notabilities of the English Church, and he speaks of them with much appreciative criticism. The results of the Lambeth Conference, the Bishop says, was to impress upon all present, and through them upon their parishioners, a sense of the extent, the unity, the power, the primitiveness, the vast missionary work, and the liturgical liberality of the Church. There was comparatively little anxiety expressed in view of the growth of modern skepticism. Ritualism is no longer feared, because it is now a revolt against lawful authority. The general opinion of the American visitors was, as might have been expected. Bishop Bedell's letters, describing his journey opposed to immediate disestablishment. This ittle book, we should think, would find much tavor with American Episcopalians. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25.

LITERARY NOTES. Mr. W. D. Howells' new story, "The Lady of the Aroostook," will be completed in the March Atlantic. The late Stephen H. Carpenter. Professor

ogic and English Literature in the University of Wisconsin, at the time of his death, had just ready for the press a translation of "Beowulf, A writer in the January number of the Amer

can Catholic Quarterly Meview raises the old ques-tion, "Was Shakspeare a Catholic?" and cites the play of "Henry VIII." in particular, to illustrate his belief that he was. According to the Athenaum, Mr. Edison has

ompleted arrangements with Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. and Messrs. Harper & Brothers for the simultaneous publication in England and America of his new work on the electric light. On dit that Mrs. John Bigelow has kept a full diary of her experiences as a diplomat's wife, which will be given to the public at some future day. Mrs. Bigelow is a woman of quick obser vation and ready wit, and what she has written will doubtless make a bright and graphic vol-

of the Reformed Episcopal Church, will be published in a few days by Dodd, Mead & Co., of hished in a few days by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York. In view of the fact that Dr. Cummins was many years settled in Chicago, and much beloved here, this announcement will be specially interesting to many readers of The Tribune.

Mary Wollstonecraft's letters to Imlay, recently published in London, have created a more than usual interest. They are edited by Mr. Kegan Paul. The Athenaum wonders if there is "any other instance on record where a husband, on the death of his wife, has coolly published has most second letters to enable the enable the most second letters to enable the most second letters the enable the most second letters the enable her most sacred letters to another man, giving the story of her love and his desertion."

Prof. Nourse, of the Naval Observatory at the work will be published as soon as an appro-priation can be made by Congress for the purpose. It will have greater literary and scien-tific value than the books usually issued from

The long-heralded "Yale Book," which Henry Holt & Co. now announce their intention of publishing in the spring, is to be an claborate affair of about 1.000 quarto pages, and will bring down to date the history of most of the college institutions, though it will have to thing to say about the secret societies. The price of the two volumes will be at least \$30, even in the plainest binding."

G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly bring out a new edition of Mr. O. B. Frothingham's "Life of Gerrit Smith. It will differ from the first in or Gernt Smith. It will differ from the first in omitting the author's original conjecture with regard to Mr. Smith's motives in disclaiming a knowledge of the plans of John Brown, thus leaving the reader free to draw his own conclusion. The biographer still maintains Mr. Smith's complete acquaintance with the old hero's main project, but admits the probability that he in common with the general wildies appropried.

The London Times, in a recent leader, spoke of the Hebrew as "a language which possesses but a single volume of literature." A correspondent points out that there are 10,000 printed Hebrew books in the library of the British Museum, and that the catalogue of the Hebrew books and manuscripts in the Bodleian Library is a small quarto eight inches thick. It might have been thought. eight inches thick. It might have been tho that an Oriental language was one of the thin the present editor of the Thunderer knew some

A. Craig Christie writes to Nature protesti A. Craig Christie writes to Nature protesting against the assumptions of Shakspeare's colorbindness, based on his cailing an eagle's eyes green, instead of blue. "The only live eagles I have examined," says Mr. Christie, "had green eyes. I have no hesitation in asserting that when Shakspeare wrote 'An eagle, madam, hath not so green, so quick, so fine an eye as Paris hath,' he did so after having seen an eagle, or eagles, and that when he said green he sevior eagles, and that when he said green he 'evidently' meant green, and not blue." Perhaps the critic was color-blindhimself. Other writers agree with Mr. Christic that the color of an eagle's eyes is nearer green than blue.

Peterson announces for an early date Henry Peterson announces for an early date Henry Grevilie's new story entitled "Philomene's Marriages." Prefixed to it is a preface by the author addressed "To My American Readers." from which the following is taken: "I was born in Paris, where I was educated in the bosom of my family; and then the time having come for me to earn my own living I followed my father to Russis. It was there I became acquainted with the language and the ensterns of quainted with the language and the customs of that country. But I had married a Frenchman that country. But I had married a Frenchman, and our love for our native land drew us homewards. At first I began by passing a few months every year in France, and my countrymen seemed to me as interesting to study as Russians. They had not for me the attraction of the unknown; but I had strengthened my faculties of observation, and I remarked a thousand points of interest in them where others only saw every-day life, the common-place of home existence. The yearning towards our country became so strong that seven years ago we returned to Paris, and here it is that I have written all my works, except one short novel and two or three stories. I take all the more interest in describing French life to you, since I have learned. American readers, that you have shown me a great deal of in-

dulgence, and that my name is, or haps, as familiar to you as to my own countrymen. This amiability on your part makes me desire to thank you as far as is in my power, and I think I may be rendering you a service in giving you a truthful idea of French life. The novels of my truthful idea of French life. The novels of micontemporaries that are the most frequently read in other countries are devoted to painting the exceptions of life, both in regard to good and evil; my desire is to make you know French people as they are, as one meets them in the street, at the theatre, in shops, at their own houses,—especially in their own houses, in their modest homes, which are as respectable and as well ordered as the greater part of those in other countries."

in other countries."

A correspondent of Notes and Queries writes:
"In Smollett's novel of 'Sir Lancelot Greaves,'
chap. ifi., we have Capt. Crowe saying. 'Proceed
with thy story in a direct course, without yawing
like a Dutch yawiny.' Yankee, therefore, is a
Dutch ship or boat of some kind." A Yankee,
therefore, is a Dutchman. Q. E. D.—Another correspondent writes: "The phrase 'to
let' has a local distribution. In England
it is very seldom used, while in Scotland it is the
usual form. In New York the house-letting
tickets invariably bear the words 'to let,' while
in Boston the expression as invariably used is tickets invariably bear the words 'to let,' while in Boston the expression as invariably used is 'to be let.' I would suggest that this divergence arises from the different points of view from which the house is regarded—subjective or objective. The words of the phrase, in fact, appear to represent a form of thought rather than one of grammar. In the one case the implied idea is, 'The proprietor wants to let this house'; in the other it is, 'This house is to be let'—the words in italies being sufficient in either case to indicate the desire or the fact."

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Sunday Afternoon for February contains arti-cles by President Bascom, of Wisconsin Univer-sity, J. B. T. Marsh, formerly editor of the Admany others.

The Kansas City Review of Science and Indus try for January contains a variety of interesting matter, much of it written specially for the Review, notably articles by Capt. Howgate and Judge West, and a review of "Memorably Cold Winters" by the editor. The American Law Register for December (Philadelphia: D. B. Canfield & Co., No. 229

South Sixth street). The leading article is on the subject of "The Requisites of a Valid Ten-der." About forty pages are given over to ab-stracts of recent decisions, home and foreign. The second number of the Field Glass, monthly paper devoted to the interests of the army, navy, national guard societies, and bands, has appeared. The subscription price will be \$1 yearly single numbers. 10 cents. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, 17 Maiden Lane, New York,

The Sanitarian for February contains articles on "Alimentation in Health and Disease," by E. C. Angell, M. D.; "Resulsite Attributions of a Minister of Health," by Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C. B.; "Quarantine," by A. N. Bell, M. D.; "Perils of Education in New York and Brooklyn, Another Suppressed Report," by A. N. Bell, M. D.

N. Bell, M. D.

Notable articles in the Popular Science Monthly for February are "Darwin vs. Gallant," by Prof. Emit du Bols Reymond; "Scientific Relation of Sociology to Biology," by Prof. Joseph Le Conte; "The Crystallization of Gold, Silver, and Other Metals" (illustrated), by Thomas J. Gregan; "Herbert Speucer (a second time) Before the English Copyright Commission"; "The Old Phrenology and the New," by Dr. Andrew Wilson; "Backgammon Among the Aztecs," by Edward B. Tylor; "Planetary Rings and New Stars," by Prof. Daniel Vaughan; "Mites, Ticks, and Other Acari," by E. R. Leland (illustrated); "Typhoid-Fevor Poison," by Dr. Ely Van de Warker; and a sketch by Prof. George B. Prescott of Mr. Elisha Gray, who is introduced as "the inventor of the speaking telephone," with portrait.

Appleton's Journal for February has the fol-

telephone," with portrait.

App'eton's Journa! for February has the following table of contents: "The Romance of a Painter" (part second), from the French of Ferdinand Fabre (reprint); "The Shakspearean Myth," by Appleton Morgan; "A Man May Not Marry His Grandmonther" (conclusion), by Horace E. Scudder; "English Literature," a chapter from a new history, by Spencer Walpole; "The Historical Aspect of the United States," by A. P. Stanley, Dean of Westminster (reprint); "The Judgment of Midas," a sonnet, by John Brougham; "On Certain Present Phenomena of the Imagination," by Lord Houghton (reprint); "Intolerance and Persecution," by W. M. Mallock (reprint); "Verify Your Compass," by W. R. Greg (reprint); "Some Modern Artists," Fortuny, Millais, the Greek artists of England, Lessie, by Harry Quilter (reprint); Editor's Table: Amending the Constitution, The Nude in Art, Novel-Reading; Books of the Day.

ART PUBLICATIONS.

LE COSTUME HISTORIQUE. (Paris: Firmin-Didot & Co.; New York: J. W Bouton) is richer than any of its predecessors It contains fifteen plates in colors and ten in camaieu. Of the colored plates one is a double teenth century. - the famous Cabinet de l'Amon designed by Le Sueur, and decorated under his direction by Perrier, Romanelle, Herman, and Patel. The name was derived from the motive of the paintings and carvings, which in their unity expressed the triumph of Love. In other respects the interior is characteristic and exdecoration. The ceilings and walls present the constant rectangular panels which were at this time usual in European houses, though some variety was permitted in the shape, and oval or variety was permitted in the snape, and ovar or round were often preferred. The abundance of gold and satin is typical of the lavish and profuse age of Louis XIV. Another interesting interior in this number is that of the Salle de la Benediction in the Albambra, an excellent specimen of the florid Mauresque style. A third plate shows an English room and family group in the eighteenth century. The costumes will be familiar to American readers as those of our own Colonial days, and one of the male Bersonages might almost be taken for Washington. There is hardly a reminder of the new art furniture of the present day, however, with the possible exception of the sconces, which would be real treasures to an art-furniture man. Subjects of the other plates are French military costumes in the cighteenth century; Aslatic, Persian, African, French (seventeenth century), and Russian costumes: French jewelry of the seventeenth century; old European furniture; Egyptian utensits: Roman and Aslatic weapons, etc., etc. The sociological value of many of these plates is far greater than their artistic value. We hope it will be possible when the work is completed to trace the development of many race ideas through them. However this may be, the collection will unquestionably have tennological importance, and to the admirer or Professor of Household Art it will be simply invaluable. The entire work will be completed in twenty parts, the subscription orice of each part round were often preferred. The abundance of valuable. The entire work will be simply in-valuable. The entire work will be completed in twenty parts, the subscription price of each part being 13 francs. No part is, or will be, sold separately; and when the whole is finished the price will be raised. In view of the great pains that have been taken with this publication, and the many curious and remote sources from which it has been drawn, and its real scientific and artistic value, we hope it will have even a larger measure of success in this country than it has thus far enjoyed. THE PORTFOLIO.

The Portfolio for January is an excellent number, and will go far to recommend this stand-ard journal to public favor. The frontispiece is an etching of Sir Frederick Leighton's "Portrait of Captain Burton." The text relating to this subject is specially timely, in view of Sir Frederick's recent elevation to the Presidency of the Royal Academy. Mr. Hamerton writes in an appreciative vein of the new President,

in an appreciative vein of the new President, who is not less fortunate in being the most popular artist in London than in having earned a renuline artistic reputation. The other important etching in this number is by Paul Rajoù, after Romney's "Lady Hamilton." The bewitching though sensual face, and the almost licentious expression, are brought out with a distinctness and force seldom seen in priets. The art chronicle is specially full and interesting. This number contains also the Retrospect for 1878, and an article, with illustrations, on Oxford, to be continued in future numbers. (New York: J. W. Bouton, 706 Broadway. Price \$1.) THE MAGAZINE OF ART. Art-for the year 1878-has been sent to us by the publishers, Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, success of this new volume will be as gratifying

of London and New York. The remarkabl to lovers of true art at large as to the publishers themselves. The Magazine aims to popularize art. With this object in view, it prints etchings of characteristic works of painting and sculpture on exhibition in Europe, and does this for the extremely low price of 25 cents per number, or \$2.50 for a votume of twelve numbers. We have had occasion frequently to notice the success of this experiment during the year past, and we take pleasure in calling attention again to it. The Magazine is especially valuable to

CHEFS D'OEUVRE D'ART. Parts five and six of the "Chefs d'Œuvre d'Art of the Paris Universal Exhibition" have been received. The choice of subjects in them is happier than in the first four numbers, and exhibits altogether a different art tendency. "The Harem Bath," after Gerome; "Dr. Pine "The Harem Bath," after Gerome; "Dr. Pinel at the Hospital of Salpetriere," after Robert Fleury; "Flora and Zephyr," from the painting of Bouguereau; "The Vestal Tuccia Carrying Water in a Sieve," after Hector Leroax; "Promenade of the Harem," after A. Pasini, and "Daphnis and Chloe," from the painting of F. L. Francais, are the titles of the orincipal plates. These make a notable collection for two parts, and promise well for the completed work, which is to be in twenty to twenty-four parts. The finish of the prints is, from an artistic point of view, their most remarkable quality. (Philadelphia: Gebbie & Barry. Cnicago: Francis Smart, 145 South Clark street.)

ART NOTES. It is proposed that a school of design for vomen shall be opened in Florence in connection with the Academy of Arts. This is the first time such a project has been thought of, for drawing has not hitherto formed part of female education in Italy, and, indeed, even among educated women it is quite a rare accomplishment .- Academy.

Among the more striking and interesting works included in the winter exhibition of the Royal Academy is the large cartoon of Holbein lent by the Duke of Dovenshire from Hard-wicke Hall, and made for the wall-painting which was burnt in the Privy Chamber at White hall in 1698. The cartoon, in black and white hall in 1698. The cartoon, in black and white distemper, represents half the painting; its outlines are punctured for pouncing on the wall. The entire painting gave in a formal group, after the ananner of Holbein in such cases, the full-length figures of Henry VIII. and Queen Jane, Henry VII. and his Queen Elizabeth. The cartoon contains the figures of the Kings only. The figure of Henry VIII. was the type of a whole series of portraits of the King, nearly all of which have been ascribed to Holbein.—

Althearum.

to New York were a Schreyer lent by Mr. Os-wald Ottendorfer and a Bouguereau lent by Mrs. A. T. Stewart, and containing four or five life-size figures. The price paid for the latter work (which has just come from Paris) is said to have been \$15,000. Mrs. Stewart sent also a landscape by Jacque very sensitive to the value of mystery in tone and color, a figure-piece by Outin, and Richter's "Shawl-Merchant." Thirteen paintings came from Judge Hilton's collection, the most artistic of them being a small twilight effect by Munthe, who works for preferned results and obtains them. The for profound results, and obtains, them. The "Tendresse Maternelle," by Perrault, a new arrival which has already been described in this journal, was very generally and justly acmired. It was lept by Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts. An excellent Millet was one of seven works contributed by Mr. A. Spencer. From Mr. Sanford R. Gifford came one of his delicate and softly luminous marines, and also two pictures by Mr. E. L. Henry, one by Mr. David Johnson, and one by Mrs. T. M. Wheeler.—New York Post.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

PLATINUM. The article on Recent Science, read and rerised by Prof. Huxley, in the Nineteenth Century for January, explains the principles on which the incandescence of a resisting body interposed in a closed circuit is produced. Since these principles lie at the bottom of Mr. Edielectric light, they seem worthy of some special attention in this place. "It has long been that the amount of heat generated by the elec tric current in an interposed wire is directly proportional to the electric resistance of the vire. Now, the resistance depends, other things, on the nature of the metal: thos metals which are good conductors, such as silver, offering much less resistance than those which are bad conductors, such as platinum. It was shown many years ago by Mr. Children that if a chain be built up of links alternately silver and of platinum, and if a current of suitable intensity be sent through this chain, the pistinum links may glow vividly, while the neighboring links of silver remain dark and comparatively cool. From its low electric-conductivity—or, what comes to the same thing, from its high resistance—platinum is peculiarly

itted for exhibiting incandescence.
"It should be remarked that the resistance which a platinum or other, wire offers to the current is related not only to the nature of the current is related not only to the nature of the metal, but also to the thickness of the wire. Reduce the thickness, and the resistance is im-mediately increased. Again, the heating effect is closely connected with the strength of the current. Hence a powerful current sent through a thin platinum wire immediately renders it incandescent. Many attempts have been made to utilize the brilliant light which is thus emitted." thus emitted."

The writer of the article proceeds to give a

very interesting history of the various steps in the discovery of the electric light. The electric light from carbon points was first obtained by Sir Humphrey Davy, in 1813, by means of the famous battery of the Royal Institution, which consisted of no fewer than 2,000 zinc-and-copport coulds. consisted of no fewer than 2,000 zinc-and-copper couples, exposing an aggregate surface of 123,000 square inches. Davy found that, when the current from this pile was passed between two pointed pieces of wood-charcoal, attached to conducting wires, a light was produced of such dazzing brilliancy as to be comparable only with sunlight. Moreover, it was found that the intense light was accompanied by intense heat. Mary substances which had previously been regarded as infusible were meited or even dissipated as vapor when introduced into the luminous focus. Similar effects were produced in a vessel exhausted of air, or in an atmosphere which is incapable of supporting combustion, such as nitrogen or carbonic-acid gas. Hence it was concluded that the light did

or even dissipated as vapor when introduced into the luminous focus. Similar effects were produced in a vessel exhausted of air, or in an atmosphere which is incapable of supporting combustion, such as nitrogen or carbonic-acid gas. Hence it was conciuded that the light did not proceed from ordinary combustion.

Invention remained comparatively stationary in this respect until 1876, when M. Jablockoff brought forward an electric lamp, which, for the first time, dispensed entirely with the cumbrous regulator of the carbon-points found necessary by other inventors. He placed the carbon rods side by side, with an insulator between them, which kept them electrically distinct while nechanically in contact. Afterward he devised the use of alternate currents, to provent the unequal wearing away of the carbon-points, and with the happlest results.

A still further improvement is the lamp of Rehard Wedderman, in which the electric light is produced while the carbons are in direct contact. He uses in his-lamp two carbons which are extremely different from each other in size and in shape. The negative carbon is a disc flat on-one side and curved on the other, its shape being not unlike that of a bun. The diameter of this disc is about two fuches, and its blickness one inch. The curved surface of the disc is directed downwards, and against this surface the positive carbon is pressed. This carbon is in the form of a thin pointed pencil, three millimeters in diameter. On the passage of the current, a very small electric are is produced, but it is remarkable for steadiness and purity of color. It may be obtained from a small Gramme machine, driven by an engine of two-horse-power and having an electro-motive force equivalent to only about four Daniell's cells. Yet with this weak power, ten electric lamps were placed in circuit at once. The light, even with large lamps of 300 candies, is of so soft a character that it appears unnecessary to protect it with globes. All the inventions now in use, it will be observed, proceed on a

A NEW FIRST MERIDIAN. London Times.

It is admitted by geographers that the present variety of "First Meridians" is extremely embarrassing and not conducive to accuracy. A good many proposals have been made recently for the establishment of a common first meridian for all countries; but, as one might expect, there is a want of agreement as to what line should be chosen. The question was taken up at the last International Congress of Geography at the last International Congress of Geography at Paris, and among the contributions to the subject was a paper by M. Bouthillier de Beaumont, President of the Geographical Society of Geneva. The subject was brought on a former occasion before the Antwerp Geographical Congress, where it was very thoroughly discussed by competent geographers. The proposal, however, did not receive more than expressions of sympathy and encouragement. To propose, as M. de Beaumont says, to take the meridian of Greenwich or any other national meridian as the initial one, is not to advance the question; rather, it leaves it in statu one.

meridian of Greenwich or any other national meridian as the initial one, is not to advance the question; rather, it leaves it in statu quo. Now would it be a happy solution to take the old meridian of Ferro, sbandoned by the chief maritime nations and presenting peculiar difficulties in its actual position. At the Congress of Paris of 1875 Jerusalem was proposed, a proposal more creditable to the heart than the head of the Professor. Now M. de Beaumont asks, "Does there exist and can we find a meridian which, by its position on the earth, is sufficiently determined to be taken as the initial meridian, solely on account of its natural and individual character?" In reply he draws attention to the meridian passing through Behring's Straits, as satisfying peyond any other this demand. It is now the 150th meridian west of the Island of Ferro, or 30 dex. E., or 10 dex. E. of Paris. This meridian, M. de Beaumont maintains, can be very easily connected with works based on the principal meridians of Ferro, Paris, Greenwich, etc. It touches the extremity of the American Continent at Cape Prince of Wales; traverses, on the one hand, the whole length of the Pacific without touching any land, and, on the other, all Europe. through its centre, from the top of Spitzbergen, passing Copenhagen, Leipzie, Venice, and Rome: then cuts the African Continent. Europe. through its centre, from the top of Spitzbergen, passing Copenhagen, Leipzie, Venice, and Rome: then cuts the African Continent from Tripolo to Cape Frio, about 18 deg. S. lat. M. de Beaumont urges several advantages in behalf of this new meridian. It would cut Europe into east and west, thus giving emphasis to a division which has been tacitly recognized for ages: it presents about the largest possible terrestrial arc, from 79 deg. N. to 18 deg. S. lat. 97 degrees altogether thus giving to science the lengest continuous line of land as a basis for astronomaltogether thus giving to science the continuous line of land as a basis for as it would become a really international meridian as each nation might establish a station or observatory on the line of its circumference. Sud a meridian M. de Beaumont proposes to call mediator, on the analogy of equator. This proposal of M. de Beaumont is strongly approved by the eminent French geographer. M. E. Cortambert, and has received considerable support from other Continental geographers. Whether M. de Beaumont's particular proposal be generally accepted or not, there can be no dcubt of the advantage of having some common international arrangement as to a common meridian for geographical purposes at least.

THE MILK OF THE COW TREE. Alexander Humboldt remarks that among nany very wondorful natural phenomena when he had during his extensive travels witnesse gree than the sight of a tree yielding an abu dant supply of milk, the properties of which The adult Indians would go each morning with their slaves from the village or station on the slope of the mountain chain bordering on Venezuela, where Humboldt was stopping, to a forest where they grew, and, making some deep incisions into the trees, in less than two hours their vessels, placed under these incisions, would be full. All present would then partake of the milk, on which the slaves grew fat, and a quantity would be carried home to be given to the children and to be mixed with cassava and maise. The tree itself attains a hight of from forty-five feet to sixty feet, has long alternate leaves, and was described by Linden as Brosimum galactodendron. The milk which flows from any wound made in the trunk is white and somewhat viscid; the flavor is very agreeable. Some time ago, on the occasion of M. Boussingault going to South America, Humboldt requested him to take every opportunity of investigating The adult Indians would go each morning with going to South America, Humboldt requested him to take every opportunity of investigating this subject. At Maracay the tree was first met with, and for more than a month its excellent qualities were daily tested in connection with coffee and chocolate; but there was no opportunity for a chemical analysis. Nor does such appear to have occurred till the other day when, amid the many curious things exhibited by the Venezuelan Government at the Paris Exhibition there happened to he things exhibited by the Venezuelan Government at the Paris Exhibition, there happened to be several flasks of this milk, and after a long period M. Boussingault has been enabled to complete his analysis of this substance which is unique in the vegetable world. In a memoir laid before the Academy of France he gives a detafled analysis, and concludes by stating that this vegetable milk most certainly approaches in its composition to the milk of the cow; it contains not only fatty matter, but also suzzi, caseine, and phosphates. But the rejective proportion of these substances is greatly in favor of the vegetable milk, and brings it up to the richness of cream, the amount of butter in cream being about the same proportion as the peculiar waxy material found in the vegetable milk, a fact that will readily account for its great nutritive powers. great nutritive powers.

SCIENCE NOTES.

In a recent voyage from Melbourne to the Fill Islands, the steamer Ariel called at Lord Howe Island, where twenty-five people in all were found. The island is mountainous, of volcanic origin, but well-wooded, about five miles long, and from one and a haif to two miles broad, and is situated some 400 miles east of Sydney. The communication of the inhabitants with the outer world is nowadays very uncertain, as whalars but rarely visit them.

whalars but rarely visit them.

A contract has been concluded by M. Sibiriakoff, of Irkutsk, in Siberia, with the firm of Kockum, whereby the latter are to build aim a steamer of 350 tons burden for the purpose of going to the assistance of the Vega. It is expected that the steamer will be ready soon enough to start fully equipped with provisions in time to reach Behring's Straits by way of the Suez Canal next August, in order to assist Prof. Nordenskiold and his companions. The vessel will afterwards trade to the Lena, and if possible even to the Yenesel.

Benjamin Wolsen Dwight states in his Me-

Benjamin Wolsey Dwight states in his "Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences" (1811), that dyspesia is a modern disease in this country, and was scarcely known until the present century. This be attributed to the paucity of carriages up to that date, whereby both sexes were compelled to travel on horseback; the fact that, so far as men were concerned, by far the greater near complined some agricultural

stimulants were not in existence.

King Mtesa, of Uganda, having expressed his desire to send ambassadors to England, and his wish having been communicated to the Foreign Office by the Church Missionary Society. Lord Satisbury has replied that the ambassadors on their arrival will be received with the courtery and attention due to the representatives of a King who has shown himself desirous of entering into friendly relations with this country, and who has received with kindness and afforded his powerful protection to British subjects who have visited his kingdom. Those subjects are Capt. Speke, Col. Grant, Capt. Smith, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson. The latter has now been there for more than a year.—Academy.

[From the German of Morite Horn.]
Hast thou walked in the woodland
Where moves a secret breath;
Where, from the tall-grown bushes,
The wild deer listeneth? Hast thou walked in the woodland

When there the young light stream.

And crimson-red the fir-trees

Stand in the morning-beams?

Hast thou well understood then The wood's enchanted green, And what his secret rustlings And melodies may mean?

O Heart, when Earth abandons
The promises she spake.
And Love and Truth in faisehood
Their plighted oaths forsake,

Then "Come!" cries ont the woodland-"Come here to my repose;
My cool and gentle wirds shall kiss
Thy wounds until they close."
Madison, Wis. Changes Nonia Greson

Gas-Stocks and Electricity.

New York Sun.

The delay of Edison's application of the electric light to general uses of illumination affords no small consolation to officers of gas companies and bolders of gas-stocks. Their property has again appreciated in value, although not so much as it depreciated under the influence of Edison's first amountement.

VOLUME X 300 I

2-Button at 2 Siges-6, 6 1-4, 7 1-2 100 D 3-Button Kid G All sizes except nun Modes and 300 I

3-Button "Undre "SLATES"-Sizes "BROWNS"-Size 100 I 3-Button Superio Gloves, 75 Remarkably

50 D 2-Button "Cou Gloves at \$1.

of this most por

In all the preva 2, 3, 4, and 6 BU specially recomn for quality of K fitting, and cons make of French this country. WARRANTED.

121 & 123

GENERAL ST 118 & 120 1 Desire to call th BUSINESS ME

which is the b ADVANTAGE ER FILES POS CLEAN, SAF CONVENIENT

of superior English make-elasticity; great variety of of writing. For sale by de-rew ANTY-PIVE a cluding the "U"? AN Peas, by mail, on receipt IVISON, BLAKEMA

138 and 140 Gra OCEAN ST

or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clar AMERIC

PHILADELPHI
Calling at Direct to ANTWERP (Be alternately, from Philas Passage Tlekets and Frei to PETER WEIL W. E. 119.

ANCHOR LINE ETHIOPIA, Feb. 1, no ANCHORIA, Feb. 2, no ANCHORIA, Feb. 3, no Califor A, Feb. 1, noo Cabina \$55 to 800. Excu HENDERSON BE NATIONAL LIN Saling twice a week to

North Ge